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 (AI) 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 AI:

   (a) All on-balance sheet exposures and off-balance sheet exposures booked in its ***banking book***, except:

      (i) exposures subject to deduction from the ***CET1 capital***, ***additional tier 1 capital*** and/or ***tier 2 capital*** (which should be reported in Form MA(BS)3(II));

      (ii) ***securitization exposures*** subject to Part 7 of the BCR (which should be reported in Form MA(BS)3(IIId)); and

      (iii) exposures to ***central counterparties*** (CCPs) subject to Division 4 of Part 6A of the BCR (which should be reported in Form MA(BS)3(IIIe)).

   (b) All ***default risk exposures*** to counterparties under ***securities financing transactions*** (SFTs) and ***derivative contracts*** booked in its ***trading book***, except:

      (i) exposures subject to deduction from the CET1 capital, additional tier 1 capital and/or tier 2 capital (which should be reported in Form MA(BS)3(II)); and

      (ii) exposures to CCPs subject to Division 4 of Part 6A of the BCR (which should be reported in Form MA(BS)3(IIIe)).

   (c) All credit exposures to persons in respect of ***unsegregated collateral*** posted by the AI to those persons except:

      (i) exposures subject to deduction from the CET1 capital, additional tier 1 capital and/or tier 2 capital (which should be reported in Form MA(BS)3(II)); and

      (ii) exposures to CCPs subject to Division 4 of Part 6A of the BCR (which should be reported in Form MA(BS)3(IIIe)).

   (d) If applicable, the AI's market risk positions which are (i) exempt from the requirements of Part 8 of the BCR; and (ii) subject to Part 4 of the BCR as required by section 22(4)(c) of the BCR.

3. This Form and these completion instructions should be read in conjunction with the BCR and the relevant supervisory policy/guidance related to the capital adequacy framework.

Section A: Definitions and Clarification

4. In these instructions—

(a) "gross sum of the stated notional amounts" refers to the sum of the stated notional amounts of all relevant contracts, without the stated notional amounts of contracts with positive replacement costs being reduced by the stated notional amounts of contracts with negative or zero replacement costs, regardless of whether the contracts are subject to ***recognized netting***.

(b) "recognized CRM" refers to ***recognized collateral***, recognized netting, ***recognized guarantees*** and ***recognized credit derivative contracts***. To avoid doubt, guarantees issued by other offices of the reporting AI are not regarded as ***recognized credit risk mitigation***. Debt securities which are ***re-securitization exposures*** (whether rated or not) cannot be recognized as collateral (see sections 79(2) and 80(2) of the BCR).

(c) "stated notional amount" means the nominal ***notional amount*** of a derivative contract. It should not be confused with any effective notional amount or adjusted notional calculated for the derivative contract under Part 6A of the BCR.

5. 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 while the actual amount which has been lent out should be reported as an on-balance sheet exposure. ***Trade-related contingencies***, such as trust receipts and shipping guarantees, which have already been reported as letters of credit issued or loans against import bills etc. should not be counted again as off-balance sheet exposures.

6. In certain cases, ***counterparty default risk*** exposures arising from derivative contracts may already be reflected, in part, on the reporting AI's balance sheet. For example, the AI may have recorded the ***fair value*** of a derivative contract on its balance sheet. To avoid double counting, such amount should be excluded from on-balance sheet exposures and treated as off-balance sheet exposures for the purposes of this Form.

7. 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***).

8. For **SFTs** booked in the reporting AI's banking book—

(a) if the assets underlying the SFTs are ***non-securitization exposures***, the AI's credit exposures to the assets underlying the SFTs should be reported in Division A of this Form (see also section 75(2) and (4) of the BCR);

(b) if the assets underlying the SFTs are securitization exposures, the AI's credit exposures to the assets underlying the SFTs should be risk-weighted in accordance

with Part 7 of the BCR and reported in Form MA(BS)3(IIId) (see also section 75(5) of the BCR).

9. For SFTs booked in the reporting AI's trading book, the AI's exposures to the assets underlying the SFTs are market risk exposures. Hence, the AI only needs to calculate the ***risk-weighted amounts*** (RWAs) of its market risk exposures to the assets in accordance with Part 8 of the BCR (see section 76 of the BCR) and reports the exposures in Form MA(BS)3(IV). The AI is not required to calculate any RWA for the credit risk of the assets. However, if the AI is granted an exemption under section 22 of the BCR, the AI should comply with section 75 instead of section 76 in calculating the RWAs of its exposures to the assets, and report the exposures in this Form instead.

10. An ***originating institution*** of a ***non-eligible securitization transaction*** must report the RWA of the ***underlying exposures*** of the transaction in this Form as if the exposures were not securitized. If the credit risk mitigation (CRM) afforded to the underlying exposures of an ***eligible synthetic securitization transaction*** is not in the form of ***tranched credit protection***, the underlying exposures must be reported in this Form in the same manner as a non-eligible securitization transaction except that the CRM for transferring the credit risk of the underlying exposures to the other parties to the transaction can be taken into account in the RWA calculation and therefore should also be included in the reporting. However, if the CRM is in the form of tranched credit protection, both the underlying exposures and the CRM effect must be reported in Form MA(BS)3(IIId) (please see paragraph 15(b) of the completion instructions for Form MA(BS)3(IIId)). For cases which are not specified in these instructions or in any other supervisory guidance relevant to ***securitization transactions***, reporting AIs should consult the HKMA on the reporting arrangements.

Section B: Reporting arrangements for Division A of Part IIIb

B.1 Exposure Classification

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

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 [Reserved for future use, see paragraph 20 below.]
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
Class XIII	Exposures subject to 1250% risk-weight

12. The exposure classes are mutually exclusive and therefore each exposure should be reported under only one of them. However, it should be noted that a single transaction may give rise to more than one exposure. For example, a derivative contract booked in the banking book has counterparty default risk and may also have a credit exposure to the asset underlying the derivative contract.

13. Classification of ***credit-linked notes*** (CLN) held

(a) A rated, single-name CLN should be reported in Division A under—

(i) the exposure class applicable to the issuer of the CLN if the risk-weight attributable to the CLN is determined by mapping the ***ECAI issue specific rating*** of the CLN to the scale of ***credit quality grades*** applicable to the issuer; or

(ii) the exposure class applicable to the ***reference entity*** of the CLN if the risk-weight attributable to the CLN is determined by mapping the ECAI issue specific rating of the CLN to the scale of credit quality grades applicable to the reference entity.

If no scale of credit quality grades is 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 AI should treat the CLN as unrated for risk-weighting purposes and classify the CLN into an exposure class in accordance with paragraph (b).

(b) An unrated, single-name CLN should be reported in Division A under—

(i) the exposure class applicable to the issuer of the CLN if the risk-weight attributable to the CLN is determined as the ***attributed risk-weight*** of the issuer; or

(ii) the exposure class applicable to the ***reference obligation*** of the CLN if the risk-weight attributable to the CLN is determined as the risk-weight attributable to the reference obligation as if it were held directly by the reporting AI.

(c) A multiple-name CLN (e.g. a first-to-default CLN) should be reported in Class XI item *20f* regardless of whether the CLN is rated or not.

14. Classification of off-balance sheet exposures

Off-balance sheet exposures must be classified into exposure classes in the same manner as on-balance sheet exposures (i.e. based on the source of credit risk). In particular—

(a) in the case of an ***asset sale with recourse*** or ***forward asset purchase***, since the credit risk is arising from the asset that could be repurchased or is to be purchased in the future, the exposure should be classified into the exposure class within which the

asset sold/to be purchased (e.g. equities), or the ***obligor*** of the asset (e.g. debt securities), would fall if the asset were held by the reporting AI;

(b) in the case of ***partly paid-up shares and securities***, since the credit risk associated with the shares or securities is in effect passed to the reporting AI, the exposure should be classified into the exposure class within which the relevant shares or securities would fall if they were on-balance sheet exposures of the reporting AI;

(c) in the case of a ***direct credit substitute*** arising from the selling of ***credit protection*** in the form of ***total return swap*** or ***credit default swap*** booked in the reporting AI's banking book, the exposure should be classified into the exposure class within which the relevant reference obligation of the swap would fall if the reference obligation were an on-balance sheet exposure of the reporting AI. If the swap provides credit protection to a basket of reference obligations, the exposure should be classified into Class XI; and

(d) in the case of default risk exposures, the exposures should be classified into the exposure classes within which the counterparties to the derivative contracts or SFTs concerned fall.

B.2 Specific Instructions related to the Use of ECAI Ratings

15. ***ECAI ratings*** issued by the following ECAIs can only be used for determining the risk-weights applicable to exposures to corporates incorporated in India:

(a) ***ICRA Limited***

(b) ***Credit Analysis and Research Limited***[1]

(c) ***CRISIL Limited***

16. When applying section 69 of the BCR to an unrated exposure, if the obligor of the exposure has an ***ECAI issuer rating*** and any of its other debt obligations has an ECAI issue specific rating, the reporting AI will have the discretion to choose which rating to use for the purpose of determining the risk-weight applicable to the exposure.

B.3 Specific Instructions for Selected Exposure Classes

17. **Class I Sovereign Exposures**

Item 1 **-** ***domestic currency exposures*** to the Government

(a) Only exposures to the Government, such as 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), that are denominated and funded in Hong Kong dollars can be reported in item *1a*. Foreign currency exposures to the Government should be reported in item *2*.

[1] Name of the company changed to CARE Ratings Limited with effect from 6 July 2017.

(b) The ***credit protection covered portions*** of exposures secured by debt securities denominated in Hong Kong dollars issued by the Government should be reported in item *1c* if the reporting AI uses the simple approach to take into account the CRM effect of the debt securities and any one or more of the conditions set out in section 82(4)(d) of the BCR are not met.

(c) 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 in item *1a*:

(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.

18. **Class IV Bank Exposures**

For the purposes of this exposure class, clean[2] export trade bills negotiated under other banks' letters of credit may be reported as exposures to the issuing banks of the letters of credit.

19. **Class VI Corporate Exposures**

To avoid doubt, corporate exposures include exposures to regional, provincial or municipal governments.

20. **Class VII Collective Investment Scheme Exposures**

This exposure class is reserved for future use. If the reporting AI has any equity investment in a collective investment scheme, the investment must be reported under Class XI.

21. **Class VIII Cash Items**

(a) Items *13* and *14* - Gold bullion

(i) Gold bullion held in safe custody for other entities or customers, which does not expose the reporting AI to any credit risk, is not required to be included in this Form.

[2] This includes cases where discrepancies have been accepted by the issuing bank concerned.

(ii) Gold bullion held on an unallocated basis by a third party for the reporting AI backed by gold liabilities should be reported under the exposure class to which the third party belongs instead of under Class VIII.

(iii) Gold bullion held not backed by gold liabilities (i.e. all other holdings of gold bullion not falling within subparagraph (ii) and not included in item *13*) should be reported in item *14*.

(b) Item *15* - "Cash items in the course of collection"

This item refers to the amount of cheques, drafts and other items drawn on other banks which are payable to the account of the reporting AI immediately upon presentation and which are in the process of collection, and includes –

(i) cheques and drafts against which the AI 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;

but excludes—

(ii) import and export trade bills held by the AI which are in the process of collection (they should be reported as exposures to the counterparties concerned and allocated risk-weights applicable to the counterparties);

(iii) unsettled clearing items that are being processed through any interbank clearing system in Hong Kong; and

(iv) receivables arising from transactions in securities (other than ***repo-style transactions***), and transactions in foreign exchange and ***commodities,*** that are not yet due for settlement.

(c) Item *16* - Failed settlements

(i) Items *16a* to *16e* capture any transaction in securities (other than repo-style transaction), and any transaction in foreign exchange or commodities, that is entered into on a ***delivery-versus-payment (DvP) basis***[3] where payment / delivery has not yet taken place after the settlement date.

(ii) The following exposures should not be included in item *16*—

(A) If a transaction in securities (other than repo-style transaction), or a transaction in foreign exchange or commodities, is entered into on a non-DvP basis and payment / delivery from the counterparty concerned has not yet taken place up to and including the fourth ***business day*** after the settlement date, the amount of the payment made or the current market value of the thing delivered by the reporting AI, plus any ***positive current exposure*** associated with the transaction, should be treated as an exposure to that counterparty. The amount of the exposure should be

[3] DvP transactions include payment-versus-payment (PvP) transactions.

reported under the exposure class to which the counterparty belongs and risk-weighted at the risk-weight applicable to that counterparty.

(B) When payment / delivery under the above non-DvP transaction has not yet taken place for five or more business days after the settlement date, the reporting AI should report the exposure in item *22c* under Class XIII.

(d) Item *17* - Exposures collateralized by cash collateral

(i) This item captures exposures collateralized by the following assets (collectively referred to as "cash collateral") where the CRM effect of the cash collateral is taken into account by using the ***simple approach***—

(A) cash on deposit with the reporting AI; or

(B) certificates of deposit, or comparable instruments, issued by the reporting AI.

(ii) The reporting AI should report the credit protection covered portion of the exposures in—

(A) item *17a* if there is ***currency mismatch*** between the cash collateral and the exposures;

(B) item *17b* if the exposures are default risk exposures arising from repo-style transactions that fall within section 82(3) of the BCR; or

(C) item *17c*—

- if the exposures are default risk exposures arising from repo-style transactions that fall within section 82(2) of the BCR; or

- in any other case, if there is no currency mismatch between the cash collateral and the exposures.

(iii) However, when the cash collateral is held at a third-party bank in a non-custodial arrangement and unconditionally and irrevocably pledged or assigned to the reporting AI, the credit protection covered portion concerned must be reported as an exposure to that third-party bank under Class IV and therefore must not be reported in item *17*.

22. **Class IX Regulatory Retail Exposures**

(a) If the regulatory retail exposures to a borrower include a residential mortgage loan (RML) which is eligible for a risk-weight of 75% according to section 65(4)(a) of the BCR, the RML should be reported in item *19b* of Class X (Residential Mortgage Loans).

(b) 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 (Class X) should be reported as either corporate exposures

(Class VI) or other exposures which are not past due exposures (Class XI), as the case requires.

23. **Class X Residential Mortgage Loans**

(a) RMLs that satisfy the criteria set out in section 65(1) of the BCR are risk-weighted at 35% and should be reported under item *19a*.

(b) RMLs that are not eligible for the risk-weight of 35% and that are allocated a risk-weight of 75% under section 65(4)(a) of the BCR should be reported under item *19b*.

(c) Other RMLs, i.e. those which do not satisfy the criteria set out in section 65(1) and (4)(a) of the BCR, should be risk-weighted at 100% and reported under item *19c*.

(d) If 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 item *19d* 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.

(e) See paragraph l29(d) for the reporting arrangement of RMLs guaranteed by Hong Kong Housing Authority or insured by HKMC Insurance Limited.

24. **Class XI Other Exposures which are not Past Due Exposures**

Included in this exposure class are exposures—

(a) that are subject to credit risk capital requirements; and

(b) that have not been included in Classes I to VI, VIII to X, XII and XIII in this Form.

Exposures included in this exposure class are subject to a risk-weight of 100%, unless otherwise specified in the BCR or by the MA.

Item no.	Nature of item
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.	Holdings of equity or other forms of capital instruments issued by, and non-capital LAC liabilities of, financial sector entities subject to 100% risk-weight This item is for reporting holdings, whether rated or not, falling within section 66(1)(a)(i) and (iii) of the BCR which are subject to 100% risk-weight under section 66(2)(a) of the BCR.

20c. Investments in equity of entities (other than financial sector entities) subject to 100% risk-weight

Included are investments in ***commercial entities*** which are subject to 100% risk-weight (see sections 66 and 68A of the BCR).

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 AI which are held for own use;
- a right-of-use asset recognized by the reporting AI as a lessee in accordance with the prevailing accounting standards issued by Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants where the asset leased is a tangible asset; and
- other interests in land which are neither occupied by the reporting AI nor used in the operation of the AI's business.

20e. Holdings of equity or other forms of capital instruments issued by financial sector entities subject to 250% risk-weight

This item is for reporting holdings, whether rated or not, falling within section 66(1)(a)(ii) of the BCR which are subject to 250% risk-weight under section 66(2)(b) of the BCR.

20f. Multiple-name credit-linked notes / sold credit protection to basket of exposures

This item refers to—

- multiple-name CLN (e.g. first-to-default CLN) for which the applicable risk-weights are determined according to section 68(e) of the BCR (also see paragraph 13(c) above); and
- sold credit protection to a basket of reference obligations, where the protection is in the form of total return swap or credit default swap booked in the reporting AI's banking book and the risk-weight applicable to the protection is determined according to section 74(3), (4), (5) or (6) of the BCR.

20g. Other exposures not elsewhere reported

This item refers to other investments or exposures which are subject to credit risk capital requirements and have not been reported in Classes I to VI, VIII to X, XI (items *20a* to *20f*), XII and XIII.

This item also includes—

(a) the credit protection covered portions of the following exposures:

- exposures secured by recognized collateral, where the risk-weights applicable to the collateral are determined under Part 7 of the BCR and the CRM effect of the collateral is taken into account by using the simple approach;
- exposures covered by recognized credit derivative contracts eligible for a risk-weight of 2% or 4% under section 100(10) or 101(6A) of the BCR (The credit protection covered portions should be reported as a separate item from the credit protection covered portions mentioned in the first bullet and other exposures reported in this item). To avoid doubt, if the recognized credit derivative contracts concerned fall within section 226BI(b) or 226I(b) of the BCR, the default risk exposures in respect of the contracts are regarded as zero for the purposes of Form MA(BS)3(IIIe);

(b) exposures whose risk-weights are specified by the MA under section 66(3) of the BCR; and

(c) exposures to collective investment schemes (other than those falling within section 66(1)(a) of the BCR).

25. **Class XII Past Due Exposures**

Included in this class are past due exposures and their credit protection covered portion (if any). In other words, the credit protection covered portion of past due exposures should not be reported in the exposure class applicable to the credit protection (see also paragraphs 29 and 30).

26. **Class XIII Exposures subject to 1250% risk-weight**

Report here the following types of exposure which are subject to a risk-weight of 1250%.

Item no.	Nature of item
22a.	First loss portion of credit protection This item refers to the first loss portion mentioned in section 101(2) and (8) of the BCR.
22b.	Significant exposures to commercial entities This item refers to the reporting AI's holdings of shares in commercial entities that exceed the threshold set out in section 68A of the BCR.
22c.	Non-DvP transactions remain unsettled for 5 or more business days This item refers to the amount of payment made or the current market value of the thing delivered by the reporting AI, plus any positive current exposure, in respect of a transaction in securities (other than a repo-style

transaction), or a transaction in foreign exchange or commodities, entered into on a basis other than a DvP basis, where the payment or deliverables from the counterparty concerned remains unsettled after the settlement date for 5 or more business days (see also section 63A of the BCR).

B.4 Reporting of On-balance Sheet Exposures – Columns A1 and A2 in Division A

27. If an on-balance sheet exposure is not covered by any recognized CRM, the whole ***principal amount*** (after deduction of ***specific provisions***) of the exposure should be reported in both columns A1 and A2 of the row for the exposure class and risk-weight applicable to the exposure.

28. If an on-balance sheet exposure is covered fully or partially by recognized CRM—

(a) the whole principal amount (after deduction of specific provisions) of the exposure should be reported in column A1 of the row for the exposure class and risk-weight applicable to the exposure; and

(b) column A2 should be filled in as set out in paragraphs 29 and 30 below.

29. CRM treatment by substitution of risk-weights (applicable to collateral under the simple approach[4], guarantees and credit derivative contracts)

(a) The amount reported in column A1 should be divided into the credit protection covered portion(s) and the ***credit protection uncovered portion***.

(b) Each credit protection covered portion of the exposure should be reported in column A2 as follows—

(i) if the exposure is not a past due exposure, it should be reported in the row for the exposure class and risk-weight applicable to the credit protection concerned. That is—

(A) in the case of collateral, the credit protection covered portion should be allocated the risk-weight of the collateral (the risk-weight is subject to a floor of 20% unless otherwise stated in the BCR); or

(B) in the case of a guarantee or credit derivative contract, the credit protection covered portion should be allocated the attributed risk-weight of the ***credit protection provider*** (or the risk-weight of 2% or 4% if the credit derivative contract falls within section 100(10) or 101(6A) of the BCR); or

(ii) if the exposure is a past due exposure, it should be reported in Class XII (Past Due Exposures) and in the row for the risk-weight applicable to the credit protection.

[4] For past due exposures secured by collateral, the reporting AI should only use the simple approach to CRM treatment.

(c) The credit protection uncovered portion of the exposure should be reported in column A2 of the row for the exposure class and risk-weight applicable to the exposure.

(d) In the case of—

(i) RMLs granted for the purchase of flats under the Home Ownership Scheme, Private Sector Participation Scheme, Tenants Purchase Scheme and other similar schemes which are covered by guarantees issued by Hong Kong Housing Authority;

(ii) reverse mortgage loans granted under the Reverse Mortgage Programme of HKMC Insurance Limited; and

(iii) RMLs granted under Mortgage Insurance Programmes of HKMC Insurance Limited,

the credit protection uncovered portion, if any, of the RMLs should be reported in Class X and column A2 of item *19a*, *19b* or *19c* whichever is applicable. The credit protection covered portion of the RMLs in relation to the guarantee provided by Hong Kong Housing Authority or the insurance provided by HKMC Insurance Limited should be reported in Class II and column A2 of item *4* if the guarantee or insurance concerned meets all the criteria set out in section 98 of the BCR.

30. CRM treatment by reduction of principal amount of exposures (applicable to collateral under the ***comprehensive approach*** and on-balance sheet netting)

The net credit exposure calculated under section 87 or 94 of the BCR, as the case requires should be reported in the exposure class to which the on-balance sheet exposure belongs and in column A2 of the row for the risk-weight applicable to the on-balance sheet exposure. To avoid doubt, if the on-balance sheet exposure is a past due exposure subject to on-balance sheet netting, the AI should report the net credit exposure in column A2 of item *21h* in Class XII.

B.5 Reporting of Off-balance Sheet Exposures other than Default Risk Exposures – Columns A3 and A4 in Division A

31. Off-balance sheet exposures (except default risk exposures and credit exposures arising from unsegregated collateral posted)

(a) If an off-balance sheet exposure is not covered by any recognized CRM, the whole principal amount (net of specific provisions if applicable) of the exposure and its ***credit equivalent amount*** (CEA) should be reported respectively in column A3 and column A4 of the row for the exposure class and risk-weight applicable to the exposure.

(b) If an off-balance sheet exposure is covered fully or partially by recognized CRM—

(i) the whole principal amount (net of specific provisions if applicable) of the exposure should be reported in column A3 of the row for the exposure class and risk-weight applicable to the exposure; and

(ii) the CEA after CRM should be reported in column A4 as set out in paragraphs (c) or (d) below.

(c) CRM treatment by substitution of risk-weights

(i) The amount reported in column A3 should be divided into the credit protection covered and uncovered portions and each of these portions should be multiplied by the ***credit conversion factor*** (CCF) applicable to the exposure.

(ii) The CEA of each credit protection covered portion should be reported in column A4 in the same manner as set out in paragraph 29(b)(i) and (ii).

(iii) The CEA of the credit protection uncovered portion should be reported in column A4 of the row for the exposure class and risk-weight applicable to the exposure.

(d) Collateral under comprehensive approach

The net credit exposure calculated under section 88 of the BCR should be reported in the exposure class to which the off-balance sheet exposure belongs and in column A4 of the row for the risk-weight applicable to the off-balance sheet exposure.

32. Off-balance sheet exposures arising from unsegregated collateral posted by reporting AI

In the case of off-balance sheet exposures to which section 71(2) of the BCR applies—

(a) the whole principal amount (without deduction of any specific provisions) of the collateral should be reported in column A3; and

(b) the CEA of the exposure (net of specific provision, if applicable) (see section 71(2) to (4) of the BCR) should be reported in column A4.

Both the principal amount and the CEA should be reported in the row for the exposure class and risk-weight applicable to the person holding the collateral.

B.6 Reporting of Off-balance Sheet Exposures that are Default Risk Exposures – Columns A3 and A5 in Division A

33. For any derivative contracts or SFTs entered into by the reporting AI with a counterparty, the AI should report the amounts listed below in column A3 of the row for the exposure class and risk-weight applicable to the counterparty:

(a) in the case of derivative contracts—the gross sum of the stated notional amounts of the derivative contracts entered into with the counterparty;

(b) in the case of SFTs—

(i) the principal amounts of any securities sold or lent to the counterparty by the AI under the SFTs;

(ii) the principal amounts of any money paid or lent to the counterparty by the AI under the SFTs; and

(iii) the principal amounts of any securities or money provided to the counterparty as collateral by the AI under the SFTs.

34. For any default risk exposure that is calculated by using the ***SA-CCR approach*** or the ***IMM(CCR) approach***—

(a) if the exposure is not covered by any recognized CRM[5], the ***outstanding default risk exposure*** of the ***netting set*** (or the default risk exposure if the netting set contains SFTs only), net of specific provisions if applicable, should be reported in column A5 of the row for the exposure class and risk-weight applicable to the counterparty concerned;

(b) if—

(i) the exposure is covered fully or partially by recognized collateral and falls within section 78(1A)(b) of the BCR;

(ii) the exposure is covered fully or partially by a recognized guarantee or recognized credit derivative contract; or

(iii) the exposure falls within both subparagraphs (i) and (ii),

the reporting arrangements for column A5 are set out in paragraphs (c) and (d) below.

(c) CRM treatment by substitution of risk-weights

(i) the outstanding default risk exposure or default risk exposure, as the case may be, net of specific provisions if applicable, should be divided into the credit protection covered and uncovered portions;

(ii) each credit protection covered portion should be reported in column A5 of the row for the exposure class and risk-weight applicable to the credit protection concerned; and

(iii) the credit protection uncovered portion should be reported in column A5 of the row for the exposure class and risk-weight applicable to the counterparty concerned.

[5] In the case of SFTs, "recognized CRM" refers to recognized guarantees and recognized credit derivative contracts as securities or money received by the AI under the SFTs have already been taken into account in the calculations under the IMM(CCR) approach, they should not be taken into account again under Part 4 of the BCR. In the case of derivative contracts, "recognized CRM" refers to recognized collateral whose credit risk mitigation effect can be taken into account under section 78(1A)(b) of the BCR, recognized guarantees and recognized credit derivative contracts.

(d) Collateral under comprehensive approach

The net credit exposure calculated under section 89 of the BCR should be reported in the exposure class to which the counterparty concerned belongs and in column A5 of the row for the risk-weight applicable to the counterparty.

35. For any default risk exposure in respect of SFTs calculated under Division 2B of Part 6A of the BCR—

(a) if the exposure is not covered by any recognized CRM[6]—

(i) in the case where the exposure is calculated under section 226MJ of the BCR, the exposure and the recognized collateral received by the reporting AI under the SFT concerned should be reported in column A5 in the same manner as set out in paragraph 34(c) or (d);

(ii) in the case where the exposure is calculated under section 226MK or 226ML of the BCR, the exposure, net of specific provisions if applicable, should be reported in column A5 of the row for the exposure class and risk-weight applicable to the counterparty concerned;

(b) if the exposure is covered fully or partially by recognized CRM[7]—

(i) in the case where the exposure is calculated under section 226MJ of the BCR and the recognized collateral received under the SFT concerned is taken into account by using the simple approach, the credit protection uncovered portion, and the credit protection covered portions in respect of the recognized collateral and recognized CRM, should be reported in column A5 in the same manner as set out in paragraph 34(c);

(ii) in the case where the exposure is calculated under section 226MJ of the BCR and the recognized collateral received under the SFT concerned is taken into account by using the comprehensive approach—

(A) the net credit exposure calculated under section 88 of the BCR should be reported in column A5 in the same manner as set out in paragraph 34(d); and

(B) the credit protection covered portion in respect of the recognized CRM should be reported in column A5 in the same manner as set out in paragraph 34(c);

(iii) in the case where the exposure is calculated under section 226MK or 226ML of the BCR, the credit protection uncovered portion, and the credit protection covered portion in respect of the recognized CRM, should be reported in column A5 in the same manner as set out in paragraph 34(c).

36. If the reporting AI issues a CLN to cover a default risk exposure, the amount of the proceeds received from the issuance of the CLN should not be included in the calculation

[6] In the case of SFTs, "recognized CRM" refers to recognized guarantees and recognized credit derivative contracts.
[7] See footnote 6.

of the amount of the default risk exposure under Division 1A, 2 or 2B of Part 6A of the BCR. The AI may only take into account the CRM effect of the proceeds in the calculation of the RWA of the default risk exposure in accordance with section 101(8) of the BCR.

37. Annex IIIb-A contains a number of examples to illustrate the capital treatment and reporting arrangement of exposures covered by recognized CRM.

B.7 Reporting of Risk-weighted Amount – Column A7 in Division A

38. For all items in Division A, the RWA reported in column A7 is calculated by multiplying the sum of the amounts reported in columns A2, A4 and A5 by the risk-weight in column A6.

Section C: Reporting arrangements for Division B of Part IIIb

C.1 General Instructions

39. Unless otherwise stated in these completion instructions, the reporting AI is not required to report in Parts II, III and IV of Division B any derivative contract or SFT that is outside the scope of Divisions 1A, 2 and 2B of Part 6A of the BCR (please refer to the "Q&As on exposures to counterparty credit risk and central counterparties" for more information). Default risk exposures reported in columns B16, B25 and B35 should not be reduced by any ***CVA loss*** or specific provisions made. Outstanding default risk exposures in respect of derivative contracts and any specific provisions made for default risk exposures should be reported in column A5 in Division A of this Form.

40. Breakdown of CEAs and default risk exposures by exposure class in Division B should be consistent with the exposures classes into which the off-balance sheet exposures concerned are classified for the purposes of Division A.

C.2 Part I of Division B - Off-balance Sheet Exposures other than Default Risk Exposures

41. The reporting AI should classify each of its off-balance sheet exposures other than default risk exposures into the appropriate standard items listed in paragraph 42 and report the exposures in Part I of Division B of this Form.

42. CCFs for items *1* to *10* are set out in sections 71(1) and 73 of the BCR.

Item no.	Nature of item
1.	Direct credit substitutes
2.	***Transaction-related contingencies***
3.	Trade-related contingencies

4. Asset sales with recourse

5. Forward asset purchases

6. Partly paid-up shares and securities

7. ***Forward forward deposits placed***

This refers to a commitment of the reporting AI to place a forward forward deposit.

If the reporting AI has contracted to receive a forward forward deposit, failure to deliver by the counterparty will result in an unanticipated change in the AI's interest rate exposure and may involve a replacement cost. Such exposure should therefore be regarded as default risk exposures arising from ***interest rate contracts*** and reported in Part II or IV of Division B, as the case requires.

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 AI 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 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 an off-balance sheet exposure (exposure A) arising from a commitment the drawdown of which will give rise to another off-balance sheet exposure (exposure B) falling within any of items *1* to *8* and *10*, the CCF applicable to exposure A should be the lower of—

- the CCF applicable to exposure A based on the ***original maturity*** of the commitment and whether it can be cancelled at any time unconditionally; and
- the CCF applicable to exposure B.

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

9a. This item includes off-balance sheet exposures arising from commitments—

- which are unconditionally cancellable without prior notice by the reporting AI other than for "force majeure" reason; or
- which effectively provide for automatic cancellation due to deterioration in a borrower's creditworthiness.

This item also includes any revolving or undated/open-ended commitments, e.g. overdrafts or unused credit card lines, provided that they are subject to credit review at least annually and can be unconditionally cancelled at any time.

9b. This item captures off-balance sheet exposures arising from—

- commitments with an original maturity of up to one year; or
- commitments the drawdown of which would give rise to off-balance sheet exposures subject to a CCF of 20%.

9c. This item captures off-balance sheet exposures arising from—

- commitments with an original maturity of over one year; or
- commitments the drawdown of which would give rise to off-balance sheet exposures subject to a CCF of 50%.

10. Off-balance sheet exposures not specified above

10a. This item captures off-balance sheet exposures that do not fall within items *1* to *9* and that are subject to a CCF of 100%. Such exposures include, but not limited to—

- off-balance sheet exposures to the credit risk of the underlying assets of cash-settled derivative contracts (e.g. equity forward contracts) booked in the reporting AI's banking book; and
- credit exposures to persons holding unsegregated collateral posted by the reporting AI (other than collateral posted that is included in the default risk exposures reported in Part II, III or IV of Division B of this Form and Form MA(BS)3(IIIe)) (see section 71(2) of the BCR).

10b. to d. These items capture off-balance sheet exposures that do not fall within items *1* to *9* and that are subject to a CCF specified in Part 2 of Schedule 1 to the BCR. For other off-balance sheet exposures not mentioned above, the reporting AI should consult the HKMA on the reporting arrangements.

43. The reporting AI should report each of its off-balance sheet exposures as follows:

(a) report in column B2 the principal amount (net of specific provisions if applicable) of the exposure;

(b) report in column B3 the CEA of the exposure (i.e. the product of the amount reported in column B2 and the applicable CCF specified in column B1); and

(c) report the CEA of the exposure in one of columns B4 to B12[8] if the exposure falls within any one of the following exposure classes—

(i) Class I Sovereign exposures;

(ii) Class II Public sector entity (PSE) exposures;

(iii) Class III Multilateral development bank (MDB) exposures;

(iv) Class IV Bank exposures;

(v) Class V Securities firm exposures;

(vi) Class VI Corporate exposures;

(vii) Class VII Collective investment scheme exposures[9];

(viii) Class IX Regulatory retail exposures; and

(ix) Class X Residential mortgage loans.

C.3 Part II of Division B - Default Risk Exposures in respect of Derivative Contracts[10] (SA-CCR Approach)

44. If the reporting AI uses the SA-CCR approach to calculate default risk exposures, it should report the exposures so calculated in the appropriate items in Part II of Division B (please see Annex IIIa & IIIb-A for numerical examples).

Item no.	Nature of item
11.	Unmargined contracts not covered by recognized netting This item captures derivative contracts— • that fall within the definition of ***unmargined contract*** in section 226BA of the BCR; and • that are not covered by recognized netting. The following contracts should also be reported in this item—

[8] Only breakdown by major exposure classes is required. As a result, for each row, the total amount reported in column B3 would be greater than or equal to the sum of the total amounts reported in columns B4 to B12.
[9] Notwithstanding that for the purposes of Division A of this Form equity investments in collective investment schemes (CIS exposures) are reported in Class XI (Other exposures which are not past due exposures) instead of Class VII, the CEAs of off-balance sheet CIS exposures must be reported in column B10 of Part I of Division B.
[10] Derivative contracts include long settlement transactions that fall within paragraph (c) or (d) of the definition of "derivative contract" in section 2(1) of the BCR. For example, a long settlement transaction that is a FX spot transaction must be reported as an exchange rate contract.

- contracts that fall within section 226BH(2) or (4) of the BCR; and
- contracts that have been removed from the netting sets concerned under section 226BH(3)(b) or (5) of the BCR.

12. Margined contracts not covered by recognized netting

This item captures derivative contracts—

- that fall within the definition of ***margined contract*** in section 226BA of the BCR; and
- that are not covered by recognized netting.

13. Contracts covered by recognized netting

This item captures derivative contracts (whether they are margined contracts or not) covered by recognized netting.

14. Out of the amounts reported in items 11, 12 and 13, the amounts for offsetting or CCP-related transactions with clearing members or clearing clients

This item is for reporting the amounts captured under items *11* to *13* that are related to ***offsetting transactions*** or ***CCP-related transactions*** entered into by the reporting AI with ***clearing members*** or ***clearing clients*** (see Annex IIIe-A and paragraph 5 of the completion instructions for Form MA(BS)3(IIIe) for more information on exposures related to centrally cleared transactions that should be reported in this Form).

45. For all items in Part II of Division B—

(a) if a netting set contains a credit derivative contract that falls within section 226BI of the BCR and the reporting AI has—

(i) treated the default risk exposure of such credit derivative contract as zero; and

(ii) removed such credit derivative contract from the netting set (i.e. the default risk exposure of the netting set is calculated as if the credit derivative contract did not exist),

the reporting AI is not required to report such credit derivative contract in Part II of Division B[11];

(b) the amount reported in column B13 is the gross sum of the stated notional amounts of the relevant derivative contracts.

[11] This is to avoid double counting as the notional amount of the credit derivative contracts is somehow reflected in the amount reported in Division A (e.g. credit protection covered portion) or Part I of Division B (e.g. direct credit substitute).

46. For item *11*—

(a) report in column B14 the replacement cost of a derivative contract calculated in accordance with Division 1A of Part 6A of the BCR by using the formula applicable to the contract. In the case of a sold option whose default risk exposure is set to zero under 226BH(2) or (3) of the BCR, the replacement cost of the option may be reported as zero;

(b) report in column B15 the potential future exposure of the derivative contract calculated in accordance with Division 1A of Part 6A of the BCR by using the formulas applicable to the asset class into which the contract falls. In the case of a sold option whose default risk exposure is set to zero under section 226BH(2) or (3) of the BCR, the potential future exposure of the option may be reported as zero;

(c) report in column B16 the default risk exposure of the derivative contract (i.e. the sum of the amounts reported in columns B14 and B15 multiplied by 1.4); and

(d) report the default risk exposure of the derivative contract in one of columns B17 to B23[12] if—

(i) the counterparty to the contract is a sovereign, PSE, MDB, bank, securities firm or corporate; or

(ii) the default risk exposure is eligible for being treated as a regulatory retail exposure.

47. The reporting arrangements mentioned in paragraph 46 also apply to item *12*. Also—

(a) if the default risk exposure calculated for a margined contract on an unmargined basis is regarded as the default risk exposure of the contract, the default risk exposure calculated on an unmargined basis should be reported in column B16 (see section 226BH(1) of the BCR);

(b) if more than one derivative contract is covered by a single ***variation margin agreement***—

(i) the stated notional amount of each of the derivative contracts should be reported in column B13 of item *12a, 12b, 12c, 12d or 12e*, as the case requires;

(ii) there is no need to report the replacement cost, potential future exposure and default risk exposure calculated for these contracts by type of contract. The amounts calculated under sections 226BE(3), 226BS and 226BE(2) of the BCR should be reported in columns B14, B15 and B16 of item *12f* respectively.

48. For item *13*, the replacement cost, potential future exposure and default risk exposure of a netting set or a group of netting sets, as the case may be, should be reported in the row "SUBTOTAL" of columns B14, B15 and B16 respectively. The reporting arrangements

[12] Only breakdown by major exposure classes is required. As a result, for each row, the total amount reported in column B16 would be greater than or equal to the sum of the total amounts reported in columns B17 to B23.

mentioned in paragraphs 46(c) and 46(d) and paragraph 47(a) apply to the netting set or the group of netting sets as they apply to a single derivative contract.

C.4 Part III of Division B - Default Risk Exposures in respect of SFTs (Non-IMM(CCR) Approach)

49. If the reporting AI calculates default risk exposures in respect of SFTs under Division 2B of Part 6A of the BCR, it should report the exposures so calculated in the appropriate items in Part III of Division B as follows:

(a) The principal amount of the securities sold or lent, or the money paid or lent, or the securities or money provided as collateral, by the reporting AI under an SFT should be reported in column B24 of item *15a* or *15b*, as the case requires.

(b) Under item *15a,* each SFT that is not ***nettable***[13] should be reported as follows—

(i) report in column B25 the default risk exposure of the SFT calculated under section 226MJ of the BCR; and

(ii) report the default risk exposure in one of columns B26 to B31[14] if the counterparty to the SFT is a sovereign, PSE, MDB, bank, securities firm or corporate.

(c) Under item *15b*, nettable SFTs with a counterparty should be reported as follows—

(i) report in column B25 the default risk exposure of the nettable SFTs calculated under section 226MK or 226ML of the BCR; and

(ii) report the default risk exposure in one of columns B26 to B31[15] if the counterparty to the nettable SFTs is a sovereign, PSE, MDB, bank, securities firm or corporate.

(d) Item *15c* is for reporting the amounts captured under items *15a* and *15b* that are related to offsetting transactions or CCP-related transactions entered into by the reporting AI with clearing members or clearing clients (see Annex IIIe-A and paragraph 5 of the completion instructions for Form MA(BS)3IIIe for more information on exposures related to centrally cleared transactions that should be reported in this Form).

C.5 Part IV of Division B - Default Risk Exposures (IMM(CCR) Approach)

50. If the reporting AI uses the IMM(CCR) approach to calculate default risk exposures, it should report the exposures so calculated in the appropriate items in Part IV of Division B.

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[13] For the purposes of this Form, an SFT is regarded as not nettable if the SFT is covered by recognized netting but the reporting AI uses the simple approach to take into account the CRM effect of the recognized collateral received under the SFT.

[14] Only breakdown by major exposure classes is required. As a result, for each row, the total amount reported in column B25 would be greater than or equal to the sum of the total amounts reported in columns B26 to B31.

[15] See footnote 14.

Item no.	Nature of item
16.	Portfolio-level risk-weighted amount based on current market data The portfolio-level RWA calculated under section 226D(1)(a) and (2)(a) of the BCR should be reported in this item.
17.	Portfolio-level risk-weighted amount based on stress calibration The portfolio-level RWA calculated under section 226D(1)(b) and (2)(b) of the BCR should be reported in this item. Only the higher of item *16* and item *17* will be used in the calculation of the total RWA for credit risk under the STC approach.
18. to 21.	Items *18* to *21* capture the breakdown of the default risk exposures included in the portfolio-level RWA that will be used in the capital adequacy ratio calculation. In other words, if the portfolio-level RWA calculated using current market data is larger, the default risk exposures reported in items *18* to *21* should be those used in calculating the RWA reported in item *16*.
18.	Netting sets (not subject to recognized netting) This item captures transactions— • that are not subject to recognized netting; or • that are required to be treated as a separate netting set under section 226J(1) of the BCR. If the reporting AI's ***IMM(CCR) approval*** covers one or more than one of the following categories of transactions: • derivative contracts (excluding ***long settlement transactions*** (LSTs)); • SFTs (excluding LSTs); and • LSTs, the AI should report each of its transactions in item *18a*, *18b* or *18c* based on the category within which the transaction falls.
19.	Netting sets (subject to valid bilateral netting agreements) This item captures transactions— • that are subject to ***valid bilateral netting agreements***; and • that are not required to be treated as a separate netting set under section 226J(1) of the BCR.

Derivative contracts and SFTs covered by the reporting AI's IMM(CCR) approval must be reported in items *19a* and *19b* respectively. The amounts reported in these two items will include derivative contracts and SFTs that are LSTs unless these LSTs are not covered by the IMM(CCR) approval.

If the reporting AI's IMM(CCR) approval only covers LSTs, the AI should report the LSTs in item *19c*.

20. Netting sets (subject to valid cross-product netting agreements)

This item captures transactions—

- that are subject to ***valid cross-product netting agreements***; and
- that are not required to be treated as a separate netting set under section 226J(1) of the BCR.

LSTs are included unless the IMM(CCR) approval of the reporting AI does not cover LSTs.

21. Out of the amounts reported in items 18, 19 and 20, the amounts for offsetting or CCP-related transactions with clearing members or clearing clients

This item is for reporting the amounts captured under items *18* to *20* that are related to offsetting transactions or CCP-related transactions entered into by the reporting AI with clearing members or clearing clients (see Annex IIIe-A and paragraph 5 of the completion instructions for Form MA(BS)3(IIIe) for more information on exposures related to centrally cleared transactions that should be reported in this Form).

51. The reporting AI should report the default risk exposures calculated under the IMM(CCR) approach in Part IV of Division B of this Form as follows:

(a) report in column B33 of items *18a*, *18c*, *19a*, *19c*, *20a* and *21a* the gross sum of the stated notional amounts of the derivative contracts and LSTs concerned;

(b) report in column B34 of items *18b*, *18c*, *19b*, *19c*, *20b*, *20c* and *21a* the principal amounts of the securities sold, lent or delivered, or the money paid, by the AI to the counterparties under the SFTs and LSTs concerned;

(c) report in column B35 of items *18a* to *19c*, *20* and *21a* the default risk exposures of the netting sets concerned calculated under section 226E of the BCR. In the case of item *18*, the netting set only contains one transaction; and

(d) report the default risk exposure of each of the netting sets reported in column B35 in one of columns B36 to B41[16] if the counterparty to the netting set is a sovereign, PSE, MDB, bank, securities firm or corporate.

52. If a netting set contains a credit derivative contract that falls within section 226I of the BCR and the reporting AI has—

(a) treated the default risk exposure of such credit derivative contract as zero; and

(b) removed such credit derivative contract from the netting set (i.e. the default risk exposure of the netting set is calculated as if the credit derivative contract did not exist),

the reporting AI is not required to report such credit derivative contract in Part IV of Division B of this Form[17].

C.6 Multiple Credit Risk Mitigation

53. If an exposure is covered by two or more forms of recognized CRM (e.g. with both collateral and guarantee partially covering the exposure), the treatments for the recognized CRM are set out in section 102(1) and (2) of the BCR. The calculation of the RWA of each portion will be done separately.

54. If an exposure is covered by credit protection provided by a single credit protection provider but the credit protection has different maturities, the treatment for the credit protection is set out in section 102(3) of the BCR. The RWA of each portion should be calculated separately.

55. Unless otherwise stated in the BCR, the reporting AI may determine, at its discretion, how recognized CRM that is shared by multiple exposures are allocated to each of the exposures for the purpose of RWA calculation.

C.7 Maturity Mismatches

56. If a credit protection in the form of collateral, guarantee, credit derivative contract or on-balance sheet netting has maturity mismatch referred to in section 103(1) of the BCR, a reporting AI should determine whether the credit protection can be taken into account in the RWA calculation (see section 103(2) of the BCR for details) and whether the value of the credit protection should be adjusted (see Formula 12 in section 103(1) of the BCR). Adjustment to the value of credit protection does not apply to collateral without a finite maturity (e.g. equities). The maturity of a credit protection should be determined in accordance with section 103(3) and (4) of the BCR.

Hong Kong Monetary Authority
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[16] Only breakdown by major exposure classes is required. As a result, for each row, the total amount reported in column B35 would be greater than or equal to the sum of the total amounts reported in columns B36 to B41.
[17] See footnote 11.