

## RCAP jurisdictional assessments: self-reporting monitoring template for RCAP follow-up actions

Jurisdiction: European Union

Status as of: 31 December 2017

With reference to RCAP report(s): Assessment of Basel III regulations – European Union (December 2014), LCR regulations – European Union (July 2017), and G-SIB framework – European Union (June 2016)

### Part A<sup>1</sup>

Post-RCAP follow up: Changes applied to local regulations of the Basel Framework relating to risk-based capital standards (RCAP-Capital)

Table A

(1) Issue and/or relevant Basel paragraph number(s)	(2) Detailed description of finding (please indicate as precisely as possible the finding as identified in the relevant RCAP assessment report)	(3) Detailed reference to the domestic legislation/regulation that addresses the finding	(4) Summary description of amendment or rectification made
Transitional arrangements – Basel II: 94(c)-(d)	More generous transitional phase-in period for deductions in relation to deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability that existed prior to 1 January 2017	Article 19 of Regulation(EU) 2016/445 of the European Central Bank of 14 March 2016 implementing article 478(3)(a) and (b) CRR	The ECB Regulation, applicable to significant institutions in EU Member States of the euro area, sets the percentages for deduction of DTAs that rely on future profitability within margins that are more conservative than the ones allowed in the CRR. Full deduction is required as of 1.01.2018 as a rule, with limited exemptions.
Transitional arrangements – Basel III: 9(c)-(d)	CRR Article 467 provides the option to exclude unrealised gains or losses on exposures to central governments classified in the “available for sale” category of EU-endorsed IAS 39 if that treatment was applied before 1 January 2014	Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/2067 of 22 November 2016 amending Regulation (EC) No 1126/2008 adopting certain international accounting standards in accordance with Regulation (EC) No	As a consequence of the application of the IFRS 9, such an issue has been settled.

<sup>1</sup> To be completed only for those findings where action has been initiated/taken. Any plans for addressing other findings may be indicated in Part B.

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		1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards International Financial Reporting Standard 9	
Treatment of Counterparty Credit Risk Use of different set of credit conversion factors in the Current Exposure Method for commodity - Basel II Annex 4: 91-96	Use of different set of credit conversion factors (CCFs) under the Current Exposure Method in CRR as compared to the Basel framework for banks that follow the extended maturity ladder approach method for calculating market risk capital charge for the exposure to commodities.	Section 3 of Chapter 6 of Title II of Part Three of the Commission legislative proposal 2016/0360 for amendments to the CRR published in November 2016 (currently in the legislative process)	In the new Section 3 of Chapter 6 of Title II of Part Three, the European Commission proposed to remove the Current Exposure Method from CRR and replaced it by the Standardised Approach for Counterparty Credit Risk (SA-CCR) in line with the Basel standards published in April 2014. Therefore, upon adoption of this proposal, this issue will automatically disappear.

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<p>Treatment of Counterparty Credit Risk - Exemptions of transactions from the CVA - Basel III: 97–103</p>	<p>The CRR diverges from Basel III by exempting transactions between EU-based banks and CVA-exempted entities from the CVA-variability capital charge. Banks subject to the CRR can exclude exposures to pension funds, sovereigns and qualifying non-financial end-users (ie corporates also exempted by the European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR) from the obligation to centrally clear derivative transactions, which refers to almost all corporates).</p>	<p>Article 104a of the Commission legislative proposal 2016/0364 for amendments to the CRD published in November 2016 (currently in the legislative process)</p> <p>EBA Consultation Guidelines on the treatment of CVA risk under SREP: <a href="http://www.eba.europa.eu/regulation-and-policy/supervisory-review-and-evaluation-srep-and-pillar-2/guidelines-on-the-treatment-of-cva-risk-under-srep">http://www.eba.europa.eu/regulation-and-policy/supervisory-review-and-evaluation-srep-and-pillar-2/guidelines-on-the-treatment-of-cva-risk-under-srep</a></p> <p>EBA 2016 CVA risk monitoring exercise: <a href="http://www.eba.europa.eu/-/eba-launches-2016-cva-risk-monitoring-exercise">http://www.eba.europa.eu/-/eba-launches-2016-cva-risk-monitoring-exercise</a></p> <p>EBA report on CVA: <a href="http://www.eba.europa.eu/-/the-eba-advises-the-european-commission-on-credit-valuation-adjustment-cva-risk">http://www.eba.europa.eu/-/the-eba-advises-the-european-commission-on-credit-valuation-adjustment-cva-risk</a></p>	<p>The European Banking Authority (EBA) published a report on CVA in February 2015 in which it highlighted the materiality of the CVA risks that are currently not covered by EU legislation due to exemptions. To address this, the EBA recommended developing an EBA coordinated approach for yearly monitoring of the impact of transactions exempted from the CVA risk charge (already two exercise published) but also to publish some guidelines to help supervisors identifying situations constituting a presumption of excessive CVA risks to be considered under SREP (consultation published by guidelines not yet adopted).</p> <p>In parallel, the European Commission proposed a new Article 104a under the CRD, to confirm the supervisory competence to require Pillar 2 capital charges to address risks exempted from capital requirements under Pillar 1.</p>
<p>Market Risk - Scope of application and Standardised Measurement Method - Basel II: 683(i)–689(iv), 718(xlix)–(liii)</p>	<p>a) Lower capital charges for closely correlated currencies permitted under the CRR. However, only two banks are affected as the rest have adopted the advanced approach for market risk: the data indicate that, in the case of one, the RWA of this component would be moderately</p>	<p>Chapters 1 to 5, TITLE IV, Part Three of the Commission legislative proposal 2016/0360 for amendments to the CRR published in November 2016 (currently in the legislative process)</p>	<p>The European Commission proposed to transpose in the EU the new market risk capital requirement adopted by the Basel Committee in January 2016. Upon adoption of this proposal, the deviation will remain only for a small number of banks with medium-sized trading books and that would be allowed to maintain the use of the standardised approach</p>

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	<p>understated while the other bank would be on the cusp between a moderate and significant impact.</p> <p>b) Very limited use of the extended maturity ladder approach, which is not allowed under the Basel framework, and capital charges for the use of appropriately diversified indices.</p>		<p>(cf eligibility criteria proposed in Article 325a). For the other banks, these issues automatically disappear.</p>
<p>Market risk – Internal Models Approach - Basel II: 718(lxxvii)–(lxxiv)</p>	<p>Omissions in the CRR of some details from the provisions of the Basel framework regarding stress testing; and details on the application of the stress scenarios for correlation trading portfolios.</p>	<p>Chapters 1 to r 5, TITLE IV, Part Three of the Commission legislative proposal 2016/0360 of amendments to the CRR published in November 2016 (currently in the legislative process).</p>	<p>The European Commission proposed to transpose in the EU the new market risk capital requirement adopted by the Basel Committee in January 2016. Upon adoption of this proposal, these issues will automatically disappear.</p>
<p>Pillar II – Basel II: 719-760</p>	<p>Implementation of the supervisory review process under Pillar II split between CRD and Guidelines</p>	<p>EBA Guidelines on common procedures and methodologies for the supervisory review and evaluation process (SREP)- EBA/GL/2014/13</p> <p>EBA Guidelines on ICT Risk Assessment under SREP (EBA-GL-2017-05)</p> <p>Articles 104a and 104b of the Commission legislative proposal 2016/0364 for amendments to the CRD published in November 2016 (currently in the legislative process)</p>	<p>The second Pillar has been fully implemented through the CRD and the recent EBA SREP guidelines. The changes proposed to the Pillar 2 framework aim at clarifying the framework in the CRD.</p>

Post-RCAP follow up: Changes applied to local regulations of the Basel Framework relating to risk-based capital standards (RCAP-LCR)

Table B

(1) Issue and/or relevant Basel paragraph number(s)	(2) Detailed description of finding (please indicate as precisely as possible the finding as identified in the relevant RCAP assessment report)	(3) Detailed reference to the domestic legislation/regulation that addresses the finding	(4) Summary description of amendment or rectification made
Nil			

Post-RCAP follow up: Changes applied to local regulations of the Basel Framework relating to G-SIB requirements (RCAP-G-SIB requirements)

Table C

(1) Issue and/or relevant Basel paragraph number(s)	(2) Detailed description of finding (please indicate as precisely as possible the finding as identified in the relevant RCAP assessment report)	(3) Detailed reference to the domestic legislation/regulation that addresses the finding	(4) Summary description of amendment or rectification made
Basel 47	Deviation with respect to the bucketing approach in the Basel framework, particularly in the case where banks increase their systemic importance beyond current levels. While the current EU framework states that there should be at least five subcategories of G-SIIs, it does not provide for the addition of further buckets, nor the associated higher loss absorbency requirements.	Within the legislative process related to the Commission proposal 2016/0364 for amendments to the CRD, it is discussed to amend Article 131(9) CRD	Proposed amendments to Art 131 (9) CRD would allow for enough flexibility to accommodate any reasonable outcome from the BCBS GSIB review discussions. These amendments are currently being discussed within the Council. Once implemented, this would make the EU bucketing approach entirely Basel compliant.

## Part B

Please note that the December 2017 agreement finalising post crisis reforms contains a number of changes that result in a closer alignment of the relevant EU regulation with the Basel standards in areas where findings have been reported. If the relevant findings were to be addressed at this stage through legislative changes, this would subsequently – during the implementation of the December 2017 standards – require a (partial) reversal of such changes. In our view, this would not be appropriate. We will therefore consider whether and how to address the findings as part of our work on the implementation of the December 2017 standards.