

Completion Instructions

Return of Capital Adequacy Ratio Part IIIb – Risk-weighted Amount for Credit Risk Standardized (Credit Risk) Approach Form MA(BS)3(IIIb)

Introduction

1. Form MA(BS)3(IIIb) of Part III should be completed by each authorized institution incorporated in Hong Kong using the *standardized (credit risk) approach (STC approach)* to calculate *credit risk* under Part 4 of the Banking (Capital) Rules (BCR).
2. This Form covers the following exposures of a reporting institution:
 - (a) All on-balance sheet exposures and off-balance sheet exposures booked in its *banking book*, except:
 - (i) exposures subject to deduction from the *core capital* and/or *supplementary capital* (which should be reported in Form MA(BS)3(II)); and
 - (ii) exposures subject to the requirements of Part 7 of the BCR (which should be reported in Form MA(BS)3(IIIId));
 - (b) All exposures to counterparties under the following transactions booked in its *trading book: repo-style transactions* treated as collateralized lending (see paragraph 9 below), *OTC derivative transactions* and *credit derivative contracts*.
 - (c) All exposures which are exempted from the requirements of Part 8 of the BCR but expose the institution to credit risk.
3. This Form and its completion instructions should be read in conjunction with the BCR and the relevant supervisory policy/guidance on the revised capital adequacy framework.

Section A: Definitions and Clarification

4. The amounts reported in the column of “Principal Amount” should be net of *specific provisions* for all items in Division A and items 1 to 9c of Division B, but gross of specific provisions for items 10a to 17 in Division B. For items 10a to 17 in Division B, specific provisions should be deducted from the *credit equivalent amount* (CEA) and the resulting figure should be reported in the column of “Credit Equivalent Amount”.

5. “Principal Amount after CRM” means the reported “Principal Amount” adjusted for the capital effect of *recognized credit risk mitigation* (CRM). The latter refers to techniques the reporting institution may use to mitigate credit risk and hence reduce the capital requirement of a credit exposure. Four types of CRM techniques, viz., collateral, netting, *guarantees* and credit derivative contracts, are recognized for this purpose provided that they satisfy the relevant operational requirements set out in sections 2(1) (definition of “*valid bilateral netting agreement*”), 77, 79, 80, 98 or 99 of the BCR, as the case requires. For the avoidance of doubt, guarantees issued by other offices of the reporting institution are not regarded as recognized CRM. See Section C for capital treatment and reporting arrangement.
6. Double counting of exposures arising from the same contract or transaction should be avoided. For example, only the undrawn portion of a loan commitment should be reported as an off-balance sheet exposure under item 9a, b or c of Division B while the actual amount which has been lent out should be reported as an on-balance sheet exposure under the relevant class in Division A. *Trade-related contingencies*, such as trust receipts and shipping guarantees, to which the exposures have already been reported as letters of credit issued or loans against import bills etc. should not be reported under item 3 of Division B.
7. In certain cases, credit exposures arising from *derivative contracts* may already be reflected, in part, on the reporting institution’s balance sheet. For example, the institution may have recorded *current exposures* to counterparties under exchange rate and interest rate contracts on its balance sheet, typically as either sundry debtors or sundry creditors. To avoid double counting, such exposures should be excluded from on-balance sheet exposures and treated as off-balance sheet exposures for the purposes of this Form.
8. Accruals on an exposure should be classified and risk-weighted in the same way as the exposure. Accruals which cannot be so classified should, with the *prior consent* of the Monetary Authority (MA), be included in Class XI - Other exposures which are not *past due exposures*.
9. Repo-style transactions, except those covered by valid bilateral netting agreements, should be risk-weighted using the “economic substance” approach and reported as on-balance sheet exposures in Division A in the following manner:
 - (a) *repos of securities* - where a reporting institution has sold securities under repo agreements, the securities sold should continue to be treated as assets on the balance sheet of the institution, with *regulatory capital* provided for the credit exposure to the securities;
 - (b) *reverse repos of securities* - where a reporting institution has acquired securities under reverse repo agreements, the transaction should be treated as a collateralized lending to the counterparty, providing the securities acquired meet the relevant criteria for qualifying as recognized CRM under the BCR. Regulatory capital should then be provided for the credit

exposure to the counterparty, taking into account the CRM effect of the collateral;

- (c) *securities lending* - the treatment is similar to that of repo transactions. The securities lent should continue to remain as assets on the balance sheet of the reporting institution, with regulatory capital provided for the credit exposure to the securities; and
- (d) *securities borrowing* - the treatment depends on whether the collateral provided is cash or securities:
 - (i) Where the collateral provided is cash, the transaction should be treated as a collateralized lending to the counterparty¹, providing the securities received meet the relevant criteria for qualifying as recognized CRM under the BCR. Regulatory capital should then be provided for the credit exposure to the counterparty, taking into account the CRM effect of the collateral;
 - (ii) Where the collateral provided is not cash but securities, the securities should continue to remain as assets on the balance sheet of the reporting institution, with regulatory capital provided for the credit exposure to the securities.

For repo-style transactions covered by valid bilateral netting agreements, the reporting institution should refer to paragraph 27 of Section C for capital treatment and reporting arrangement.

- 10. ***Underlying exposures*** of a ***synthetic securitization transaction*** which fulfils the requirements set out in Schedule 10 to the BCR and for which the prior consent of the Monetary Authority under section 229(1) of the BCR has been obtained should be reported in this Form with the CRM available to hedge the credit risk of the underlying exposures taken into account. For cases which are not specified in these instructions or in any other supervisory guidance relevant to securitization transactions, reporting institution should consult the HKMA on the reporting arrangements.

Section B: Exposure Classification, Determination of Credit Conversion Factors and Risk-weights

B.1 On-balance Sheet Exposures

Exposure Classification

- 11. Division A of the Form is organized according to the 12 standard classes into which on-balance sheet exposures should be classified under the STC approach:

¹ For securities lending or borrowing where the contractual agreement is made between the securities borrower/lender and the custodian (e.g. Clearstream Banking or Euroclear Bank) and the securities borrower/lender has no knowledge of from/to whom the security is borrowed/lent, the custodian becomes the “counterparty” of the securities borrower/lender.

- Class I - **Sovereign** exposures
- Class II - **Public sector entity** exposures
- Class III - Multilateral development bank exposures
- Class IV - **Bank** exposures
- Class V - **Securities firm** exposures
- Class VI - **Corporate** exposures
- Class VII - **Collective investment scheme** exposures
- Class VIII - **Cash items**
- Class IX - **Regulatory retail exposures**
- Class X - **Residential mortgage loans**
- Class XI - Other exposures which are not past due exposures
- Class XII - Past due exposures

12. The 12 classes are mutually exclusive and therefore each exposure should be reported under only one of them. For instance, an exposure which falls within the definition of “past due exposure” should only be reported under Class XII and not elsewhere.

Determination of Risk-weights

13. The risk-weight for an exposure under any of Classes I, II, IV to VII is determined based on **ECAI ratings** assigned by **external credit assessment institutions (ECAIs)** recognized by the HKMA. Each of these six ECAI ratings based portfolios has its own risk-weighting framework under which risk-weights are mapped to a scale of **Credit Quality Grades** represented by the numerals 1 to 5 or 1 to 6, as the case may be. The following table sets out the ECAIs recognized by the HKMA and the exposure classes to which ratings issued by these ECAIs can be applied.

ECAI	Applicable Exposure Class
Standard & Poor’s Rating Services (S&P) Moody’s Investors Service (Moody’s) Fitch Ratings (Fitch) Rating and Investment Information, Inc (R&I)	Classes I, II, IV to VII
Japan Credit Agency, Ltd. (JCR)	Classes I, II, IV to VI
ICRA Limited (ICRA) Credit Analysis and Research Limited (CARE) CRISIL Limited (CRISIL)	Class VI – only applicable to exposures to corporates incorporated in India

Schedule 6 to the BCR sets out how, for each portfolio, different sets of notations used by different ECAIs are mapped to the Credit Quality Grades (**Annex IIIb-A** provides a quick reference for the mapping).

14. Reporting institutions should follow a number of general principles when selecting an appropriate ECAI rating for risk-weighting an exposure. These

principles are set out in sections 69 and 70 of the BCR (see Annex IIIb-B for quick reference).

15. “Issuer rating” referred to in these instructions means an *ECAI issuer rating* assigned to an *obligor* and “issue specific rating”,
- (a) in relation to Class I (i.e. Sovereign Exposures), means a *long-term ECAI issue specific rating* assigned to a particular debt obligation of an obligor;
 - (b) in relation to Classes IV, V and VI (i.e. Bank, Securities Firm and Corporate Exposures), means either a long-term or a *short-term ECAI issue specific rating* assigned to a particular debt obligation of an obligor; or
 - (c) in relation to Class VII (i.e. Collective Investment Scheme Exposures), means an *ECAI issue specific rating* assigned to a particular collective investment scheme.
16. The following explains how exposures in each class are risk-weighted and, where applicable, the relevant reporting principles.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Nature of item</u>
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Class I	Sovereign Exposures
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|-----------|--|
| <i>1.</i> | <i>Domestic currency exposures</i> to the Government are risk-weighted at 0%. Included are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) deposits placed with, and loans made to, the Government (including those for the account of the Exchange Fund and the clearing balances with the Exchange Fund);(b) holdings of Exchange Fund Bills/Notes. Market makers who have short positions in Exchange Fund Bills/Notes may report their net holdings of such instruments provided that the short positions are covered by the Sale and Repurchase Agreements with the HKMA. The following steps should be taken in determining the amount to be reported:<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) the long and short positions of instruments with a residual maturity of less than 1 year may be offset with each other;(ii) the long and short positions of instruments with a residual maturity of not less than 1 year may be offset with each other;(iii) if the net positions of both (i) and (ii) above are long, the positions should be reported; |
|-----------|--|

- (iv) if the net position in (i) is long and the net position in (ii) is short, or the other way round, the two positions can be netted with each other on a dollar for dollar basis. The resultant net long position, if any, should be reported.

2. Other exposures to sovereigns include foreign currency exposures to the Government, and all exposures to other sovereigns. For risk-weighting purposes, these exposures should be divided into those with an issue specific rating and those without.

(a) Exposure with an issue specific rating (i.e. rated exposure)

The issue specific rating should be used to determine the applicable risk-weight of the exposure based on Table 1.

Table 1

Credit Quality Grade of an issuer/issue	1	2	3	4	5	6
Risk-weight (S&P, Moody's, Fitch, R&I & JCR)	0%	20%	50%	100%	100%	150%

(b) Exposure without an issue specific rating (i.e. unrated exposure)

(i) Where the sovereign has no issuer rating and none of its other debt obligations has an issue specific rating, a 100% risk-weight should be allocated to the exposure.

(ii) Where the sovereign has an issuer rating and/or any of its other debt obligations has an issue specific rating, the following instructions apply:

(A) Where the sovereign has an issuer rating, the risk-weight which is applicable to that rating based on Table 1 should be allocated to the exposure. However, if the applicable risk-weight is lower than 100%, the exposure should be senior (i.e. unsubordinated) in order for the lower risk-weight to apply.

(B) Where any of the other debt obligations of the sovereign has an issue specific rating, the risk-weight which is applicable to that rating based on Table 1 should be allocated to the exposure. However, if the applicable risk-weight is lower than 100%, the exposure should rank pari passu or senior to the rated debt obligation in all respects in

order for the lower risk-weight to apply.

(C) Where both (A) and (B) above apply, the reporting institution will have the discretion to choose which one to allocate to the exposure.

(c) Despite (a) and (b) above:

(i) where an overseas banking supervisory authority exercises its discretion under Basel II to permit banks in its jurisdiction to allocate a lower risk-weight to domestic currency exposures to its sovereign, the reporting institution may allocate the same lower risk-weight to its domestic currency exposure to that sovereign;

(ii) where (i) above is not applicable (e.g. the banking supervisory authority concerned has not yet adopted Basel II, or has adopted Basel II but has not exercised its discretion referred to in (i)), the institution may allocate to its domestic currency exposure to a sovereign a risk-weight of

(A) 0% if the exposure arises from a loan granted by the institution to the sovereign;

(B) 10% if the exposure arises from fixed rate *debt securities* with a residual maturity of less than one year or floating rate debt securities of any maturity; or

(C) 20% if the exposure arises from fixed rate debt securities with a residual maturity of not less than one year.

3. *Relevant international organization* exposures are risk-weighted at 0%.

Class II Public Sector Entity (PSE) Exposures

4. Exposures to *domestic PSEs* should be allocated a risk-weight which is the next higher risk-weight than the risk-weight attributable to the credit quality grade applicable to the issuer rating of the Government, with the following exceptions should any of these become applicable in the future:

(a) Where the issuer rating of the Government is mapped to credit quality grade 4 or 5 (i.e. allocated a 100% risk-weight), exposures to domestic PSEs should be allocated a 100% risk-weight;

- (b) Where the issuer rating of the Government is mapped to credit quality grade 6 (i.e. allocated a 150% risk-weight), exposures to domestic PSEs should be allocated a 150% risk-weight; or
 - (c) If no issuer rating is assigned to the Government, exposures to domestic PSEs should be allocated a 100% risk-weight.
5. Exposures to *foreign PSEs* should be allocated a risk-weight which is the next higher risk-weight than the risk-weight attributable to the credit quality grade applicable to the issuer rating of the sovereign of the jurisdiction in which the PSEs are *incorporated*, with the following exceptions:
- (a) Exposures to *sovereign foreign PSEs* should be allocated a risk-weight which is the risk-weight applicable to the issuer rating of the sovereign of the jurisdiction in which the PSEs are incorporated;
 - (b) Where the issuer rating of the sovereign of the jurisdiction in which a foreign PSE is incorporated is mapped to credit quality grade 4 or 5 (i.e. allocated a 100% risk-weight), exposures to the PSE should be allocated a 100% risk-weight;
 - (c) Where the issuer rating of the sovereign of the jurisdiction in which a foreign PSE is incorporated is mapped to credit quality grade 6 (i.e. allocated a 150% risk-weight), exposures to the PSE should be allocated a 150% risk-weight; or
 - (d) If no issuer rating is assigned to a sovereign, exposures to its PSEs should be risk-weighted at 100%.

Class III Multilateral Development Bank (MDB) Exposures

6. MDB exposures are risk-weighted at 0%.

Class IV Bank Exposures

- 7a & b. Bank exposures should be divided into those with an original contractual period of time for full repayment (i.e. original maturity) of 3 months or less (*3 months' exposures*) and those with an original maturity longer than 3 months (*general exposures*).

Exposures within each of the two categories should then be divided into those with an issue specific rating and those without.

(a) Exposure with an issue specific rating (i.e. rated exposure)

The issue specific rating should be used to determine the applicable risk-weight of the exposure based on Table 2A or 2B, as the case requires, if it is a long-term issue specific rating, or based on Table 3 if it is a short-term issue specific rating.

Table 2A - General exposures

Credit Quality Grade of an issuer/issue	1	2	3	4	5
Risk-weight (S&P, Moody's, Fitch, R&I & JCR)	20%	50%	50%	100%	150%

Table 2B - 3 months' exposures

Credit Quality Grade of an issuer/issue	1	2	3	4	5
Risk-weight (S&P, Moody's, Fitch, R&I & JCR)	20%	20%	20%	50%	150%

Table 3

Short-term Credit Quality Grade of an issue	1	2	3	4
Risk-weight (S&P, Moody's, Fitch, R&I & JCR)	20%	50%	100%	150%

Notwithstanding the above, a rated 3 months' exposure denominated and funded in Hong Kong dollars may be allocated a risk-weight of 20%.

(b) Exposure without an issue specific rating (i.e. unrated exposure)

(i) Where the bank has no issuer rating and none of its other debt obligations has been assigned an issue specific rating, the risk-weight to be allocated should be 50% for a general exposure and 20% for a 3 months' exposure. However, the risk-weight to be allocated will be –

(A) the risk-weight applicable to the sovereign of incorporation of the bank instead if such risk-weight is higher than 50% (in the case of general exposures) or 20% (in the case of 3 months' exposures); or

(B) 100% if the sovereign does not have an issuer rating.

- (ii) Where the bank has an issuer rating and/or any of its other debt obligations has an issue specific rating, the risk-weight of the exposure should be determined as follows:

(A) *Unrated general exposure*

- (I) Where the bank has an issuer rating and/or any of its other debt obligations has a long-term issue specific rating, the reporting institution may, at its choice, determine the risk-weight to be allocated to the exposure according to either approach set out below:

- Where the bank has an issuer rating, the risk-weight which is applicable to that rating based on [Table 2A](#) should be applied to the exposure. However, if the applicable risk-weight is lower than 50%, the exposure should be senior (i.e. unsubordinated) for the lower risk-weight to apply; or
- Where any of the other debt obligations of the bank has a long-term issue specific rating, the risk-weight which is applicable to that rating based on [Table 2A](#) should be applied to the exposure. However, if the applicable risk-weight is lower than the 50%, the exposure should rank pari passu or senior to the rated debt obligation in all respects for the lower risk-weight to apply.

- (II) Where any of the other debt obligations of the bank has a short-term issue specific rating, but the bank does not have an issuer rating, and none of its other debt obligations has a long-term issue specific rating, the risk-weight applicable to the exposure should be determined according to (i) above.

(B) *Unrated 3 months' exposures*

- (I) Where none of the other debt obligations of the bank has a short-term issue specific rating, but the bank has an issuer rating and/or any of its other debt obligations has a long-term issue specific rating, the risk-

weight which should be applied to the exposure will be, at the choice of the reporting institution, either:

- the risk-weight applicable to the issuer rating of the bank as determined based on Table 2B; or
- the risk-weight applicable to the long-term issue specific rating of any of its other debt obligations as determined based on Table 2B.

(II) Where any of the other debt obligations of the bank has a short-term issue specific rating, but the bank does not have an issuer rating, and none of its other debt obligations has a long-term issue specific rating, the risk-weight which should be applied to the exposure will be the higher of:

- 20%; or
- the risk-weight applicable to the short-term issue specific rating as determined based on Table 3.

(III) Where both (1) the bank has an issuer rating and/or any of its other debt obligations has a long-term issue specific rating, and (2) another debt obligation of the bank has a short-term issue specific rating, the risk-weight which should be applied to the exposure will be the higher of:

- the risk-weight as determined in accordance with Table 2B based on either the issuer rating or the long-term issue specific rating at the choice of the reporting institution if the two risk-weights are different; or
- the risk-weight applicable to the short-term issue specific rating as determined based on Table 3.

(iii) Exceptions to the above

(A) Notwithstanding (ii)(A)(I) to (ii)(B)(III), the risk-weight of the exposure should be adjusted to

150% if any of the other debt obligations of the bank has a short-term issue specific rating which maps to a 150% risk-weight based on Table 3.

- (B) Notwithstanding (ii)(B)(I) to (iii)(A), a 3 months' exposure denominated and funded in Hong Kong dollars may be allocated a risk-weight of 20%.

For the purposes of this class, export trade bills negotiated under other banks' letters of credit may be reported as exposures to the issuing banks of the letters of credit.

Class V Securities Firm Exposures

8. Exposures should be divided into those with an issue specific rating and those without.

- (a) Exposure with an issue specific rating (i.e. rated exposure)

The issue specific rating should be used to determine the risk-weight of the exposure based on the following two tables, viz., Table 4 if it is a long-term issue specific rating and Table 5 if it is a short-term issue specific rating.

Table 4

Credit Quality Grade of an issuer/issue	1	2	3	4	5
Risk-weight (S&P, Moody's, Fitch, R&I & JCR)	20%	50%	50%	100%	150%

Table 5

Short-term Credit Quality Grade for an issue	1	2	3	4
Risk-weight (S&P, Moody's, Fitch, R&I & JCR)	20%	50%	100%	150%

- (b) Exposure without an issue specific rating (i.e. unrated exposure)

- (i) An unrated exposure to a securities firm should be allocated a 50% risk-weight if the securities firm
 - (A) has no issuer rating and none of its other debt obligations has any issue specific rating; or
 - (B) has no issuer rating and none of its other debt obligations has a long-term issue specific rating, although at least one of its other debt obligations

has a short-term issue specific rating.

However, the risk-weight to be allocated will be –

- (C) the risk-weight applicable to the sovereign of incorporation of the firm instead if such risk-weight is higher than 50%; or
 - (D) 100% if the sovereign does not have an issuer rating.
- (ii) Where the securities firm has an issuer rating and/or any of its other debt obligations has a long-term issue specific rating, the risk-weight of the exposure should be determined based on the following instructions:
- (A) Where the firm has an issuer rating, the risk-weight which is applicable to that rating based on Table 4 should be allocated to the exposure. However, if the applicable risk-weight is lower than 50%, the exposure should be senior (i.e. unsubordinated) for the lower risk-weight to apply.
 - (B) Where any of the other debt obligations of the firm has a long-term issue specific rating, the risk-weight which is applicable to that rating based on Table 4 should be allocated to the exposure. However, if the applicable risk-weight is lower than 50%, the exposure should rank pari passu or senior to the rated debt obligation in all respects for the lower risk-weight to apply.
 - (C) Where both (A) and (B) above apply, the reporting institution will have the discretion to choose which one to allocate to the exposure.
- (iii) Exceptions to the above
- (A) Notwithstanding (i)(B) above, where any of the other debt obligations of the firm (i.e. the reference debt) has a short-term issue specific rating which maps to a risk-weight of 50% or 100% based on Table 5, and the exposure has a residual maturity equal to, or shorter than, the original maturity of the reference debt, the risk-weight to be allocated to the exposure should be 100%. If the firm has two or more debt obligations which attract a risk-weight of 50% or 100%, the one with the longest original maturity

should be taken as the reference debt.

(B) Notwithstanding (ii) above, where any of the other debt obligations of the firm (i.e. the reference debt) has a short-term issue specific rating which maps to a risk-weight of 50% or 100% based on Table 5, and the exposure has a residual maturity equal to, or shorter than, the original maturity of the reference debt, the risk-weight to be allocated to the exposure should be the higher of 100% or the risk-weight derived from (ii) above. If the firm has two or more debt obligations which attract a risk-weight of 50% or 100%, the one with the longest original maturity should be taken as the reference debt.

(C) Notwithstanding (i)(B) to (iii)(B) above, the risk-weight of the exposure should be adjusted to 150% if any of the other debt obligations of the firm has a short-term issue specific rating which maps to a 150% risk-weight based on Table 5.

Class VI Corporate Exposures

9a to e. Exposures² should be divided into those with an issue specific rating and those without.

(a) Exposure with an issue specific rating (i.e. rated exposure)

The issue specific rating should be used to determine the risk-weight of the exposure based on the following two tables, viz., Table 6A or 6B if it is a long-term issue specific rating and Table 7A or 7B if it is a short-term issue specific rating. In the case of an exposure to a corporate incorporated in India, the issue specific rating can be a rating issued by any ECAI (i.e. Tables 6A, 6B, 7A and 7B are applicable). In the case of an exposure to a corporate incorporated outside India, the rating must be issued by S&P, Moody's, Fitch, R&I or JCR (i.e. only Tables 6A and 7A are applicable).

² For the avoidance of doubt, corporate exposures include exposures to regional, provincial or municipal governments.

Table 6A

Credit Quality Grade of an issuer/issue	1	2	3	4	5
Risk-weight ((S&P, Moody's, Fitch, R&I & JCR))	20%	50%	100%	100%	150%

Table 6B

Credit Quality Grade of an issuer/issue	1	2	3	4	5
Risk-weight (ICRA, CARE & CRISIL)	20%	30%	50%	100%	150%

Table 7A

Short-term Credit Quality Grade for an issue	1	2	3	4
Risk-weight (S&P, Moody's, Fitch, R&I & JCR)	20%	50%	100%	150%

Table 7B

Short-term Credit Quality Grade for an issue	1	2	3	4	5
Risk-weight (ICRA, CARE & CRISIL)	20%	30%	50%	100%	150%

(b) Exposure without an issue specific rating (i.e. unrated exposure)

(i) Exposures to corporates incorporated outside India which do not have an issue specific rating assigned by S&P, Moody's, Fitch, R&I or JCR are treated as unrated exposures for risk-weighting purposes.

(ii) If the corporate concerned is incorporated outside India, the ratings referred to in (iii), (iv) and (v) below should be confined to ratings issued by any of S&P, Moody's, Fitch, R&I and JCR.

(iii) Subject to (i) and (ii) above, an unrated exposure to a corporate should be assigned a 100% risk-weight if the corporate -

(A) has no issuer rating and none of its other debt obligations has an issue specific rating; or

(B) has no issuer rating and none of its other debt obligations has a long-term issue specific rating, although at least one of its other debt obligations

has a short-term issue specific rating.

However, the risk-weight to be assigned will be –

- (C) the risk-weight applicable to the sovereign of incorporation of the corporate instead if such risk-weight is higher than 100%; or
 - (D) 100% if the sovereign does not have an issuer rating.
- (iv) Subject to (i) and (ii) above, where the corporate has an issuer rating and/or any of its other debt obligations has a long-term issue specific rating, the risk-weight of the exposure should be determined based on the following instructions:
- (A) Where the corporate has an issuer rating, the risk-weight which is applicable to that rating based on Table 6A or 6B, as the case requires, should be allocated to the exposure. However, if the applicable risk-weight is lower than 100%, the exposure should be senior (i.e. unsubordinated) for the lower risk-weight to apply.
 - (B) Where any of the other debt obligations of the corporate has a long-term issue specific rating, the risk-weight which is applicable to that rating based on Table 6A or 6B, as the case requires, should be allocated to the exposure. However, if the applicable risk-weight is lower than 100%, the exposure should rank pari passu or senior to the rated debt obligation in all respects for the lower risk-weight to apply.
 - (C) Where both (A) and (B) above apply, the reporting institution will have the discretion to choose which one to allocate to the exposure.
- (v) Exceptions to the above
- (A) Notwithstanding (iv) above, where any of the other debt obligations of the corporate (i.e. the reference debt) has a short-term issue specific rating which maps to a risk-weight of 50% or 100% based on Table 7A or 7B, as the case requires, and the exposure has a residual maturity equal to, or shorter than, the original maturity of the reference debt, the risk-weight to be allocated to the exposure should be the higher of 100% or

the risk-weight derived from (iv) above. If the corporate has two or more debt obligations which attract a risk-weight of 50% or 100%, the one with the longest original maturity should be taken as the reference debt.

(B) Notwithstanding (iii)(B) to (iv)(A) above, the risk-weight of a exposure should be adjusted to 150% if any of the other debt obligations of the corporate has a short-term issue specific rating which maps to a 150% risk-weight based on Table 7A or 7B, as the case requires.

Class VII Collective Investment Scheme (CIS) Exposures

10a to d. Holding of shares or units in a CIS which has been assigned with an issue specific rating should be allocated a risk-weight based on Table 8.

Table 8

Credit Quality Grade of a CIS	1	2	3	4	5
Risk-weight (S&P, Moody's, Fitch & R&I)	20%	50%	100%	100%	150%

If no issue specific rating is assigned to a CIS, the risk-weight allocated to the units or shares in the CIS held by the reporting institution should be 100%.

Holdings in a CIS which invests in assets other than cash and fixed income assets should be risk-weighted at 100% and reported under item *10c.*

Class VIII Cash Items

- 11.* Notes and coins are allocated a risk-weight of 0%.
- 12.* Government certificates of indebtedness are allocated a risk-weight of 0%.
- 13.* Gold bullion held by the reporting institution or held by another person for the institution on an allocated basis, to the extent backed by gold bullion liabilities, is risk-weighted at 0%. Gold bullion held in safe custody for other institutions or customers should not be reported.

Gold bullion held for the reporting institution on an unallocated basis by a third party, though backed by gold liabilities, should be

risk-weighted as an exposure to that third party and reported under the class to which the third party belongs.

14. Gold bullion held not backed by gold liabilities, which refers to all other holdings of gold bullion not included in item 13 above, is risk-weighted at 100%.

15. Cash items in the course of collection refer to the amount of cheques, drafts and other items drawn on other banks which are payable to the account of the reporting institution immediately upon presentation and which are in the process of collection. Such items are allocated a risk-weight of 20%. Included are cheques and drafts against which the institution has paid to its customers (i.e. by purchasing or discounting the cheques or drafts presented by the customers) and in respect of which it now seeks payment from the drawee banks.

Import and export trade bills held by the reporting institution which are in the process of collection should be excluded and allocated a risk-weight according to the counterparty of the exposures.

Unsettled clearing items under the interbank clearing system in Hong Kong, and receivables arising from transactions in securities (other than repo-style transactions), foreign exchange, and commodities which are not yet due for settlement should be excluded.

16a to e. Failed trade - delivery-versus-payment (DvP) basis

For any transaction in securities (other than repo-style transactions), foreign exchange, and commodities entered into on a ***delivery-versus-payment (DvP) basis***³ where payment / delivery has not yet taken place after the settlement date, the reporting institution should report the ***positive current exposure*** of the transaction in both the column of “Principal Amount” and the column of “Principal Amount after CRM”. The ***risk-weighted amount*** (RWA) of the transaction is calculated by multiplying the positive current exposure of the transaction by the risk-weight corresponding to the length of the period of unsettlement (both the start and end days of the period inclusive).

Failed trade - non-DvP basis

When such transaction is entered into on a non-DvP basis and payment / delivery from the counterparty has not yet taken place up to and including the fourth ***business day*** after the settlement date, the amount of payment made or the current market value of

³ DvP transactions include payment-versus-payment (PvP) transactions

thing delivered by the reporting institution, plus any positive current exposure associated with the transaction, should be treated as exposure to that counterparty. The amount of the exposure should be reported under the class to which the counterparty belongs and risk-weighted at the risk-weight applicable to that counterparty.

When in any of the above non-DvP transactions, payment / delivery has not yet taken place for five or more business days after the settlement date, the reporting institution should deduct the relevant amount from its capital base. Please refer to Form M(BS)3(II) and Part 3 of the BCR for details.

17a to c. These items are for reporting institutions which have adopted the **simple approach** for CRM treatment of collateral (see Section C) to report exposures collateralized by cash deposits (including certificates of deposits and comparable instruments issued by the institution). The amount of exposures secured by cash deposits should be reported in the column of “Principal Amount after CRM” along the corresponding risk-weight applicable to the cash deposits:

- where the cash deposits and the exposures have no **currency mismatch**, the cash deposits are risk-weighted at 0%;
- where the cash deposits and the exposures have currency mismatch, the cash deposits are risk-weighted at 20%; and
- where the exposures secured by the cash deposits are repo-style transactions which satisfy the requirements set out in section 82 of the BCR (see paragraphs D3 to D10 of **Annex IIIb-D** for quick reference), the cash deposits are risk-weight at 10%.

When the cash deposit pledged to the institution is held at a third-party bank in a non-custodial arrangement, the institution should treat the cash deposit as an exposure to that third-party bank. The amount secured by that deposit should be reported under Class IV in the column of “Principal Amount after CRM” and allocated the risk-weight applicable to that third-party bank.

Class IX Regulatory Retail Exposures

18a & b. Exposures to **small businesses** or individuals which satisfy the relevant criteria set out in section 64 of the BCR are allocated a risk-weight of 75%.

Where the regulatory retail exposures to a borrower include a residential mortgage loan which is eligible for a risk-weight of 75% according to section 65(4)(a) of the BCR, the RML should

be reported under item *19b* of Class X – Residential Mortgage Loans.

Exposures to small businesses or individuals which are not past due exposures and which do not satisfy the criteria for inclusion as regulatory retail exposures or residential mortgage loans (see Class X) should be reported as either corporate exposures (see Class VI) or other exposures which are not past due exposures (see Class XI), as the case requires.

Class X Residential Mortgage Loans (RMLs)

19. RMLs which are not past due exposures should be reported under this item. The following RMLs should also be included:

- (A) RMLs granted for the purchase of flats under the Home Ownership Scheme, Private Sector Participation Scheme and Tenants Purchase Scheme, which are covered by guarantees issued by the Housing Authority;
- (B) Reverse mortgage loans granted under the Reverse Mortgage Programme of The Hong Kong Mortgage Corporation Limited; and
- (C) RMLs granted under the Mortgage Insurance Programme of The Hong Kong Mortgage Corporation Limited.

19a. 35% risk-weight

RMLs which satisfy the relevant criteria set out in section 65(1) of the BCR are eligible for a risk-weight of 35%.

19b. 75% risk-weight

RMLs which are not eligible for the risk-weight of 35% can be allocated a risk-weight of 75% when they can satisfy the criteria set out in section 65(4)(a) of the BCR.

19c. 100% risk-weight

Other RMLs (i.e. those which do not satisfy sections 65(1) and 65(4)(a) of the BCR) which are not past due exposures should be allocated a risk-weight of 100%.

19d. Where the reporting institution has opted to risk-weight those RMLs which are secured by a first legal charge on residential properties situated outside Hong Kong according to the regulatory capital rules of the jurisdictions in which the properties are situated, the RMLs should be reported under this item if the applicable risk-weights are other than 35%, 75% and 100%.

RMLs which are risk-weighted at 35%, 75% or 100% according to those jurisdictions' regulatory capital rules should be reported under item 19a, 19b or 19c, whichever is applicable.

For (A) to (C) above, the reporting arrangements are as follows:

- (D) The **principal amount** of these RMLs should be reported under item 19a, 19b or 19c, depending on whether they can, after applying section 65(6) of the BCR in respect of the guarantees or insurances concerned, meet the respective conditions for being so risk-weighted.
- (E) For (A), the CRM effect of the guarantees can be taken into account and reported according to paragraph 27(a) of Section C, while in the case of (B) and (C), the insured portion of the RMLs can be treated as guaranteed exposures and reported according to paragraph 27(a) of Section C if the insurance concerned meets all the criteria set out in section 98 of the BCR.

Class XI Other Exposures which are not Past Due Exposures

Included in this class are all on-balance sheet exposures (i) which are subject to credit risk capital requirements; (ii) which are not past due exposures; and (iii) which have not been included elsewhere in this Form. Exposures included in this class are subject to a risk-weight of 100%, unless otherwise specified by the MA. Examples of exposures to be included in this class are:

20a. Exposures to individuals not elsewhere reported

This item refers to exposures to individuals which have not been included in Class X – Residential Mortgage Loans and do not satisfy the qualifying criteria for inclusion in Class IX - Regulatory Retail Exposures.

20b. Investments in equity or other capital instruments of other banks and financial institutions (other than where deducted from the capital base)

Included are investments in equity or **other regulatory capital instruments** (whether rated or unrated) issued by banks, securities firms, insurance companies and other financial institutions for which the MA is satisfied that a deduction from capital base is not required.

20c. Investments in equity of other entities

Included are investments in commercial entities, for which the MA is satisfied that a deduction from capital base is not required.

20d. Premises, plant and equipment, other fixed assets for own use, and other interest in land

Included are investments in premises, plant and equipment and all other fixed assets of the reporting institution which are held for own use. Fixed asset which is held by the institution as lessee under a finance lease in accordance with the Hong Kong Accounting Standards 17 issued by Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants is also included.

Other interests in land which are not occupied by the reporting institution or used in the operation of the institution's business should also be reported here.

20e. Multiple-name *credit-linked notes*

This item refers to multiple-name credit-linked notes (e.g. first-to-default credit-linked notes) for which the applicable risk-weights are determined according to sections 68(c) or (e) of the BCR (see paragraphs 17(b) and 17(d) for explanation).

20f. Other on-balance sheet exposures which are not elsewhere reported

This item refers to other investments or exposures which are not reported elsewhere, and may include any fixed asset leased by the reporting institution under an operating lease.

This item also includes *credit protection covered portions* of exposures which are secured by *recognized collateral* –

- (a) for which the applicable risk-weights are determined under the STC(S) approach; and
- (b) of which the CRM effect is calculated using the simple approach.

Where necessary, the MA may specify a risk-weight which is greater than 100% for an exposure falling within this class. Such exposure should be reported under this item.

Class XII Past Due Exposures

21a to i. A risk-weight of 150% is allocated to the unsecured portion of a past due exposure which is determined by deducting from the gross outstanding amount of the exposure the amount of any specific provisions made in respect of the exposure and the value of any *credit protection* provided to the exposure.

17. Risk-weights for Credit-linked Notes held

- (a) The risk-weight of a rated, single-name credit-linked note (CLN) held by the reporting institution should be determined based on the ECAI issue specific rating assigned to the CLN. The CLN should be allocated a risk-weight which is the greater of –
- (i) the risk-weight attributable to the CLN based on the scale of credit quality grades applicable to the issuer of the note; or
 - (ii) the risk-weight attributable to the CLN based on the scale of credit quality grades applicable to the reference entity.

If there is not available a scale of credit quality grades applicable to the ECAI issue specific rating of the CLN (e.g. the rating is issued by an Indian ECAI but neither the issuer nor the reference entity is a corporate incorporated in India), the reporting institution should treat the CLN as unrated and determine the applicable risk-weight in accordance with paragraph (c) below.

- (b) The risk-weight of a rated, multiple-name CLN (e.g. first-to-default CLN) held by the reporting institution should be determined in accordance with section 237 of the BCR based on the ECAI issue specific rating assigned to the CLN. The CLN should be reported under Class XI item 20e in Division A.
- (c) An unrated, single-name CLN should be allocated a risk-weight which is the higher of the risk-weight of the *reference obligation* of the note or the risk-weight of the note issuer. The amount of the exposure, which is the book value of the note, should be reported under the relevant class in Division A.
- (d) Where the unrated note is a multiple-name CLN, the risk-weighting method specified in paragraph (c) applies except that the institution should determine the risk-weight of the basket of reference obligations according to the principles set out in paragraph 24(g) in Section B.2 below. The CLN should be reported in Division A under the class applicable to the issuer of the note if the risk-weight of the issuer is assigned to the CLN, otherwise, the CLN should be reported under Class XI item 20e in that Division.

B.2 Off-balance Sheet Exposures

Classification and Determination of Credit Conversion Factors

18. The reporting institution should classify each of its off-balance sheet exposures into one of the following 18 standard items and report the principal amount and the RWA of each exposure based on the instructions set out in Section C.

19. **Credit conversion factors** (CCFs) for items 1 to 9 are set out in section 71(1) of the BCR. CCFs for items 10 to 18 are set out in sections 71(2) and 73 of the BCR (also see paragraphs 20 to 22 for explanation).

<u>Item</u>	<u>Nature of item</u>
1.	<i>Direct credit substitutes</i>
2.	<i>Transaction-related contingencies</i>
3.	Trade-related contingencies
4.	<i>Asset sales with recourse</i>
5.	<i>Forward asset purchases</i>
6.	<i>Partly paid-up shares and securities</i>
7.	<i>Forward forward deposits placed</i>

This item refers to a commitment to place a forward forward deposit. Where the reporting institution has contracted to receive a forward forward deposit, failure to deliver by the counterparty will result in an unanticipated change in the institution's interest rate exposure and may involve a replacement cost. Such exposure should be accorded the same treatment as ***interest rate contracts*** and reported under item 11.

8. ***Note issuance and revolving underwriting facilities***
- 9a to c. Other commitments

Included is the undrawn portion of any binding arrangements which obligate the reporting institution to provide funds or to incur off-balance sheet exposures (e.g. commitment to issue letters of credit or performance bonds) at some future dates. The latter does not include commitments to enter into OTC derivative transactions / credit derivative contracts.

A commitment is regarded as being created no later than the acceptance in writing by the customer of the facility offered.

In the case of a commitment the drawdown of which will give rise to an off-balance sheet exposure falling within any of items 1 to 8 and 18, the CCF applicable to the commitment should be the lower of

- the CCF applicable to the commitment based on its original maturity⁴ and whether it can be cancelled at any time unconditionally; or
- the CCF applicable to the off-balance sheet exposure arising from the drawdown of the commitment.

If the commitment is in the form of a general banking facility consisting of 2 or more credit lines (including lines for entering into OTC derivative transactions / credit derivative contracts), the reporting institution should assign a CCF to the commitment based on its original maturity and whether it can be unconditionally cancelled at any time.

- 9a. This item includes commitments which are unconditionally cancellable without prior notice by the reporting institution other than for “force majeure” reason, or which effectively provide for automatic cancellation due to deterioration in a borrower’s creditworthiness. This also includes any revolving or undated/open-ended commitments, e.g. overdrafts or unused credit card lines, provided that they can be unconditionally cancelled at any time and subject to credit review at least annually.
- 9b. This item captures other commitments with an original maturity of up to one year, or commitments to incur off-balance sheet exposures of which the applicable CCF is 20%.
- 9c. This item captures other commitments with an original maturity of over one year, or commitments to incur off-balance sheet exposures of which the applicable CCF is 50%.
10. ***Exchange rate contracts***

The following derivative contracts are excluded from the calculation of RWA:

- exchange rate contracts (except those which are based on gold) with an original maturity of not more than 14 calendar days. When such contracts are covered by a valid bilateral netting agreement (see Section C below), the reporting institution may net the profits or losses on such contracts against those on other contracts covered by the same agreement in arriving at the net exposure for capital adequacy purposes. The inclusion or exclusion of such contracts for netting purposes must however be done on a consistent basis; and

⁴ This is the length of time between the date the commitment is made and the earliest date on which the reporting institution can, at its option, unconditionally cancel the commitment.

- forward exchange rate contracts arising from swap deposit arrangements. Under such arrangements, the money deposited by customers is under the control of the reporting institution during the life of the forward contracts, therefore the institution is able to ensure that the customers do not default on the settlement of the forward contracts.
11. Interest rate contracts
 12. ***Equity contracts***
 13. ***Precious metal contracts***
 14. ***Debt security contracts*** or ***other commodity contracts***
 15. Credit derivative contracts

This item is intended for the reporting of counterparty credit risk exposures arising from ***credit default swaps*** and ***total return swaps***.

Credit risk exposure to ***reference entities*** of credit derivative contracts booked in the banking book does not fall within the scope of this item and should be reported in the following manner:

(a) Reporting institution as protection seller

Credit risk exposure to a reference entity of a credit derivative contract is reported as “direct credit substitutes” under item 1 above.

(b) Reporting institution as protection buyer

Credit risk protection provided by a credit derivative contract is either:

- ignored for capital adequacy purposes if the protection is not bought for the purposes of hedging the credit risk of an exposure of the institution or the credit derivative contract is not a ***recognized credit derivative contract***; or
- accounted for in the ways as described in Section C if the protection is bought for the purposes of hedging the credit risk of an exposure of the institution and the credit derivative contract is a recognized credit derivative contract.

The CEA of credit derivative contracts falling within the following categories can be regarded as zero:

- Credit default swaps which have been reported as “direct credit substitutes” under item 1 above (i.e. the reporting institution has already held capital against the credit risk of the reference obligations underlying the swaps);
- Recognized credit derivative contracts held by the reporting institution as protection buyer in respect of which the CRM effects have already been taken into account in accordance with Divisions 9 and 10 of Part 4 of the BCR for the purposes of risk-weighted amount calculation.

16. OTC derivative transactions and credit derivative contracts subject to valid bilateral netting agreements

This item refers to the net counterparty credit risk exposure obtained using the methodology set out in section 95 of the BCR (also see the explanation in paragraph 32). For capital adequacy purposes, only counterparty credit risk exposures of credit derivative contracts booked in the trading book and OTC derivative transactions may be reported on a net basis.

17. Other OTC derivative transactions and credit derivative contracts not specified above

This item is intended for the reporting of counterparty credit risk exposures to OTC derivative transactions and credit derivative contracts which are not covered by items 10 to 16.

18. Other off-balance sheet exposures which are not elsewhere reported

For off-balance sheet exposures other than those included in items 1 to 17 above, the reporting institution should consult the HKMA on the reporting arrangements.

20. CCFs for OTC derivative transactions

The CCFs applicable to OTC derivative transactions are set out in the following table:

Residual Maturity	Exchange Rate (including gold)	Interest Rate	Equity	Precious Metal	Debt Security or Other Commodity
1 year or less	1.0%	0%	6.0%	7.0%	10.0%
Over 1 year to 5 years	5.0%	0.5%	8.0%	7.0%	12.0%
Over 5 years	7.5%	1.5%	10.0%	8.0%	15.0%

For a contract with multiple exchanges of principal, the CCF to be used should be multiplied by the number of remaining payments under the contract.

For a contract which is structured to settle outstanding exposures on specified payment dates and the terms of the contract are reset so that the market value of the contract is zero on these dates, the residual maturity of the contract should be treated as being equal to the period until the next reset date. If the contract is an interest rate contract where the remaining time to final maturity of the contract is more than one year, the CCF is subject to a floor of 0.5%.

21. CCFs for credit derivative contracts booked in the trading book

The CCFs for calculating the **potential exposure** of single-name credit derivative contracts are as follows:

	Protection buyer	Protection seller
Total Return Swap		
Qualifying reference obligation ⁵	5%	5%
Non-qualifying reference obligation ⁵	10%	10%
Credit Default Swap		
Qualifying reference obligation ⁵	5%	5%*
Non-qualifying reference obligation ⁵	10%	10%*

* The protection seller of a credit default swap is required to calculate potential exposure only when such a swap is subject to closeout upon insolvency of the protection buyer while the reference entity is still solvent. The potential exposure of the swap should be capped at the amount of unpaid premium. The protection seller of any credit default swaps without such a “closeout” clause is not required to calculate potential exposure.

In the case of a **first-to-default credit derivative contract**, the CCF for **non-qualifying reference obligation** should be applied to the contract if there is at least one non-qualifying reference obligation in the basket of reference obligations specified in the contract, otherwise, the CCF for **qualifying reference obligation** should be used. In the case of a **second-to-default credit derivative contract**, the CCF for non-qualifying reference obligation should be applied to the contract if there are at least two non-qualifying reference obligations in the basket of reference obligations specified in the contract, otherwise, the CCF for qualifying reference obligation should be used. The same principle applies to other subsequent-to-default credit derivative contracts.

22. For OTC derivative transactions other than those mentioned in paragraph 20 and credit derivative contracts other than those mentioned in paragraph 21, the applicable CCFs are the same as those applicable to debt security contracts or other commodity contracts.

23. For off-balance sheet items not mentioned above, a CCF of 100% should be applied unless otherwise specified by the MA.

⁵ The definition of “qualifying” is same as that of the “qualifying” category for the treatment of specific risk under the **standardized (market risk) approach** described in Part 8 of the BCR and also includes reference obligations issued by sovereigns whose credit quality grades are 1, 2 or 3 as determined in accordance with section 287 of the BCR.

Determination of Risk-weights for Off-balance Sheet Items

24. Risk-weights for items other than OTC derivative transactions and certain credit derivative contracts (Items 1 to 9 and 18)

The risk-weight of an off-balance sheet item is determined in accordance with the relevant instructions set out in Section B.1 above as if the item were an on-balance sheet exposure except for the following;

- (a) Asset sales with recourse;
- (b) Forward asset purchases;
- (c) Partly paid-up shares and securities; and
- (d) Direct credit substitutes arising from the selling of credit derivative contracts in the form of total return swaps or credit default swaps booked in the reporting institution's banking book.

The risk-weight of an exposure falling within any of the above categories should be determined:

- (e) in the case of (a) and (b), by reference to the risk-weights allocated to the assets sold/to be purchased or the obligor of these assets, as the case requires;
- (f) in the case of (c), as 100% (i.e. the risk-weight for equities); and
- (g) in the case of (d), by reference to the risk-weight of the relevant reference obligation. The risk-weights of credit derivative contracts which provide credit protection to a basket of exposures should be determined as follows:
 - (i) where the credit derivative contract sold is a first-to-default credit derivative contract -
 - (A) if the contract has an issue specific rating, the reporting institution should allocate to the contract the risk-weight, or deduct the contract from its core and supplementary capitals, as determined by mapping the rating to a scale of credit quality grades as specified under the *standardized (securitization) approach* (see section 237 of the BCR);
 - (B) if the contract does not have an issue specific rating, the reporting institution should allocate to the contract a risk-weight which is equal to the sum of the risk-weights of the reference obligations in the basket of reference obligations specified in the contract, subject to a maximum of 1,250%.
 - (ii) where the credit derivative contract sold is a second-to-default credit derivative contract -
 - (A) if the contract has an issue specific rating, the reporting institution should allocate to the contract the risk-weight, or

deduct the contract from its core and supplementary capitals, as determined by mapping the rating to a scale of credit quality grades as specified under the standardized (securitization) approach (see section 237 of the BCR);

(B) if the contract does not have an issue specific rating, the reporting institution should allocate to the contract a risk-weight which is equal to the sum of the risk-weights of the reference obligations in the basket of reference obligations specified in the contract, but excluding the reference obligation which carries the lowest risk-weight, subject to a maximum of 1,250%.

(iii) where the credit derivative contract sold is some other subsequent-to-default credit derivative contract, the same principle set out in (ii), with all necessary modifications, applies to the contract.

(iv) where the credit derivative contract sold provides credit protection proportionately to the reference obligations in the basket as specified in the contract, the reporting institution should calculate the risk-weight of its exposure to the contract by taking the weighted average of the risk-weights attributable to the reference obligations in the basket in accordance with the following formula:

$$RW_a = \sum_i a_i \times RW_i$$

where:

RW_a = Average risk-weight of a basket of reference obligations

a_i = Proportion of credit protection allocated to a reference obligation

RW_i = Risk-weight of a reference obligation

25. Risk-weights for OTC derivative transactions and certain credit derivative contracts (Items 10 to 17)

The applicable risk-weights are determined by reference to the *attributed risk-weights* allocated to the counterparties of these contracts.

Section C: Calculation and Reporting of Risk-weighted Amount

C.1 On-balance Sheet Exposures

26. Where an exposure is not covered by any recognized CRM, the amounts reported in the columns of “Principal Amount” and “Principal Amount after CRM” should be the same.

27. Where an exposure is covered fully or partially by recognized CRM, the amount reported in the column of “Principal Amount after CRM” should be adjusted to reflect the CRM effect as set out below:

(a) **CRM treatment by substitution of risk-weights**, which applies to collateral under the simple approach⁶, guarantees and credit derivative contracts:

(i) Firstly, identify the class to which the exposure belongs based on the instructions set out in Section B, then report the whole principal amount (after deduction of specific provisions) of the exposure under that class and in the “Principal Amount” column of the row for the risk-weight applicable to that exposure;

(ii) Secondly, divide the reported “Principal Amount” of the exposure into two portions: the credit protection covered portion and the credit protection uncovered portion.

(A) For guarantees and credit derivative contracts, the value of credit protection is the maximum liability of the credit protection provider to the reporting institution under the credit protection. However, where the credit protection and the exposure have currency mismatch, the covered portion should be reduced by a *haircut* for the currency mismatch.

$$G_a = G \times (1 - H_{fx})$$

where:

G_a = The amount of the exposure covered by credit protection and adjusted for currency mismatch

G = Maximum liability of the credit protection provider under the credit protection

H_{fx} = Haircut for currency mismatch, subject to the adjustment set out in section 92 of the BCR (see paragraph E3 of **Annex IIIb-E** for quick reference)

(The value of the *standard supervisory haircut* for currency mismatch is set out in Schedule 7 to the BCR. See **Annex IIIb-E** for quick reference).

(B) For collateral, the value of credit protection is its market value subject to a minimum revaluation frequency of 6 months for non-past due exposures, and 3 months for past due exposures.

If the collateral is real property (which is regarded as recognized collateral only in the case of past due exposures), the market

⁶ For past due exposures secured by collateral, the reporting institution should only use the Simple Approach to CRM treatment.

value of the property should be reduced by 10% in the case of residential property and 20% in the case of any other real property. The risk-weight attributed to real property is 100%.

(iii) Thirdly, where

(A) the exposure covered by recognized CRM is not past due exposure, report the covered portion under the class to which the *credit protection* belongs and in the “Principal Amount after CRM” column of the row for the risk-weight applicable to the credit protection determined by following the instructions in Section B.1 (or according to Section C.1 of the instructions for Part III d if the collateral is a securitization exposure) as if the credit protection were an on-balance sheet exposure of the reporting institution. That is, the risk-weight applicable to the credit protection -

- where the credit protection is collateral, is the one applicable to the collateral subject to a 20% floor except in the situations set out in section 82 of the BCR (see Annex IIIb-C for quick reference);
- where the credit protection is a guarantee or a credit derivative contract, is the one applicable to the *credit protection provider* based on whether it has an issuer rating or not, without having regard to whether any of its other debt obligations has an issue specific rating;
- where the collateral is in the form of cash deposits, certificates of deposit or other comparable instruments and it is held at a third-party bank in a non-custodial arrangement and unconditionally and irrevocably pledged or assigned to the reporting institution, is the risk-weight applicable to the third-party bank determined by the same principle as set out in the second bullet point.

(B) the exposure covered by recognized CRM is a past due exposure, report the covered portion under Class XII - Past Due Exposure in the “Principal Amount after CRM” column of the row for the risk-weight applicable to the credit protection.

For both (A) and (B), the RWA of the covered portion is then calculated by multiplying the amount of the covered portion by the risk-weight applicable to the credit protection.

(C) However, where the credit protection for a basket of exposures consists of a credit derivative contract with the following features, the extent of credit protection should be determined as follows:

- where the contract is a recognized first-to-default credit derivative contract, the reporting institution may recognize that credit protection for the exposure in the basket which would carry the lowest RWA in the absence of the credit protection, provided that the principal amount of the exposure is not more than the *notional amount* of the credit derivative contract. The institution may substitute the risk-weight of the credit protection for the risk-weight of that exposure;
 - where the contract is a recognized second-to-default credit derivative contract, the reporting institution may substitute the risk-weight of the credit protection for the risk-weight of the exposure in the basket which would carry the second lowest RWA in the absence of the credit protection only if
 - a. the institution has, as a protection buyer, entered into a recognized first-to-default credit derivative contract of which the basket of reference obligations, or the basket of obligations used for the purposes of determining whether a *credit event* has occurred, is the same as that of the second-to-default credit derivative contract; or
 - b. an obligation in the basket referred to in paragraph a. above has defaulted;
 - where the contract is any other subsequent-to-default credit derivative contract, the same principle as that applied to a second-to-default credit derivative contract, with all necessary modifications, applies;
 - where the contract provides credit protection proportionately to the reference obligations in the basket specified in the contract, the reporting institution may substitute the risk-weight of the credit protection for the risk-weights of the exposures to the extent of the amounts protected;
- (iv) Lastly, report the amount of the uncovered portion under the class to which the exposure belongs and in the “Principal Amount after CRM” column of the row for the risk-weight of the exposure. The reported RWA of the uncovered portion is then calculated by multiplying the amount of the uncovered portion by the risk-weight of the exposure.

- (b) CRM treatment by reduction of Principal Amount of exposures, which applies to collateral under the *comprehensive approach*, on-balance sheet netting and bilateral netting of repo-style transactions:

(i) **Comprehensive Approach for collateral**

- (A) Firstly, report the whole principal amount (after deduction of specific provisions) of the exposure under the class to which the exposure belongs and in the “Principal Amount” column of the row for the risk-weight applicable to that exposure;
- (B) Secondly, subtract the value of collateral from the reported “Principal Amount” of the exposure using the formula below. Report the net amount (i.e. E*) in the “Principal Amount after CRM” column under the same class to which the exposure belongs and in the same row for the risk-weight of that exposure.

$$E^* = \max \{0, [E \times (1 + H_e) - C \times (1 - H_c - H_{fx})]\}$$

where:

- E* = Principal amount after CRM
E = Principal amount of on-balance sheet exposure net of specific provisions, if any
H_e = Haircut appropriate to the exposure
C = Current market value of the collateral before adjustment required by the comprehensive approach
H_c = Haircut appropriate to the collateral
H_{fx} = Haircut for currency mismatch, if any, between the exposure and the collateral

The values of standard supervisory haircuts are set out in Schedule 7 to the BCR and the required adjustments for transactions with holding period or frequency of re-margining/revaluation different from those underlying the supervisory haircuts are set out in section 92 of the BCR (See [Annex IIIb-E](#) for quick reference).

- (C) Thirdly, report the RWA calculated by multiplying E* by the risk-weight of the exposure.

(c) **On-balance sheet netting**

- (i) Firstly, identify the class to which the obligor of the exposures belongs and the risk-weight applicable to the obligor. Then, report the aggregate principal amount (after deduction of specific provisions) of the exposures under that class and in the “Principal Amount” column of the row for the risk-weight applicable to the obligor;
- (ii) Secondly, report the aggregate principal amount of the exposures net of aggregate book value of liabilities in the “Principal Amount after CRM” column under the same class to which the obligor belongs and in the same row for the risk-weight of the obligor. Where the exposures

are denominated in currencies different from those of the liabilities, the aggregate book value of the liabilities should be reduced by a haircut for the currency mismatch.

$$\text{Principal amount after CRM} = \max \{0, \text{exposures} - \text{liabilities} \times (1 - H_{fx})\}$$

where:

H_{fx} = Haircut for currency mismatch, if any, between the exposures and the liabilities, subject to adjustment set out in section 92 of the BCR (see paragraph E3 of **Annex IIIb-E** for quick reference)

(iii) Thirdly, the RWA is calculated by multiplying the “Principal Amount after CRM” by the risk-weight of the obligor.

(d) Netting of repo-style transactions

The reporting institution must use the comprehensive approach for collateral if it intends to recognize the CRM effect of a valid bilateral netting agreement for repo-style transactions covered by that agreement. The institution should compare the aggregate value of money and securities sold/transferred/loaned/paid with the aggregate value of money and securities received, taking into account haircuts, using the following formula. If E^* is greater than zero, the institution has a net exposure to the counterparty for which regulatory capital should be provided.

$$E^* = \text{Max} \{0, [(\sum (E) - \sum (C)) + \sum (E_s \times H_s) + \sum (E_{fx} \times H_{fx})]\}$$

where:

E^* = Counterparty exposure after netting

E = Current market value of money and securities sold/transferred/loaned/paid

C = Current market value of money and securities received

E_s = Absolute value of the net position in the same securities

H_s = Haircut appropriate to the net position in the same securities (i.e. E_s)

E_{fx} = Absolute value of the net position in a currency different from the settlement currency

H_{fx} = Haircut for currency mismatch, if any

Haircuts are subject to adjustment as set out in section 92 of the BCR (see paragraph E3 of **Annex IIIb-E** for quick reference).

The net counterparty exposure should be reported as follows:

(i) Firstly, identify the class to which the counterparty belongs and the risk-weight applicable to the counterparty;

- (ii) Secondly, report the gross amount (i.e. aggregate amount of all outward legs) of all the repo-style transactions subject to the netting agreement in the “Principal Amount” column in the class to which the counterparty belongs and report E* under the same class and in the “Principal Amount after CRM” column of the row for the risk-weight of the counterparty;
- (iii) Thirdly, multiply E* by the risk-weight applicable to the counterparty to calculate the RWA.

In general, repo-style transactions in banking and trading books should be netted separately. Netting across positions in the banking book and the trading book with the same counterparty will be allowed only if:

- all transactions are marked to market daily; and
- the collateral used in the transactions is collateral eligible for being recognized for exposures booked in the banking book.

Where the MA has approved the use by the reporting institution of an *internal model* to calculate market risk capital charge, the institution may, with the approval of the MA, use a **VaR** model as an alternative to the use of standard supervisory haircuts to reflect the price volatility of the exposures and collateral under repo-style transactions covered by valid bilateral netting agreements on a counterparty-by-counterparty basis. The criteria for using VaR models and the calculation of net credit exposure to a counterparty using a VaR model are set out in section 97 of the BCR (see **Annex IIIb-F** for quick reference).

28. Credit protection by means of Credit-linked Notes

Where the reporting institution issues a credit-linked note to cover the credit risk of an exposure, the amount of credit protection is the amount of the funds received from that note. The amount of the exposure which is covered by the funds is treated as an exposure collateralized by cash deposits.

C.2 **Off-balance Sheet Exposures**

29. For each off-balance sheet exposure, the reporting institution should identify the relevant item in Division B to which the exposure belongs, and report the exposure in the row for that item. Unlike on-balance sheet exposures, there is no need to report principal amount after CRM and applicable risk-weight in the Form. Only principal amount and RWA should be reported.

For Items other than OTC Derivative Transactions and Credit Derivative Contracts

30. Where an off-balance sheet exposure is not covered by recognized CRM, the process for calculating the RWA is as follows:

- (a) Firstly, calculate the CEA of the exposure by multiplying the principal amount (after deduction of specific provisions) by the applicable CCF;
 - (b) Secondly, multiply the CEA by the applicable risk-weight to calculate the RWA.
31. Where an off-balance sheet exposure is covered fully or partially by recognized CRM, the calculation is similar to that of on-balance sheet exposures (see Section C.1), except that in calculating the RWA, CEA is used instead of principal amount (see paragraph 27):
- (a) **CRM treatment by substitution of risk-weights**, which applies to collateral under the simple approach, guarantees and credit derivative contracts:
 - (i) Firstly, report the whole principal amount (after deduction of specific provisions) of the exposure in the “Principal Amount” column of the row for the item to which the exposure belongs;
 - (ii) Secondly, divide the amount above into two portions: the credit protection covered portion and the credit protection uncovered portion (the value of the credit protection for different types of recognized CRM is determined in the same way as set out in Section C.1);
 - (iii) Thirdly, multiply the amount of each of the two portions by the CCF applicable to the exposure to come up with two CEAs and report the sum of the two CEAs in the column of “Credit Equivalent Amount”; and
 - (iv) Fourthly, obtain two RWAs by
 - (A) multiplying the CEA of the uncovered portion by the risk-weight applicable to the exposure, and
 - (B) multiplying the CEA of the covered portion by the risk-weight applicable to the credit protection.

The sum of the two RWAs is reported in the column of “Risk-weighted Amount”.
 - (b) **CRM treatment by reduction of Principal Amount of exposures**, which applies to collateral under the comprehensive approach:
 - (i) Firstly, report the whole principal amount (after deduction of specific provisions) of the exposure in the “Principal Amount” column of the row for the item to which the exposure belongs;

- (ii) Secondly, calculate the CEA after CRM using the following formula and report the amount calculated (i.e. E*) in the column of “Credit Equivalent Amount”:

$$E^* = \max \{0, [E \times (1 + H_e) - C \times (1 - H_c - H_{fx})]\} \times CCF$$

where:

E*	=	Credit equivalent amount after CRM
E	=	Principal amount of off-balance sheet exposure net of specific provisions, if any
H _e	=	Haircut appropriate to the exposure
C	=	Current market value of the collateral
H _c	=	Haircut appropriate to the collateral
H _{fx}	=	Haircut for currency mismatch, if any, between the exposure and the collateral
CCF	=	Credit conversion factor applicable to the exposure

Haircuts are subject to adjustment as set out in section 92 of the BCR (see paragraph E3 of [Annex IIIb-E](#) for quick reference).

- (iii) Thirdly, multiply E* by the risk-weight of the counterparty and report the RWA calculated in the column of “Risk-weighted Amount”.

For OTC Derivative Transactions and Credit Derivative Contracts

32. The reporting institution should use the current exposure method (see paragraph (a) below) to calculate its credit exposures to counterparties under OTC derivative transactions and credit derivative contracts. Transactions and contracts which are not covered by valid bilateral netting agreements should be reported under items 10 to 15 and 17. For transactions and contracts covered by valid bilateral netting agreements, the reporting institution may report them on a net basis under item 16.

(a) Current exposure method

- (i) Firstly, report the principal amount of the transaction/contract in the column of “Principal Amount”.
- (ii) Secondly, calculate the CEA which is the sum of the current exposure and the potential exposure as calculated below:

(A) current exposure is –

- a contract’s replacement cost obtained by marking-to-market (if the value so obtained is negative, the replacement cost should be taken as zero); or

- where contracts are covered by a valid bilateral netting agreement, the sum of the positive and negative mark-to-market replacement costs of individual contracts if the sum is positive.

(B) potential exposure (i.e. the add-on) is –

- derived by multiplying the principal amount of a contract by the applicable CCF specified in Section B.2; or
- where contracts are covered by a valid bilateral netting agreement, derived by the formula set out in paragraph (b) below.

Specific provisions, if any, should then be deducted from the CEA and the resultant amount should be reported in the column of “Credit Equivalent Amount”.

(iii) Thirdly, multiply the reported “Credit Equivalent Amount” by the risk-weight applicable to the counterparty to calculate the RWA.

(b) Add-on of OTC derivative transactions and credit derivatives contracts subject to *recognized netting*

The net add-on (A_{Net}) of OTC derivative transactions and credit derivatives contracts which are covered by a valid bilateral netting agreement is calculated using the following formula:

$$A_{Net} = 0.4 \times A_{Gross} + 0.6 \times NGR \times A_{Gross}$$

where:

A_{Gross} = The sum of the individual add-on amounts derived by multiplying the principal amounts of all of the individual contracts/transactions by the applicable CCFs

NGR = The ratio of net replacement cost for all the contracts/transactions to gross replacement cost for all the contracts/transactions

The NGR in the above formula can be calculated on a per counterparty basis or on an aggregate basis. However, the basis chosen by the reporting institution should be used consistently. An illustration of the calculation of the NGR based on the two calculation bases is given in **Annex IIIb-G**.

There is no need to calculate the potential exposure of single currency floating/floating interest rate swaps. The current exposure, i.e. replacement cost, of these contracts should be taken as their CEAs.

33. Where the (net) exposure to a counterparty is covered fully or partially by recognized CRM, the calculation is similar to that of on-balance sheet exposures

(see Section C.1 above), except that in calculating the RWA, CEA is used instead of principal amount.

(a) **CRM treatment by substitution of risk-weights**, which applies to collateral under the simple approach, guarantees and credit derivative contracts:

- (i) Firstly, report the principal amount of the transaction/contract in the column of “Principal Amount”;
- (ii) Secondly, convert the principal amount into a CEA using the current exposure method. Specific provisions should be deducted from the CEA and the resultant amount should be reported in the column of “Credit Equivalent Amount”;
- (iii) Thirdly, divide the reported “Credit Equivalent Amount” into two portions: the credit protection covered portion and the credit protection uncovered portion;
- (iv) Fourthly, multiply the uncovered portion of the reported “Credit Equivalent Amount” by the risk-weight applicable to the counterparty and the covered portion of the reported “Credit Equivalent Amount” by the risk-weight applicable to the credit protection to calculate two RWAs. The sum of the two RWAs is reported in the column of “Risk-weighted Amount”.

(b) **CRM treatment by reduction of Principal Amount of exposures**, which applies to collateral under the comprehensive approach:

- (i) Firstly, report the principal amount of the transaction/contract in the column of “Principal Amount”;
- (ii) Secondly, convert the principal amount into a CEA using the current exposure method. Specific provisions should be deducted from the CEA and the resultant amount should be reported in the column of “Credit Equivalent Amount”;
- (iii) Thirdly, calculate the CEA after CRM using the following formula:

$$E^* = \max \{0, [E - C \times (1 - H_c - H_{fx})]\}$$

where:

- | | | |
|-------|---|---|
| E^* | = | Credit equivalent amount after CRM |
| E | = | Credit equivalent amount of off-balance sheet exposure (i.e. sum of current exposure and potential exposure, net of specific provisions if any) |
| C | = | Current market value of the collateral |
| H_c | = | Haircut appropriate to the collateral |

H_{fx} = Haircut for currency mismatch, if any, between the settlement currency and the currency in which the collateral is denominated

Haircuts are subject to adjustment as set out in section 92 of the BCR (see paragraph E3 of Annex IIIb-E for quick reference).

- (iv) Fourthly, multiply the CEA after CRM by the risk-weight of the counterparty and report the RWA so calculated in the column of “Risk-weighted Amount”.

C.3 Multiple Credit Risk Mitigation

34. An exposure covered by two or more forms of recognized CRM (e.g. with both collateral and guarantee partially covering the exposure) should be divided into different portions which respectively represent the proportions of the exposure covered by each of the forms of the recognized CRM used. The calculation of the RWA of each portion will be done separately. Where there is an overlap of coverage between different forms of recognized CRM, the reporting institution may select, in respect of the overlapped portion, the form of recognized CRM which will result in the lowest RWA of that overlapped portion of the exposure.
35. Where an exposure is covered by credit protection provided by a single credit protection provider but the credit protection has different maturities, the reporting institution should divide the exposure into different portions according to the maturities of the credit protection. The RWA of each portion should then be calculated separately.
36. Where an exposure is in the form of general banking facility consisting of several types of credit lines, the reporting institution may determine how credit protection obtained for the facility should be allocated amongst individual exposures under each of the credit lines.

C.4 Maturity Mismatches

37. For credit protection in the form of collateral, guarantees, credit derivatives, or on-balance sheet netting, where a maturity mismatch (as defined in section 103 of the BCR) exists, the value of the credit protection should be adjusted using the following formula:

$$P_a = P \times (t - 0.25) / (T - 0.25)$$

where:

- P_a = Value of credit protection adjusted for maturity mismatch
 P = Value of credit protection adjusted for haircuts for price volatility of collateral and currency mismatch
 t = Min (T, residual maturity of credit protection) expressed in years

$T = \text{Min}(5, \text{residual maturity of the exposure})$ expressed in years

This paragraph does not apply to collateral without a finite maturity (e.g. equities). Maturity of the credit protection should be determined in accordance with sections 103(3) and (4) of the BCR.

Nevertheless, the reporting institution should not take into account the credit protection in its calculation of RWA if the credit protection falls under one of the circumstances set out in section 103(2) of the BCR.

38. **Annex IIIb-H** contains a number of examples to illustrate the capital treatment and reporting arrangement of collateralized exposures based on the simple approach and the comprehensive approach of the credit risk mitigation framework.

Hong Kong Monetary Authority
August 2011

Tables for Mapping Notations used by individual ECAs into the Credit Quality Grades

A. Sovereign Exposures

Credit Quality Grades	Risk-weight	S & P	Moody's	Fitch	R & I	JCR
1	0%	AAA	Aaa	AAA	AAA	AAA
		AA+	Aa1	AA+	AA+	AA+
		AA	Aa2	AA	AA	AA
		AA-	Aa3	AA-	AA-	AA-
2	20%	A+	A1	A+	A+	A+
		A	A2	A	A	A
		A-	A3	A-	A-	A-
3	50%	BBB+	Baa1	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+
		BBB	Baa2	BBB	BBB	BBB
		BBB-	Baa3	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-
4	100%	BB+	Ba1	BB+	BB+	BB+
		BB	Ba2	BB	BB	BB
		BB-	Ba3	BB-	BB-	BB-
5	100%	B+	B1	B+	B+	B+
		B	B2	B	B	B
		B-	B3	B-	B-	B-
6	150%	CCC+	Caa1	CCC	CCC+	CCC
		CCC	Caa2	CC	CCC	CC
		CCC-	Caa3	C	CCC-	C
		CC	Ca	D	CC	D
		C	C		C	
		D				

B. Bank and Securities Firm Exposures

Credit Quality Grades	Risk-weight		S & P	Moody's	Fitch	R & I	JCR
	General Exposures	3-months' Exposures ⁷ (Banks only)					
1	20%	20%	AAA	Aaa	AAA	AAA	AAA
			AA+	Aa1	AA+	AA+	AA+
			AA	Aa2	AA	AA	AA
			AA-	Aa3	AA-	AA-	AA-
2	50%	20%	A+	A1	A+	A+	A+
			A	A2	A	A	A
			A-	A3	A-	A-	A-
3	50%	20%	BBB+	Baa1	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+
			BBB	Baa2	BBB	BBB	BBB
			BBB-	Baa3	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-
4	100%	50%	BB+	Ba1	BB+	BB+	BB+
			BB	Ba2	BB	BB	BB
			BB-	Ba3	BB-	BB-	BB-
			B+	B1	B+	B+	B+
			B	B2	B	B	B
			B-	B3	B-	B-	B-
5	150%	150%	CCC+	Caa1	CCC	CCC+	CCC
			CCC	Caa2	CC	CCC	CC
			CCC-	Caa3	C	CCC-	C
			CC	Ca	D	CC	D
			C	C		C	
			D				

⁷ 3-months' exposures represent exposures with original maturity of three months or less (other than those having a short-term ECAI issue specific rating). Risk-weights for 3-months' exposures are applicable only to exposures to banks and not to exposures to securities firms.

C. Corporate Exposures

I. Applicable to any corporate exposures

Credit Quality Grades	Risk-weight	S & P	Moody's	Fitch	R & I	JCR
1	20%	AAA	Aaa	AAA	AAA	AAA
		AA+	Aa1	AA+	AA+	AA+
		AA	Aa2	AA	AA	AA
		AA-	Aa3	AA-	AA-	AA-
2	50%	A+	A1	A+	A+	A+
		A	A2	A	A	A
		A-	A3	A-	A-	A-
3	100%	BBB+	Baa1	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+
		BBB	Baa2	BBB	BBB	BBB
		BBB-	Baa3	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-
4	100%	BB+	Ba1	BB+	BB+	BB+
		BB	Ba2	BB	BB	BB
		BB-	Ba3	BB-	BB-	BB-
5	150%	B+	B1	B+	B+	B+
		B	B2	B	B	B
		B-	B3	B-	B-	B-
		CCC+	Caa1	CCC	CCC+	CCC
		CCC	Caa2	CC	CCC	CC
		CCC-	Caa3	C	CCC-	C
		CC	Ca	D	CC	D
		C	C		C	
		D				

II. Applicable only to exposures to corporates incorporated in India

Credit quality grade	CARE		CRISIL	ICRA		Risk-weight
1	CARE AAA	CARE AAA (Is)	AAA	LAAA	IrAAA	20%
2	CARE AA+ CARE AA CARE AA-	CARE AA+ (Is) CARE AA (Is) CARE AA- (Is)	AA+ AA AA-	LAA+ LAA LAA-	IrAA+ IrAA IrAA-	30%
3	CARE A+ CARE A CARE A-	CARE A+ (Is) CARE A (Is) CARE A- (Is)	A+ A A-	LA+ LA LA-	IrA+ IrA IrA-	50%
4	CARE BBB+ CARE BBB CARE BBB-	CARE BBB+ (Is) CARE BBB (Is) CARE BBB- (Is)	BBB+ BBB BBB-	LBBB+ LBBB LBBB-	IrBBB+ IrBBB IrBBB-	100%
5	CARE BB+ CARE BB CARE BB- CARE B+ CARE B CARE B- CARE C+ CARE C CARE C- CARE D	CARE BB+ (Is) CARE BB (Is) CARE BB- (Is) CARE B+ (Is) CARE B (Is) CARE B- (Is) CARE C+ (Is) CARE C (Is) CARE C- (Is) CARE D (Is)	BB+ BB BB- B+ B B- C+ C C- D	LBB+ LBB LBB- LB+ LB LB- LC+ LC LC- LD	IrBB+ IrBB IrBB- IrB+ IrB IrB- IrC+ IrC IrC- IrC-	150%

D. Collective Investment Scheme Exposures

Credit Quality Grades (CIS)	Risk-weight	S & P Fund credit quality ratings	S & P Principal stability fund ratings	Moody's	Fitch	R & I
1	20%	AAAf	AAAm	Aaa	AAA	AAAfc
		AA+f	AA+m	Aa1	AA+	AA+fc
		AAf	AAm	Aa2	AA	AAfc
		AA-f	AA-m	Aa3	AA-	AA-fc
2	50%	A+f	A+m	A1	A+	A+fc
		Af	Am	A2	A	Afc
		A-f	A-m	A3	A-	A-fc
3	100%	BBB+f	BBB+m	Baa1	BBB+	BBB+fc
		BBBf	BBBm	Baa2	BBB	BBBfc
		BBB-f	BBB-m	Baa3	BBB-	BBB-fc
4	100%	BB+f	BB+m	Ba1	BB+	BB+fc
		BBf	BBm	Ba2	BB	BBfc
		BB-f	BB-m	Ba3	BB-	BB-fc
5	150%	B+f	Dm	B1	B+	B+fc
		Bf		B2	B	Bfc
		B-f		B3	B-	B-fc
		CCC+f		Caa1	CCC	CCC+fc
		CCCf		Caa2	CC	CCCfc
		CCC-f		Caa3	C	CCC-fc
				Ca	D	CCfc
				C		Cfc

Short-term Exposures (Banks, Securities Firms and Corporates)

I. Applicable to bank exposures, securities firms exposures and any corporate exposures

Short-term Credit Quality Grade	Risk-weight	S & P	Moody's	Fitch	R & I	JCR
1	20%	A-1+ A-1	P-1	F1+ F1	a-1+ a-1	J-1+ J-1
2	50%	A-2	P-2	F2	a-2	J-2
3	100%	A-3	P-3	F3	a-3	J-3
4	150%	B B-1 B-2 B-3 C D	NP	B C D	b c	NJ D

II. Applicable only to exposures to corporates incorporated in India

Short-term credit quality grade	CARE	CRISIL	ICRA	Risk-weight
1	PR1+	P1+	A1+	20%
2	PR1	P1	A1	30%
3	PR2+ PR2	P2+ P2	A2+ A2	50%
4	PR3+ PR3	P3+ P3	A3+ A3	100%
5	PR4 PR5	P4 P5	A4+ A4 A5	150%

Application of External Credit Assessments

(A) Nomination of ECAIs

- B1. The reporting institution may nominate, for each of the ECAI ratings based portfolios, one or more than one ECAI the credit assessment ratings issued by which will be used for the purposes of deriving risk-weights for the exposures in the ECAI ratings based portfolios.
- B2. The ECAI(s) nominated for an ECAI ratings based portfolio should (taken collectively if more than one ECAI is nominated) issue a range of credit assessment ratings which provides a reasonable coverage to the counterparties and the geographical regions in relation to the exposures falling within that portfolio.
- B3. The reporting institution should use the ratings of the nominated ECAI(s) within each of the portfolios consistently.

(B) Use of External Credit Assessments

I. Exposures or issuers regarded as not having an *ECAI rating*

- B4. Any issuer or exposure which does not have an ECAI rating assigned to it by an ECAI nominated by the reporting institution for the relevant ECAI ratings based portfolio should be regarded as not having an ECAI rating.
- B5. In the case of corporate exposures, any corporate incorporated outside India, or any exposure to such corporate, which does not have an ECAI rating assigned to it by any of S&P, Moody's, Fitch, R&I and JCR should be regarded as not having an ECAI rating.

II. Multiple assessments

Exposure with ECAI issue specific rating(s)

- B6. If an exposure has only one ECAI issue specific rating, that rating should be used to determine the risk-weight of that exposure.
- B7. In cases where there are two or more issue specific ratings assigned by different ECAIs to an exposure and these ratings map to different risk-weights, any one of those ratings should be used except the one or more of those ratings which map to the lowest of those different risk-weights.

Exposure without ECAI issue specific rating(s) (“concerned exposure”)

B8. The reporting institution may determine the risk-weight of the concerned exposure based on either the ECAI issuer rating(s) of the obligor of the exposure or the ECAI issue specific rating(s) of another debt obligation (“reference exposure”) undertaken by the same obligor. The reference exposure need not be one held by the institution.

Based on ECAI issuer rating:

- If the obligor of the concerned exposure has only one ECAI issuer rating, the institution should use that rating to determine the risk-weight to be applied to the exposure;
- The institution should follow the principle set out in paragraph B7 to determine the appropriate risk-weight to be applied to the exposure if there are two or more ECAI issuer ratings assigned by different ECAIs to the obligor which map to two or more different risk-weights.

Based on ECAI issue specific rating:

- If the reference exposure has only one ECAI issue specific rating, the institution should use that rating to determine the risk-weight to be applied to the concerned exposure;
- The institution should follow the principles set out in paragraph B7 to determine the appropriate risk-weight to be applied to the concerned exposure if there are two or more ECAI issue specific ratings assigned by different ECAIs to the reference exposure which map to two or more different risk-weights.

III. Local currency and foreign currency assessments

B9. In circumstances where exposures without ECAI issue specific ratings are risk-weighted based on the ECAI issue specific rating of an equivalent exposure to the same borrower, the general rule is that foreign currency ratings would be used for exposures denominated in foreign currencies. Local currency ratings, if available, would only be used to risk-weight exposures denominated in local currencies.

B10. Nevertheless, the reporting institution may use the foreign currency issuer rating of a borrower to derive a risk-weight for exposures to that borrower which are denominated in the borrower’s local currency. Local currency ECAI ratings should not be used to derive risk-weights for exposures denominated in foreign currencies except for exposures arising from the institution’s participation in any loans extended, or guaranteed against convertibility and transfer risk, by a MDB. The portion of the exposures not benefiting from such a guarantee will be risk-weighted based on the borrower’s foreign currency ECAI ratings, if available.

IV. Others

- B11. In order to avoid any double counting of CRM effect, no CRM effect should be taken into account when calculating the RWA of an exposure if such effect is already reflected in the exposure's issue specific rating.

Exceptions to the Risk-weight Floor of 20% under the Simple Approach for Collateral

- C1. In general, a reporting institution should not allocate a risk-weight of less than 20% to recognized collateral under the simple approach except those set out in paragraphs C2 to C7 below.

Repo-style Transactions

- C2. A risk-weight of 0% can be allocated to recognized collateral provided under repo-style transactions which are treated as collateralized lending and satisfy all the requirements set out in paragraphs D2 to D10 of Annex IIIb-D.
- C3. A risk-weight of 10% can be allocated to recognized collateral provided under repo-style transactions which are treated as collateralized lending and satisfy all the requirements set out in paragraphs D3 to D10 of that Annex.

OTC Derivative Transactions and Credit Derivative Contracts

- C4. A risk-weight of 0% can be allocated to recognized collateral provided under an OTC derivative transaction or a credit derivative contract, provided that:
- the transaction or contract is collateralized by cash (as defined in section 82(5) of the BCR) provided to the reporting institution;
 - the transaction or contract is marked-to-market daily; and
 - there is no currency mismatch between the settlement currency of the transaction or contract and the collateral.
- C5. A risk-weight of 10% can be allocated to recognized collateral provided under an OTC derivative transaction or a credit derivative contract, provided that the transaction or contract fulfils the 2nd and 3rd bullet points of paragraph C4 and the collateral is debt securities, issued by a sovereign or a ***sovereign foreign public sector entity***, which would be allocated a risk-weight of 0% under the STC approach.

Other Transactions

- C6. A 0% risk-weight can be allocated to recognized collateral provided under a transaction other than those mentioned above if there is no currency mismatch between the transaction and the collateral, and the collateral is either:
- cash (as defined in section 82(5) of the BCR); or
 - debt securities, issued by a sovereign or a sovereign foreign public sector entity, which would be allocated a risk-weight of 0% under the STC

approach and the current market value of which has been discounted by 20%.

C7. A 0% risk-weight can be allocated to recognized collateral in the form of gold bullion

- held by the reporting institution; or
- held for the institution, on an allocated basis, by another person,

to the extent that the gold bullion is backed by gold bullion liabilities.

Criteria for Preferential Treatment of Repo-style Transactions

- D1. Under the comprehensive approach for collateral, repo-style transactions which satisfy all the requirements in paragraphs D2 to D10 below are not required to be subject to any haircuts. This is, however, not applicable to institutions which use VaR models instead of haircuts to reflect the price volatility of both exposures and collateral under these transactions (see Annex IIIb-F).
- D2. The counterparty is:
- a sovereign;
 - a PSE;
 - a MDB;
 - a bank or securities firm;
 - a corporate (other than a bank or securities firm) which is a financial institution (including an *insurance firm*) with an attributed risk-weight of not more than 20%; or
 - a clearing organization as defined in section 82(2)(a)(vi) of the BCR.
- D3. Both the exposure and collateral are
- cash (as defined in section 82(5) of the BCR); or
 - securities which are issued by sovereigns or sovereign foreign PSEs, and would be allocated a risk-weight of 0% under the STC approach.
- D4. There is no currency mismatch between the exposure and the collateral.
- D5. Either the transaction is an overnight transaction or both the exposure and the collateral are subject to daily mark-to-market and daily remargining.
- D6. The reporting institution reasonably expects that if the counterparty fails to remargin, the time between the failure to remargin and the realization of the collateral is not more than four business days.
- D7. The transaction is settled across a settlement system proven for that type of transaction.
- D8. Standard market documentation for repo-style transactions in the securities concerned is used for the agreement.
- D9. The documentation of the transaction should specify that the transaction is immediately terminable if the counterparty fails to satisfy an obligation to deliver cash or securities or to deliver margin or otherwise defaults.

- D10. Upon any event of default, regardless of whether the counterparty is insolvent or bankrupt, the reporting institution should have an unfettered and legally enforceable right to immediately seize and realize the collateral for its benefit.

Standard Supervisory Haircuts for the Comprehensive Approach for Collateral

E1. Reporting institutions using the comprehensive approach for collateralized transactions should use standard supervisory haircuts provided in the table below to take account of the price volatility of both exposures and collateral. These haircuts assume daily mark-to-market, daily remargining and a 10-business-day holding period.

Part 1 – Standard Supervisory Haircuts for Debt Securities				
Types of exposure or recognized collateral	Credit Quality Grade / Short-term Credit Quality Grade	Residual Maturity	Standard Supervisory Haircuts	
			Sovereign issuers ⁸	Other issuers ⁹
Debt securities with ECAI issue specific ratings (In the case of collateral, means those falling within any of s.79(e) to (la) of the BCR)	Grade 1 (S&P, Moody's, Fitch, R&I & JCR)	≤ 1 year	0.5%	1%
		> 1 year but ≤ 5 years	2%	4%
		> 5 years	4%	8%
	Grades 1 and 2 (ICRA, CARE & CRISIL)	≤ 1 year	1%	2%
		> 1 year but ≤ 5 years	3%	6%
		> 5 years	6%	12%
Grades 2 and 3 (S&P, Moody's, Fitch, R&I & JCR)	≤ 1 year	1%	2%	
	> 1 year but ≤ 5 years	3%	6%	
	> 5 years	6%	12%	
Grades 3 and 4 (ICRA, CARE & CRISIL)	≤ 1 year	1%	2%	
	> 1 year but ≤ 5 years	3%	6%	
	> 5 years	6%	12%	
Debt securities with long term ECAI issue specific ratings (In the case of collateral, means those falling within s.79(e), (f) or (h) of the BCR)	Grade 4	All	15%	Not applicable
Debt securities without ECAI issue specific ratings issued by banks or securities firms, which satisfy the criteria set out in s 79(m) of the BCR. (In the case of collateral, means those falling within s 79(m) of the BCR)	Not applicable	≤ 1 year	Not applicable	2%
		> 1 year but ≤ 5 years	Not applicable	6%
		> 5 years	Not applicable	12%

⁸ Sovereign issuers include multilateral development banks and sovereign foreign public sector entities. The haircuts for debt securities with credit quality grade 1 issued by sovereigns also apply to all debt securities issued by multilateral development banks.

⁹ Other issuers include public sector entities which are not sovereign foreign public sector entities.

Part 2 – Standard Supervisory Haircuts for Assets other than Debt Securities	
Types of exposure or recognized collateral	Standard Supervisory Haircuts
Cash where both the exposure and collateral are in the same currency (In the case of collateral, means those falling within s.79(a), (b) or (c) of the BCR where the exposure is in the same currency as that of the collateral)	0%
Equities in the <i>main index</i> (including convertible bonds) and gold (In the case of collateral, means those falling within s 79(d) or (n) of the BCR)	15%
Other equities (including convertible bonds) listed on a <i>recognized exchange</i> (In the case of collateral, means those falling within s 80(b) of the BCR)	25%
Collective investment schemes (In the case of collateral, means those falling within s 79(o) or s 80(c) of the BCR)	Highest haircut applicable to any <i>financial instruments</i> in which the scheme can invest

Part 3 – Standard Supervisory Haircuts for Exposures and Collateral not falling within Parts 1 and 2 of this Table	
Types of exposure or recognized collateral	Standard Supervisory Haircuts
Exposures and collateral of repo-style transactions which satisfy the criteria set out in <u>Annex IIIb-D</u>	0%
Exposures arising from currency mismatch	8%
Exposures of transactions under which the financial instruments lent by an authorized institution do not fall within Parts 1 and 2 of this Table	25%
Collateral which does not fall within s 80(a), (b) and (c) of the BCR received by an authorized institution under repo-style transactions booked in the trading book.	25%
Exposures not specified in this Table	25%

- E2. Reporting institutions should distinguish transactions amongst three types, viz., repo-style transactions, other capital market transactions (i.e. OTC derivative transactions and margin lending) and secured lending. Providing

the transactions are subject to daily revaluation or remargining, the assumed *minimum holding period* of these three types of transactions are as follows:

Type of Transactions	Minimum Holding Period	Condition
Repo-style transactions	5 business days	Daily remargining
Other capital market transactions	10 business days	Daily remargining
Secured lending	20 business days	Daily revaluation

- E3. Where a transaction has a minimum holding period different from 10 business days or is not remargined or revalued daily as assumed in the standard supervisory haircuts, reporting institutions should scale up or down the standard supervisory haircuts (H_e , H_c and H_{fx}) using the following formula when applying the haircuts to the calculation of the RWA of the transaction:

$$H = H_{10} \times \sqrt{\frac{N_R + (T_M - 1)}{10}}$$

where:

H = Haircut after adjustment for differences in holding period and revaluation frequency

H_{10} = Standard supervisory haircut based on a minimum holding period of 10 business days

T_M = Minimum holding period for a particular type of transaction as set out in paragraph E2.

N_R = Actual number of days between remargining or revaluation of collateral

- E4. For repo-style transactions booked in the trading book which are treated as collateralized loans, recognized collateral is expanded to include any securities received by the institution provided that the securities meet the requirements set out in section 77 of the BCR.

Use of Value-at-risk Models for Repo-style Transactions Covered by a Valid Bilateral Netting Agreement

- F1. Reporting institutions which have obtained approval from the MA for using internal models to measure market risk exposures may, with the approval of the MA, use a VaR model instead of standard supervisory haircuts for the purposes of calculating the net credit exposure to a given counterparty under repo-style transactions covered by a valid bilateral netting agreement.
- F2. The quantitative and qualitative criteria for recognition of a VaR model for repo-style transactions are substantially similar to those for an internal model for market risk, except the requirement of minimum holding period which is five business days for repo-style transactions.. The minimum holding period should be adjusted upward if the liquidity of the securities concerned does not justify a 5-day holding period. Moreover, the VaR model should take into account the correlation effects between securities positions. The criteria for recognition of internal models are set out in Schedule 3 to the BCR.
- F3. It is one of the initial and on-going recognition criteria that institutions intending to use or using VaR models should prove the quality of the models to the MA through *back-testing* the models' output using data covering at least a one-year period. The back-testing should cover a number of representative counterparty portfolios (whether actual or hypothetical) which have been chosen based on the sensitivity of the portfolios to the material risk factors and correlations to which the institutions are exposed.
- F4. Institutions adopting VaR models may calculate their net credit exposure to a counterparty arising from repo-style transactions covered by a valid bilateral netting agreement using the following formula:

$$E^* = \max \{0, [\sum (E) - \sum (C) + \text{VaR output}]\}$$

where:

E*	=	Counterparty exposure after netting
E	=	Current market value of money and securities sold, transferred, loaned or paid by the institution
C	=	Current market value of money and securities received by the institution
VaR output	=	The VaR number of previous business day generated by the VaR model

Example of calculating the Net to Gross Ratio (NGR)

G1. The following table illustrates how the NGR is calculated on a per counterparty basis and on an aggregate basis:

Transaction	Counterparty A		Counterparty B		Counterparty C	
	Notional amount	Mark to market value	Notional amount	Mark to market value	Notional amount	Mark to market value
Outstanding contract 1	100	10	50	8	30	-3
Outstanding contract 2	100	-5	50	2	30	1
Gross replacement cost (GR)		10		10		1
Net replacement cost (NR)		5		10		0
NGR (per counterparty)	0.5		1		0	
NGR (aggregate)	$\Sigma NR / \Sigma GR = 15 / 21 = 0.71$					

G2. The gross replacement costs (GR) include only the sums of positive market values, they are therefore, 10, 10 and 1 respectively for counterparties A, B and C. The corresponding net replacement costs (NR) are the non-negative sums of both positive and negative market values, i.e. 5, 10 and 0 for A, B and C respectively. Accordingly, the NGR calculated on a per counterparty basis should be $5/10 = 0.5$, $10/10 = 1$ and $0/1 = 0$ for A, B and C respectively. Based on the per counterparty NGR, the net potential exposure on a per counterparty basis can be calculated using Formula 8 in section 95 of the BCR. The aggregate net potential exposure would be the sum of the per counterparty net potential exposure.

G3. If the NGR is calculated on an aggregate basis, it will be the ratio of total net replacement costs to total gross replacement costs, i.e. $15/21 = 0.71$. The aggregate net potential exposure is then calculated by substituting this ratio into Formula 8 for each individual counterparty, i.e. A, B and C.

Illustrations on Reporting of Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques

1. Collateralized loan

The reporting institution provides a 5-year term loan of HK\$1,000 M to an unrated corporate. The loan is secured by debt securities issued by a bank and denominated in EURO. The debt securities are rated AA by the Standard & Poor's and have a remaining maturity of 7 years. They are subject to daily revaluation and presently have a market value in HKD equivalent amount of HK\$1,050 M.

Simple Approach

Working:

- A loan to an unrated corporate is subject to a risk-weight of 100%.
- An external credit assessment of “AA” by the Standard & Poor's is equivalent to a credit quality grade “1” in the supervisory risk-weighting scale for banks, which is mapped to a risk-weight of 20%.
- As the market value of the collateral debt securities is HK\$1,050 M, the loan is fully secured.
- RWA of the loan: HK\$1,000 M x 20% = HK\$200 M.

Reporting illustration:

Division A: Risk-weighted Amount (On-balance Sheet)

Item	Nature of item	Principal Amount HK\$'000	Principal Amount After CRM HK\$'000	x Risk Weight %	= Risk-weighted Amount HK\$'000
Class IV	Bank Exposures				
7a.	Exposures with original maturity of more than three months:				
7a(i)	Risk-weight 20%		1,000,000	20	200,000
7a(ii)	Risk-weight 50%			50	
7a(iii)	Risk-weight 100%			100	
7a(iv)	Risk-weight 150%			150	
	SUBTOTAL		1,000,000		200,000
Class VI	Corporate Exposures				
9a.	Risk-weight 20%			20	
9b.	Risk-weight 50%			50	
9c.	Risk-weight 100%	1,000,000	0	100	0
9d.	Risk-weight 150%			150	
	SUBTOTAL	1,000,000	0		0

Comprehensive Approach

Working:

- The standard supervisory haircut for debt securities with a credit quality grade “1” issued by banks is 8%.
- The standard supervisory haircut for currency mismatch between the underlying exposure and collateral is also 8%.
- As the standard supervisory haircuts only assume a 10-day holding period, the 8% haircuts for both the collateral as well as the currency mismatch have to be scaled up to haircuts for 20-day holding period (which is the minimum holding period assumed for secured lending transactions) using the following formula:

$$H = H_{10} \times \sqrt{\frac{N_R + (T_M - 1)}{10}}$$

where:

H = Haircut after adjustment for differences in holding period and revaluation frequency

H₁₀ = Standard supervisory haircut which assumes a minimum 10-day holding period

T_M = Minimum holding period for the type of transaction (which is different from a holding period of 10 days)

N_R = Actual number of days between revaluation

- The adjusted haircuts for the collateral and the currency mismatch in this example are therefore:

$$\begin{aligned} H &= 8\% \times \sqrt{\frac{1 + (20 - 1)}{10}} \\ &= 11\% \text{ (rounded up to a percentage)} \end{aligned}$$

- The value of exposure after CRM is calculated as:

$$E^* = \max \{0, [E \times (1 + H_e) - C \times (1 - H_c - H_{fx})]\}$$

where:

E* = Principal Amount after CRM

E = Principal Amount of the exposure

H_e = Haircut appropriate to the exposure

C = Value of the collateral

H_c = Haircut appropriate to the collateral

H_{fx} = Haircut appropriate to currency mismatch between the exposure and the collateral

- As the lending involves only cash, no haircut is required for the loan exposure (i.e. H_e = 0).

- $E^* = \max \{ \text{HK\$0}, [\text{HK\$1,000 M} \times (1 + 0\%) - \text{HK\$1,050 M} \times (1 - 11\% - 11\%)] \}$
 $= \max (\text{HK\$0}, \text{HK\$181 M})$
 $= \text{HK\$181 M}$
- The RWA of the transaction is calculated by multiplying the value of exposure after CRM (HK\$181 M) with the risk-weight of the unrated corporate (100%), which equals HK\$181 M.

Reporting illustration:

Division A: Risk-weighted Amount (On-balance Sheet)

Item	Nature of item	Principal Amount HK\$'000	Principal Amount After CRM HK\$'000	x Risk Weight %	= Risk-weighted Amount HK\$'000
Class IV	Bank Exposures				
7a.	Exposures with original maturity of more than three months:				
7a(i)	Risk-weight 20%			20	
7a(ii)	Risk-weight 50%			50	
7a(iii)	Risk-weight 100%			100	
7a(iv)	Risk-weight 150%			150	
SUBTOTAL					
Class VI	Corporate Exposures				
9a.	Risk-weight 20%			20	
9b.	Risk-weight 30%			30	
9c.	Risk-weight 50%			50	
9d.	Risk-weight 100%	1,000,000	181,000	100	181,000
9e.	Risk-weight 150%			150	
SUBTOTAL		1,000,000	181,000		181,000

2. Collateralized loan commitment

Now presuming the corporate borrower in the above example has not yet drawn down the loan facility, the transaction will be recorded as commitment in the book of the reporting institution. Assuming that the commitment cannot be cancelled unconditionally, capital requirement of the transaction under the two approaches will be calculated as follows:

Simple Approach

Working:

- As the amount of commitment of a 5-year term loan is HK\$1,000 M and the market value of the collateral debt securities is HK\$1,050 M, the commitment is considered fully secured.
- The commitment for a 5-year term loan attracts a CCF of 50% as it cannot be cancelled unconditionally. Its CEA is therefore calculated at: HK\$1,000 M x 50% = HK\$500 M.
- A 20% risk-weight for the debt securities is applied to calculate the RWA of this secured transaction: HK\$500 M x 20% = HK\$100 M.

Reporting illustration:

Division B: Risk-weighted Amount (Off-balance Sheet)

Item	Nature of item	Principal Amount HK\$'000	Credit Conversion Factor %	Credit Equivalent Amount HK\$'000	Risk-weighted Amount HK\$'000
1.	Direct credit substitutes		100		
2.	Transaction-related contingencies		50		
3.	Trade-related contingencies		20		
4.	Asset sales with recourse		100		
5.	Forward asset purchases		100		
6.	Partly paid shares and securities		100		
7.	Forward forward deposits placed		100		
8.	Note issuance and revolving underwriting facilities		50		
9a.	Commitments that are unconditionally cancellable without prior notice		0		0
9b.	Other commitments (CCF at 20%)		20		
9c.	Other commitments (CCF at 50%)	1,000,000	50	500,000	100,000
SUBTOTAL		1,000,000		500,000	100,000

Comprehensive Approach

Working:

- The standard supervisory haircuts for both the collateral debt securities and the currency mismatch between the underlying exposure and the collateral are scaled up from 8% to 11% (as shown in Example 1 above).
- The CEA after CRM is calculated by the following formula (which mirrors the formula for on-balance sheet exposures provided in Example 1):

$$\begin{aligned}
 E^* &= \text{Max} \{0, [E \times (1 + H_e) - C \times (1 - H_c - H_{fx})]\} \times \text{CCF} \\
 &= \text{Max} \{ \text{HK\$}0, [\text{HK\$}1,000 \text{ M} \times (1 + 0\%) - \text{HK\$}1,050 \text{ M} \times (1 - 11\% - 11\%)] \} \times 50\% \\
 &= \text{HK\$}90.5 \text{ M}
 \end{aligned}$$

- As the CEA after CRM is HK\$90.5 M and the risk-weight for an unrated corporate is 100%, the RWA of this secured commitment is: HK\$90.5 M x 100% = HK\$90.5 M.

Reporting illustration:

Division B: Risk-weighted Amount (Off-balance Sheet)

Item	Nature of item	Principal Amount HK\$'000	Credit Conversion Factor %	Credit Equivalent Amount HK\$'000	Risk-weighted Amount HK\$'000
1.	Direct credit substitutes		100		
2.	Transaction-related contingencies		50		
3.	Trade-related contingencies		20		
4.	Asset sales with recourse		100		
5.	Forward asset purchases		100		
6.	Partly paid shares and securities		100		
7.	Forward forward deposits placed		100		
8.	Note issuance and revolving underwriting facilities		50		
9a.	Commitments that are unconditionally cancellable without prior notice		0		0
9b.	Other commitments (CCF at 20%)		20		
9c.	Other commitments (CCF at 50%)	1,000,000	50	90,500	90,500
SUBTOTAL		1,000,000		90,500	90,500

3. Collateralized OTC Derivative Transactions

The reporting institution has a HK\$1,000 M interest rate contract with a four-year residual maturity. The counterparty to the contract is an unrated corporate. Pledged as collateral for the contract is a HK\$8 M corporate bond with an “A1” Moody’s rating. This is also a capital market transaction subject to daily remargining and there is neither maturity nor currency mismatch between the interest rate contract and the collateral. The current exposure and potential exposure of the contract are HK\$10 M and HK\$5 M respectively.

Simple Approach

Working:

- CEA of the interest rate contract is the sum of current exposure and potential exposure (i.e. HK\$10 M + HK\$5 M = HK\$15 M)
- The HK\$8 M corporate bond attracts a 50% risk-weight
- RWA of secured portion: HK\$8 M x 50% = HK\$ 4 M
- RWA of unsecured portion: HK\$7 M x 100% = HK\$ 7 M
- Total RWA (secured + unsecured): HK\$4 M + HK\$ 7 M = HK\$ 11 M

Reporting illustration:

Division B: Risk-weighted Amount (Off-balance Sheet)

11. Interest rate contracts

Residual Maturity	Principal Amount HK\$'000	Current Exposure HK\$'000	Potential Exposure HK\$'000	Credit Equivalent Amount HK\$'000	Risk-weighted Amount HK\$'000
11 a. 1 year or less					
11 b. Over 1 year to 5 years	1,000,000	10,000	5,000	15,000	11,000
11 c. Over 5 years					
SUBTOTAL	1,000,000	10,000	5,000	15,000	11,000

Comprehensive Approach

Working:

- As this is a capital market transaction, there is no need to scale up the 6% haircut applicable to the corporate bond as collateral.
- The adjusted exposure of the transaction is calculated by the following formula (which mirrors the formula for on-balance sheet exposures provided in Example 1):

$$\begin{aligned} E^* &= \text{Max} \{0, [(\text{current exposure} + \text{potential exposure}) - C \times (1 - H_c - H_{fx})]\} \\ &= \text{Max} \{ \text{HK\$}0, [\text{HK\$}15 \text{ M} - \text{HK\$}8 \text{ M} \times (1 - 6\% - 0\%)] \} \\ &= \text{Max} (\text{HK\$}0, \text{HK\$}7.48 \text{ M}) \\ &= \text{HK\$}7.48 \text{ M} \end{aligned}$$

- RWA is calculated at: $\text{HK\$}7.48 \text{ M} \times 100\% = \text{HK\$}7.48 \text{ M}$

Reporting illustration:

Division B: Risk-weighted Amount (Off-balance Sheet)

11. Interest rate contracts

Residual Maturity	Principal Amount HK\$'000	Current Exposure HK\$'000	Potential Exposure HK\$'000	Credit Equivalent Amount HK\$'000	Risk-weighted Amount HK\$'000
11 a. 1 year or less					
11 b. Over 1 year to 5 years	1,000,000	10,000	5,000	15,000	7,480
11 c. Over 5 years					
SUBTOTAL	1,000,000	10,000	5,000	15,000	7,480