

Bank of England PRA

LQ.01 Cash flow mismatch report

Part I: General comments

The section of the template entitled “Cash outflows and inflows” covers all contractual cash flows from all on and off balance sheet items. All contractual securities flows should be reported in the “Counterbalancing capacity” (CBC) section.

The contractual flows resulting from legally binding agreements and the residual maturity from the reporting date shall be reported according to the provisions of those legal agreements. Only outflows and inflows pursuant to contracts valid at the reporting date may be reported.

Do not double count inflows. Contractual flows should be allocated across the timebands according to their occurrence and residual maturity, with days referring to calendar days and months referring to calendar months. Transactions where the maturity is not fixed / not defined but can be accessed immediately without notice should be reported in C0130 (“Open”) - note that if there are two linked parts then both flows should be reported, e.g. ending a reverse repo = cash inflow, securities outflow. If the firm has rehypothecated collateral for non-defined maturity but that collateral cannot be accessed (or access would necessitate replacement with alternative collateral) firms should assume that the encumbrance continues for more than 3 months. As this would fall beyond the 3 month horizon requested in the template, firms should not report inflows from the future receipt of this collateral in the template. If there is a secured transaction falling due which involves return of collateral which is unavailable, firms should still report the securities outflow in the timeband that the flow is due.

Report future contractual flows using their value as at the reporting period end date.

Report figures with the signage indicating the direction of flow. Cash outflows should be reported with a negative signage in the cash outflows section. Outflows of securities (e.g. on the day that a reverse repo falls due) should be reported with a negative signage in the counterbalancing capacity section. Inflows of cash/securities should be reported as positive figures.

In order for firms to apply a conservative approach in determining contractual maturities of flows, they should ensure all of the following:

- where an option to defer payment or receive an advance payment exists, the option should be presumed to be exercised where it would advance outflows from the firm or defer inflows to the firm;
- where the option to advance outflows from the firm is solely at the discretion of the firm, the option should be presumed to be exercised only where there is a market expectation that the firm will do so. The option should be presumed not to be exercised where it would advance inflows to the firm or defer outflows from the firm. Any outflow that would be contractually triggered by this inflow – as in pass through financing – should be reported at the same date as this inflow;
- open repurchase agreements (repos) or reverse repos and similar transactions which can be terminated by either party on any day should be reported in ‘open’ column C0130, unless the notice period is longer than one day in which case, they should be reported in the relevant timeband according to the notice period.
- future insurance and reinsurance cash and securities flows that are contractually pre-determined should be allocated to the appropriate timeband. Contingent cash or and securities flows should be assumed to occur in line with best estimate assumptions. Where the profile of the underlying business has not materially changed, firms may report based on the prior period’s flows. Firms adopting this approach should periodically assess whether the underlying payment profile have begun to materially differ from those reported but should provide new projections at least annually.

Firms may only treat inflows and outflows of transactions on a net basis where they are executed under the same master netting agreement. Transactions that cannot be netted should be reported on a gross basis.

In respect of derivatives or other financial contracts, firms should not report collateral (cash or securities) flows relating to margin or other collateral received that is segregated or otherwise unavailable for own use (e.g. receipt, or the return of, segregated margin posted by a counterparty).

Cash and securities flows from unsettled transactions should be reported, in the period before settlement, in the appropriate rows and timebands.

Items where the firm has no underlying business should be left blank.

Past due items and items for which the firm has a reason to expect non-performance should not be reported.

These instructions are common to the long form and short form templates. Some references are only applicable to the long form template because the rows/columns referred to are only in the long form template.

Treatment of assets with variable cash flows: where these assets meet the definition of rows in the counterbalancing capacity, the market value of assets should be recognised in the appropriate row, while future contractually expected cash flows arising from the asset should be recognised in the appropriate row in the "Cash inflows and outflows" section. The cash flow figures should be calculated using the applicable calculation method. If any reference inputs are not available as at the reporting date, firms should use their judgement to calculate an appropriate cash flow figure.

Regarding the bond type and bond tenor granularity rows in CBC section, for incoming collateral movements at future dates where there may be uncertainty about the collateral characteristics, firms should report in the CBC rows using their judgement on which what is the worst-case asset type and tenor possible for the counterparty to deliver.

Examples

Securities Financing Transactions (SFT):

- Where a firm has entered into a repo transaction, the security which has been repoed out is not in the firm's possession as at the reporting date so this security would not be reported in the initial stock column of the CBC section. This security should be entered in the relevant row of the CBC section as a security inflow in the maturity timeband corresponding to when the repo transaction is due to mature. Correspondingly, the cash outflow from the maturing repo should be reported in the relevant cash outflow timeband in the 'Cash outflows and Inflows' section.
- Where a firm has entered into a reverse repo transaction, the security which has been repoed in, if this security is in the firm's possession (and meets all the CBC criteria) the security should be reported in the initial stock column of the relevant row in the CBC section. A security outflow of this security should be reported in the maturity timeband corresponding to when the reverse repo transaction is due to mature. Correspondingly, the cash inflow from the maturing repo should be reported in the relevant cash inflow timeband in 'Cash outflows and Inflows'.
- Collateral swaps should be reported in the CBC section based on held / not held securities (initial stock column) and the contractual inflows and outflows of securities in accordance with the relevant maturity timeband in which these swaps are due to mature.

Margined Derivatives:

- Where a firm has *posted* securities collateral against an out of the money position in a derivatives contract and is obligated to pay a reset, coupon or the final settlement value in cash, then the assets which have been posted as collateral should be entered in the relevant row of the CBC section as a security inflow in the maturity timeband corresponding to when the collateral is due to be returned. Correspondingly, the cash outflow from the maturing derivative should be reported in the relevant cash outflow timeband in 'Cash outflows and inflows'.
- Where a firm has *received* securities collateral against an in the money position in a derivatives contract and will receive a reset, coupon or the final settlement value in cash, then the assets which have been received as collateral should be entered as a security outflow in the maturity timeband corresponding to when the collateral is due to be returned. Correspondingly, the cash inflow from the maturing derivative should be reported in the relevant cash inflow timeband in 'Cash outflows and inflows'.

Summary of flows vs section they are reported in

Risk	Out/ inflow section	CBC section	Conting encies section
Bonds maturities - cash and securities impact	x	x	
SFT maturities - cash and securities flows	x	x	
Derivatives maturities - cash and securities flows	x	x	
Impact of collateral contingencies (excess / due / substitutable / upgradable) and 3 notch rating downgrade - cash and securities flows			x x
Impact of 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 notch rating downgrade – all flows			X
Impact of derivatives adverse scenario - cash and securities flows			x x

x = separate flow type (cash or securities) per section

x x = both flow types (cash and securities) separately but in the same section

X = combined flow type (cash and securities mixed together)

Part II: Instructions concerning specific rows

CELL (S)	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
Z0010	Ring-fenced fund / matching adjustment portfolio / remaining part	For the LQR this identifies whether the reported figures are with regard to a RFF, matching adjustment portfolio or remaining part. One of the options in the following closed list should be used: 1 — Ring-fenced fund 2 — Matching adjustment portfolio 3 — Remaining part
Z0020	Fund/Portfolio number	This number is attributed by the undertaking and should be consistent over time and with the fund/portfolio number reported in LQ.00.03.01.

Part III: Cash outflows & inflows – General comments

Cash outflows and inflows in the respective sections ‘outflows’ and ‘inflows’ should be reported on a gross basis with signage which indicates the direction of flow, i.e. outflows should be reported with a negative signage. Amounts due to be paid and received should be reported respectively in the outflow and inflow sections – the exception is forward starting transactions, these have two future flows (start and end), both flows should be reported in the same row in the columns which reflect the timings. For example, a forward starting repo would have two flows reported in the repo-related row (positive figure for start cash inflow from future receipt of the funding, and negative figure for end cash outflow at maturity).

Firms should exclude the part of unit-linked business which accrues entirely to the policyholder. Unit-linked premium payments, claims payments and any investment return retained in the fund should be excluded. Expenses should include the expenses related to unit linked business met outside the unit-linked funds. Other insurance inflows should include the unit management charges.

Interest outflows and inflows from all on and off balance sheet instruments should be included in all relevant items of the ‘outflows’ and ‘inflows’ sections.

Timebands before the reporting date: for columns C0050-C0110 (daily), report the amount which had matured on that day. For columns C0020-C0040 (weekly), report the amount which matured on the largest maturity day of that week, e.g. for a week which had funding maturities of:

Day -12: -100,000,000

Day -11: -120,000,000

Day -10: -150,000,000

Day -9: -80,000,000

Day -8: 0

report -150,000,000 in C0040.

Part IV: Outflows & Inflows – Instructions concerning specific rows

CELL (S)	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
Outflows		
R0010	Periodic payments	The amount of cash outflows arising from claims related to insurance or reinsurance contracts in the form of periodic payments, including the payment of guaranteed instalments on annuities, periodic payment orders and income protection products. Exclude the payment of claims on unit-linked business or claims management expenses.
R0020	Surrender, partial surrender or maturity	The amount of cash outflows arising from claims related to insurance or reinsurance contracts in the form of amounts paid to policyholders, other than on death, on non-linked savings and pensions business. These claims become due when the policyholder chooses to take the benefits under the policy. Exclude the payment of claims on unit-linked business or claims management expenses.
R0030	Other lump sums	The amount of cash outflows arising from claims related to insurance or reinsurance contracts in the form of any other lump sums, including payments on death, critical illness or disability for protection business, payments on death for endowment or whole of life business and any payments, not captured above, on general insurance business. These claims become due on occurrence of the insured event. Exclude the payment of claims on unit-linked business or claims management expenses.
R0040	Payments to reinsurers	The amount of cash outflows to reinsurers related to insurance or reinsurance contracts, including longevity swaps. This may include ceded premiums, deposits and collateral payments.

CELL (S)	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
R0050	Liabilities resulting from securities issued or unsecured loans and advances received	The amount of cash outflows arising from debt securities issued or unsecured loans and advances by the reporting firm, including, for example, coupons or interest, maturities and redemptions. Where securities or loans can be redeemed or repaid prior to the stated maturity date at the issuer's discretion, it should be assumed that the option will be exercised at the earliest date and the value allocated to the appropriate timeband. Consideration should be given to borrowing which may not be the direct responsibility of the entity reporting, but which comes into scope indirectly (this could potentially be captured in the reporting item for "Outflows from off balance sheet and contingent funding obligations" see Row 1160).
R0060	Liabilities resulting from secured lending and capital market driven transactions	The amount of cash outflows (including payments or principal, interest, collateral, etc.) arising from either of: - secured lending ("SL") transactions: any transaction giving rise to an exposure secured by collateral which does not include a provision conferring upon the firm the right to receive margin at least daily; - capital market driven ("CMD") transactions: any transaction giving rise to an exposure secured by collateral which includes a provision conferring upon the firm the right to receive margin at least daily. Only cash flows should be reported here, securities flows relating to secured lending and capital market driven transactions should be reported in the 'counterbalancing capacity' section.

CELL (S)	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
R0070	of which: gilt repo	The amount in R0060 corresponding to cash outflows arising from gilt repurchase agreements. Do not include outflows from synthetic transactions collateralised by gilts (e.g. total return swaps), which are captured elsewhere.
R0080	Derivatives amounts payable	The amount of cash outflows resulting from derivatives contracts. For unmargined derivatives there is potentially a cash movement at reset/coupon/maturity to consider (if a cash outflow, report in this row). For margined derivatives there is potentially a cash movement at reset/coupon/maturity (if a cash outflow, report in this row) and also a movement of assets which have been collateralising the exposure prior to reset/coupon/maturity (report the asset flow in the counterbalancing capacity section – see Examples in Part 1).
R0090	Dividends payable	The amount of cash outflows resulting from dividends or other similar distributions to members (e.g. profit sharing). Where a dividend has been declared but has not yet been paid, the amount should be recognised as an outflow in the appropriate timeband. This item is reported in weekly timebands. There is no column for Week 1. Report all the flows occurring up to 1 month in column C0240. The PRA will approximate the flows for Week 1 by subtracting the figures in C0210, C0220, C0230 from the figure in C0240.
R0100	Operating expenses	The amount of cash outflows resulting from expenses due to be paid by the firm in the normal running of the business. This includes management, administration, commission (due on existing business), etc..

CELL (S)	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
		This item is reported in weekly timebands. There is no column for Week 1. Report all the flows occurring up to 1 month in column C0240. The PRA will approximate the flows for Week 1 by subtracting the figures in C0210, C0220, C0230 from the figure in C0240.
R0110	Tax	The amount cash outflows resulting from tax payable. This line should include any items that would be included as "taxes" in the statement of cash flows in annual reporting. This item is reported in weekly timebands. There is no column for Week 1. Report all the flows occurring up to 1 month in column C0240. The PRA will approximate the flows for Week 1 by subtracting the figures in C0210, C0220, C0230 from the figure in C0240.
R0120	Other outflows	The amount of any other cash outflows not reported elsewhere. This should include any cash outflows that have been contractually agreed but not yet paid. Report cash outflows at the earliest contractual date for payment.
R0130	Total outflows	The total amount of cash outflows reported in the above rows of that column. Do not double count, e.g. exclude "of which" rows. For C0240 just report the sum of the flows in that column (do not sum the preceding more granular columns).
Inflows		
R0140	Premium payments	The amount of cash inflows arising from the expected receipt of premiums related to insurance or reinsurance contracts in force as at the reporting date. Exclude premium payments from unit-linked business. No allowance should be made for new business written after the reporting date.

CELL (S)	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
R0150	Payments from reinsurers	The amount of cash inflows from reinsurers related to insurance or reinsurance contracts, including longevity swaps. This may include claims, ceding commissions and collateral received.
R0160	Monies due from secured lending and capital market driven transactions	The amount of cash inflows (including payments or principal, interest, collateral, etc.) arising from either of: - secured lending (“SL”) transactions: any transaction giving rise to an exposure secured by collateral which does not include a provision conferring upon the firm the right to receive margin at least daily; - capital market driven (“CMD”) transactions: any transaction giving rise to an exposure secured by collateral which includes a provision conferring upon the firm the right to receive margin at least daily. Note: Only cash flows should be reported here, securities flows relating to secured lending and capital market driven transactions should be reported in the ‘counterbalancing capacity’ section.
R0170	of which: gilt reverse repo	The amount in R0160 corresponding to cash inflows arising from gilt reverse repurchase agreements. Exclude inflows from synthetic transactions collateralised by gilts (e.g. total return swaps), which are captured elsewhere.
R0180	Deposits other than cash equivalents	The amount of cash inflows from deposits other than cash equivalents. Reported figures should be consistent with the definitions in: IR.02.01 Deposits other than cash equivalents; and IR.06.02 CIC 73.
R0190	Monies due from loans and advances granted excl. deposits & SL/CMD transactions	The amount of cash inflows from loans and advances excluding the figures reported in R0160 & R0180.

CELL (S)	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
		Report cash inflows at the latest contractual date for payment. To avoid double counting, exclude sight deposits placed with deposit taking institutions (which are reported in the CBC section R0250).
R0200	Monies due from bonds or other fixed income securities	The amount of cash inflows from own investments in bonds or other fixed income securities, both principal and interest. Cash inflows should be reported at the latest contractual date for payment. This item should include cash inflows from maturing securities reported in the counterbalancing capacity. Therefore, once a security matures, it should be reported as securities outflow in the counterbalancing capacity and consequently as a cash inflow here.
R0210	Monies due from positions in equity instruments	The amount of inflows from own investments in equity instrument. This amount should only include dividends formally declared or paid. Cash inflows should be reported at the declared payment date.
R0220	Derivatives amounts receivable	The amount of cash inflows resulting from derivatives. For unmargined derivatives there is a cash movement at reset/coupon/maturity to consider (if a cash inflow, report in this row). For margined derivatives there is potentially a cash movement at reset/coupon/maturity (if a cash inflow, report in this row) and also a movement of assets which have been collateralising the exposure prior to reset/coupon/maturity (report the asset flow in the counterbalancing capacity section – see Examples in Part 1).

CELL (S)	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
R0230	Other inflows	The amount of any other cash inflows not reported elsewhere. For future cash flows, this should include any cash inflows that have been contractually agreed but not yet paid. Cash inflows should be reported at the latest contractual date for payment.
R0240	Total inflows	The total amount of cash inflows reported in the above rows of that column. Do not double count, e.g. exclude “of which” rows. For C0240 just report the sum of the flows in that column (do not sum the preceding more granular columns).

Part V: Counterbalancing Capacity – General comments

The 'Counterbalancing capacity' portion of the template should contain information on:

- initial stock column: holdings of unencumbered assets of varying degrees of liquidity, which are legally and practically available at the reporting date to cover potential cash flow gaps;
- Open to 3 month columns: flows of securities due to occur as a result of transactions (e.g. a maturing repo); derivatives (e.g. a reset, coupon or maturity); or decreases equal to the maturing principal or coupon which will be received.

Values reported in this section should not include assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts (classified in line of business 31 as defined in Technical Provisions – Further Requirements Annex 1).

Firms should report assets traded in large, deep, and active repo or cash markets characterised by a low level of concentration. The value of the assets should be capable of being determined on the basis of widely disseminated and easily available market prices. In the absence of market based prices, the value of the assets should be capable of being determined on the basis of an easy to calculate formula that uses publicly available inputs and is not significantly dependent upon strong assumptions.

Assets reported should include only unencumbered assets available to the firm to convert into cash at any time to fill contractual gaps between cash inflows and outflows during the time horizon. For those purposes, an asset shall be deemed to be unencumbered where the firm is not subject to any legal, contractual, regulatory, or other restriction preventing it from liquidating, selling, transferring, assigning or, generally, disposing of such asset via active outright sale or repurchase agreement. The assets should not be used to provide credit enhancements in structured transactions or to cover operational costs, such as rents and salaries. For example, assets used to overcollateralize a securitisation or other transaction for the purpose of achieving a higher credit rating should be considered encumbered and should not be included in the counterbalancing capacity.

Reported assets should not have been issued by the firm itself, its parent undertaking, its subsidiary, or another subsidiary of its parent undertaking or by a securitisation special purpose entity with which the firm has close links.

Assets that are held in component A of the matching adjustment portfolio, as defined in paragraph 4.5 of Supervisory Statement (7/18), can be considered as part of the counterbalancing capacity if monetising the asset does not cause the firm to cease to comply with requirements in Regulation 4 of The Insurance and Reinsurance

Undertakings (Prudential Requirements) Regulations 2023 or any requirement in the Matching Adjustment Part of the PRA Rulebook.

Assets held in collective investment undertakings (CIU) or packaged as funds should be reported in Rows R1080 – R1150. Firms should allocate assets to the relevant row based on a look through to the underlying assets. Where a look through is not possible, then firms should refer to the mandate of the CIU or fund and allocate assets to the relevant row assuming that units or shares are backed by the maximum amounts permitted in the lower qualities of assets in ascending order until the maximum total investment is reached. Otherwise, such assets, as well as the residual balance of any holdings not allocated to the relevant row, should be reported as R1150 “Other assets”.

Amounts reported in R0250 (cash and cash equivalents) should not be reported in the cash inflows section (to avoid double counting).

Where relevant, rows have been included for residual maturity bands for fixed income instruments. Residual maturity should be interpreted as the time (in calendar years) between the reporting date and the maturity date of the instrument.

Firms v report assets, where they meet the description of a row and are available at the reporting date, as an initial stock in Column C0120.

Columns C0130 – C0260 should contain flows in counterbalancing capacity (i.e. securities flows).

Outflows and inflows should be reported on a net basis with a positive sign if they represent inflows and with a negative sign if they represent outflows. Securities flows should be reported at current market value. The effect of coupon/principal flows should be reported at the value which is known will occur on that future date.

All security values should be reported in the relevant cell at current market values, i.e. including accrued interest (dirty price).

For securities, future contractual flows should be reported using their value as at the reporting period end date, which for a coupon/principal flow means reported using the known amount that will be paid on that date (not the accrued amount).

Assets that the firm received as collateral, e.g. in Securities Financing Transactions (SFTs), can be considered as part of the counterbalancing capacity initial stock if they have not been rehypothecated and are legally and contractually available for the firm's use. On the date which the SFT is due to mature, firms should report in the respective column the outflow of the asset which will be returned by the firm (negative signage) and the inflow of the asset which is due to be received by the firm (positive signage) – subject

to the asset to be received being unencumbered and reypothecatable by the firm from the date that it is received.

Example: Holding of a UK T-Bill received via collateral swap (vs lending of equities) which at the reporting date was due to be returned when the transaction matures in 1 day and the lent equity is received back (which includes a haircut/margin).

	Initial Stock	1 day after the reporting date
UK government bonds: not index-linked	100	-100
of which: with a residual maturity of less than 3 years	100	-100
Common equity shares	0	135

Example: Holding of a UK T-Bill received via reverse repo (which includes a haircut/margin) which at the reporting date was due to be returned when a reverse repo matures in 1 day.

	Initial Stock	1 day after the reporting date
Monies due from secured lending and capital market driven transactions		100
UK government bonds: not index-linked	102	-102
of which: with a residual maturity of less than 3 years	102	-102

Where an asset is due to mature within the period specified by the columns, firms should report in the respective column a negative figure representing the value of the maturing asset (in the CBC row which corresponds to the asset type). Note that the offset to this figure would be a positive figure for cash inflow in R0200 (monies due from bonds or other fixed income securities).

Example: Holding of an own investments UK T-Bill which at the reporting date was due to mature in 70 days.

	Initial Stock	Greater than 2 months up to 3 months
Monies due from bonds or other fixed income securities		100
UK government bonds: not index-linked	99.9	-100
of which: with a residual maturity of less than 3 years	99.9	-100

Flows of *securities* collateral should be reported for derivatives, e.g. a reset, coupon or maturity. Note that there may be offsets of *cash* flows in R0080 or R0220 (derivatives payable / receivable).

Regarding the bond type and bond tenor granularity rows in CBC section, for incoming collateral movements at future dates where there may be uncertainty about the collateral characteristics, firms should report in the CBC rows using their judgement on which what is the worst-case asset type and tenor possible for the counterparty to deliver.

A guarantee should only be recognised if it is provided by a counterparty if it complies with the requirements set out in Solvency Capital Requirement – Standard Formula 3G9 in the PRA Rulebook.

Intragroup or intrafund liquidity risk may manifest where liquidity may not flow freely within one group or one single legal entity, between funds, because of legal, contractual, regulatory, or operational limitations resulting in liquidity being trapped in business-as-usual circumstances or becoming trapped under stress. In respect of trapped liquidity, assets which are subject to any legal, contractual, regulatory or other restriction preventing the firm from disposing of those assets cannot qualify as liquid assets.

Part VI: Counterbalancing Capacity – Instructions concerning specific rows

CELL (S)	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
Counterbalancing capacity		
R0250	Cash and cash equivalents	Notes and coins in circulation that are commonly used to make payments, and deposits exchangeable for currency on demand at par and which are directly usable for making payments by cheque, draft, giro order, direct debit/credit, or other direct payment facility, without penalty or restriction. Reported figures should be consistent with the definitions in: IR.02.01 Cash and cash equivalents; and IR.06.02 CIC 71 & 72.
R0260	of which: placed with UK banks or building societies	The amount reported in R0250 that is placed with PRA-authorised banks or building societies.
R0270	Money market funds	Report the value of collective investment schemes, authorised under the relevant legislation, that invest in short-term assets and have distinct or cumulative objectives offering returns in line with money market rates or preserving the value of the investment. Reported figures should be consistent with the definitions in: IR.06.02 CIC 43.
R0280	of which: PD CNAV money market funds	The amount reported in R0270 where the scheme is required, by relevant legislation, to invest at least 99.5% of its assets in cash, public debt securities and/or reverse repurchase agreements secured by public debt securities. ‘Public debt securities’ generally refers to eligible money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a central

CELL (S)	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
		authority or central bank, the multilateral development banks referred to Solvency Capital Requirement – Standard Formula 3D24.2(2) or the international organisations referred to in Solvency Capital Requirement – Standard Formula 3D24.2(3).
R0290	of which: UK LVNAV money market funds	The amount reported in R0270 where the scheme is established in the UK and authorised by the FCA as a low volatility net asset value money market fund.
R0300	of which: UK VNAV money market funds	The amount reported in R0270 where the scheme is established in the UK and authorised by the FCA as a variable net asset value money market fund.
R0310	of which: EU LVNAV money market funds	The amount reported in R0270 that corresponds to money market funds established and authorised by the relevant authority in the European Union as a low volatility net asset value money market fund.
R0320	of which: GBP denominated	The amount reported in R0310 that corresponds to EU LVNAV money market funds denominated in pounds sterling
R0330	of which: EU VNAV money market funds	The amount reported in R0270 that corresponds to money market funds established and authorised by the relevant authority in the European Union as a variable net asset value money market fund.
R0340	of which: GBP denominated	The amount reported in R0330 that corresponds to EU VNAV money market funds denominated in pounds sterling
R0350	Highest quality central banks	Report the value of assets representing claims on or guaranteed by the Bank of England or by the central bank of a third

CELL (S)	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
		country, provided that the central bank or its third country is assigned a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI which is at least credit quality step 1.
R0360	of which: with a residual maturity of less than 3 years	The amount reported in row R0350 that has a residual maturity of less than or equal to 3 years.
R0370	of which: with a residual maturity of 3-10 years	The amount reported in row R0350 that has a residual maturity of greater than 3 years and less than or equal to 10 years.
R0380	of which: with a residual maturity of 10-30 years	The amount reported in row R0350 that has a residual maturity of greater 10 years and less than or equal to 30 years.
R0390	of which: with a residual maturity of greater than 30 years	The amount reported in row R0350 that has a residual maturity of greater than 30 years.
R0395	UK government bonds	Report the value of assets defined in rows R0400 and R0450.
R0400	UK government bonds: not index-linked	Report the value of assets representing claims on or guaranteed by the central government of the United Kingdom which are not index-linked (i.e. not inflation-linked).
R0410	of which: with a residual maturity of less than 3 years	The amount reported in row R0400 that has a residual maturity of less than or equal to 3 years.
R0420	of which: with a residual maturity of 3-10 years	The amount reported in row R0400 that has a residual maturity of greater than 3 years and less than or equal to 10 years.
R0430	of which: with a residual maturity of 10-30 years	The amount reported in row R0400 that has a residual maturity of greater 10 years and less than or equal to 30 years.
R0440	of which: with a residual maturity of greater than 30 years	The amount reported in row R0400 that has a residual maturity of greater than 30 years.

CELL (S)	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
R0450	UK government bonds: index-linked	Report the value of assets representing claims on or guaranteed by the central government of the United Kingdom which are index-linked (i.e. inflation-linked).
R0460	of which: with a residual maturity of less than 3 years	The amount reported in row R0450 that has a residual maturity of less than or equal to 3 years.
R0470	of which: with a residual maturity of 3-10 years	The amount reported in row R0450 that has a residual maturity of greater than 3 years and less than or equal to 10 years.
R0480	of which: with a residual maturity of 10-30 years	The amount reported in row R0450 that has a residual maturity of greater 10 years and less than or equal to 30 years.
R0490	of which: with a residual maturity of greater than 30 years	The amount reported in row R0450 that has a residual maturity of greater than 30 years.
R0500	Highest quality non-UK central governments	Report the value of assets representing claims on or guaranteed by the central government of a third country, provided that it is assigned a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI which is at least credit quality step 1.
R0510	of which: with a residual maturity of less than 3 years	The amount reported in row R0500 that has a maturity of less than or equal to 3 years
R0520	of which: with a residual maturity of 3-10 years	The amount reported in row R0500 that has a residual maturity of greater than 3 years and less than or equal to 10 years.
R0530	of which: with a residual maturity of 10-30 years	The amount reported in row R0500 that has a residual maturity of greater than 3 years and less than or equal to 10 years.
R0540	of which: with a residual maturity of greater than 30 years	The amount reported in row R0500 that has a residual maturity of greater than 30 years.

CELL (S)	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
R0550	Highest quality multilateral development banks or international organisations	Report the value of assets representing claims on or guaranteed by the multilateral development banks referred to in Solvency Capital Requirement – Standard Formula 3D24.2(2) or the international organisations referred to in Solvency Capital Requirement – Standard Formula 3D24.2(3).
R0560	of which: with a residual maturity of less than 3 years	The amount reported in row R0550 that has a residual maturity of less than or equal to 3 years.
R0570	of which: with a residual maturity of 3-10 years	The amount reported in row R0550 that has a residual maturity of greater than 3 years and less than or equal to 10 years.
R0580	of which: with a residual maturity of 10-30 years	The amount reported in row R0550 that has a residual maturity of greater 10 years and less than or equal to 30 years.
R0590	of which: with a residual maturity of greater than 30 years	The amount reported in row R0550 that has a residual maturity of greater than 30 years.
R0595	Highest quality regional governments or local authorities	Report the value of assets defined in rows R0600 and R0650.
R0600	Highest quality UK regional governments or local authorities	Report the value of assets representing claims on or guaranteed by regional governments or local authorities of the UK which are treated as exposures to the central government of the United Kingdom.
R0610	of which: with a residual maturity of less than 3 years	The amount reported in row R0600 that has a residual maturity of less than or equal to 3 years.
R0620	of which: with a residual maturity of 3-10 years	The amount reported in row R0600 that has a residual maturity of greater than 3 years and less than or equal to 10 years.
R0630	of which: with a residual maturity of 10-30 years	The amount reported in row R0600 that has a residual maturity of greater 10

CELL (S)	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
		years and less than or equal to 30 years.
R0640	of which: with a residual maturity of greater than 30 years	The amount reported in row R0600 that has a residual maturity of greater than 30 years.
R0650	Highest quality non-UK regional governments or local authorities	Report the value of assets representing claims on or guaranteed by regional governments or local authorities in a third country which are treated as exposures to the central government of that third country which is assigned a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI which is at least credit quality step 1.
R0660	of which: with a residual maturity of less than 3 years	The amount reported in row R0650 that has a residual maturity of less than or equal to 3 years.
R0670	of which: with a residual maturity of 3-10 years	The amount reported in row R0650 that has a residual maturity of greater than 3 years and less than or equal to 10 years.
R0680	of which: with a residual maturity of 10-30 years	The amount reported in row R0650 that has a residual maturity of greater 10 years and less than or equal to 30 years.
R0690	of which: with a residual maturity of greater than 30 years	The amount reported in row R0650 that has a residual maturity of greater than 30 years.
R0700	High quality UK regional governments, local authorities or public sector entities	Report the value of assets representing claims on or guaranteed by regional governments or local authorities or public sector entities of the UK which are not treated as exposures to the central government of the United Kingdom where: regional governments or local authorities assets - are assigned a credit assessment by a nominated

CELL (S)	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
		ECAI which is at least credit quality step 1 or the exposures are denominated and funded in pounds sterling; public sector entities assets - are assigned a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI which is at least credit quality step 1 or have an original maturity of three months or less.
R0710	of which: with a residual maturity of less than 3 years	The amount reported in row R0700 that has a residual maturity of less than or equal to 3 years.
R0720	of which: with a residual maturity of 3-10 years	The amount reported in row R0700 that has a residual maturity of greater than 3 years and less than or equal to 10 years.
R0730	of which: with a residual maturity of 10-30 years	The amount reported in row R0700 that has a residual maturity of greater 10 years and less than or equal to 30 years.
R0740	of which: with a residual maturity of greater than 30 years	The amount reported in row R0700 that has a residual maturity of greater than 30 years.
R0750	High quality non-UK central governments, regional governments, local authorities or public sector entities	Report the value of assets representing claims on or guaranteed by: - the central government or the central bank of a third country where that asset is assigned a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI which is credit quality step 2; - a regional government, local authority or public sector entity in a third country, which is not treated as an exposure to the central government of that third country, that is assigned a credit assessment

CELL (S)	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
		by a nominated ECAI which is at least credit quality step 1.
R0760	of which: with a residual maturity of less than 3 years	The amount reported in row R0750 that has a residual maturity of less than or equal to 3 years.
R0770	of which: with a residual maturity of 3-10 years	The amount reported in row R0750 that has a residual maturity of greater than 3 years and less than or equal to 10 years.
R0780	of which: with a residual maturity of 10-30 years	The amount reported in row R0750 that has a residual maturity of greater 10 years and less than or equal to 30 years.
R0790	of which: with a residual maturity of greater than 30 years	The amount reported in row R0750 that has a residual maturity of greater than 30 years.
R0800	High quality covered bonds	Report the value of covered bonds that are: • subject by law to special official supervision designed to protect bondholders; and • assigned a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI which is at least credit quality step 1.
R0810	of which: with a residual maturity of less than 3 years	The amount reported in row R0800 that has a residual maturity of less than or equal to 3 years.
R0820	of which: with a residual maturity of 3-10 years	The amount reported in row R0800 that has a residual maturity of greater than 3 years and less than or equal to 10 years.
R0830	of which: with a residual maturity of 10-30 years	The amount reported in row R0800 that has a residual maturity of greater 10 years and less than or equal to 30 years.
R0840	of which: with a residual maturity of greater than 30 years	The amount reported in row R0800 that has a residual maturity of greater than 30 years.

CELL (S)	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
R0845	High quality corporate bonds	Report the value of assets defined in rows R0850 and R0900.
R0850	High quality corporate bonds issued by non-financial institutions	Report the value of corporate debt securities which meet all of the following requirements: • they are assigned a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI which is at least credit quality step 1 or the equivalent credit quality step in the event of a short term credit assessment; • they are not in the 'Financial and insurance activities' economic sector defined in NACE; and • the securities issue size is at least GBP 220 million (or the equivalent in domestic currency).
R0860	of which: with a residual maturity of less than 3 years	The amount reported in row R0850 that has a residual maturity of less than or equal to 3 years.
R0870	of which: with a residual maturity of 3-10 years	The amount reported in row R0850 that has a residual maturity of greater than 3 years and less than or equal to 10 years.
R0880	of which: with a residual maturity of 10-30 years	The amount reported in row R0850 that has a residual maturity of greater 10 years and less than or equal to 30 years.
R0890	of which: with a residual maturity of greater than 30 years	The amount reported in row R0850 that has a residual maturity of greater than 30 years.
R0900	High quality corporate bonds issued by financial institutions	Report the value of corporate debt securities which meet all of the following requirements: • they are assigned a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI which is at least credit quality step 1 or the equivalent credit quality step

CELL (S)	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
		in the event of a short term credit assessment; - they are in the 'Financial and insurance activities' economic sector defined in NACE; and - the securities issue size is at least GBP 220 million (or the equivalent in domestic currency).
R0910	of which: with a residual maturity of less than 3 years	The amount reported in row R0900 that has a residual maturity of less than or equal to 3 years.
R0920	of which: with a residual maturity of 3-10 years	The amount reported in row R0900 that has a residual maturity of greater than 3 years and less than or equal to 10 years.
R0930	of which: with a residual maturity of 10-30 years	The amount reported in row R0900 that has a residual maturity of greater 10 years and less than or equal to 30 years.
R0940	of which: with a residual maturity of greater than 30 years	The amount reported in row R0900 that has a residual maturity of greater than 30 years.
R0945	Investment grade corporate bonds (CQS 2&3)	Report the value of assets defined in rows R0950 and R1000.
R0950	Investment grade corporate bonds (CQS 2&3) issued by non-financial institutions	Report the value of corporate debt securities which meet all of the following requirements: - they are assigned a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI which is either credit quality step 2 or 3 or the equivalent credit quality step in the event of a short term credit assessment; - they are not in the 'Financial and insurance activities' economic sector defined in NACE; and

CELL (S)	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
		the securities issue size is at least GBP 220 million (or the equivalent in domestic currency).
R0960	of which: with a residual maturity of less than 3 years	The amount reported in row R0950 that has a residual maturity of less than or equal to 3 years.
R0970	of which: with a residual maturity of 3-10 years	The amount reported in row R0950 that has a residual maturity of greater than 3 years and less than or equal to 10 years.
R0980	of which: with a residual maturity of 10-30 years	The amount reported in row R0950 that has a residual maturity of greater 10 years and less than or equal to 30 years.
R0990	of which: with a residual maturity of greater than 30 years	The amount reported in row R0950 that has a residual maturity of greater than 30 years.
R1000	Investment grade corporate bonds (CQS 2&3) issued by financial institutions	Report the value of corporate debt securities which meet all of the following requirements: - they are assigned a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI which is either credit quality step 2 or 3 or the equivalent credit quality step in the event of a short term credit assessment; - they are in the 'Financial and insurance activities' economic sector defined in NACE; and - the securities issue size is at least GBP 220 million (or the equivalent in domestic currency).
R1010	of which: with a residual maturity of less than 3 years	The amount reported in row R1000 that has a residual maturity of less than or equal to 3 years.
R1020	of which: with a residual maturity of 3-10 years	The amount reported in row R1000 that has a residual maturity of greater than 3

CELL (S)	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
		years and less than or equal to 10 years.
R1030	of which: with a residual maturity of 10-30 years	The amount reported in row R1000 that has a residual maturity of greater 10 years and less than or equal to 30 years.
R1040	of which: with a residual maturity of greater than 30 years	The amount reported in row R1000 that has a residual maturity of greater than 30 years.
R1045	Common equity shares	Report the value of assets defined in rows R1050 and R1060.
R1050	Common equity shares issued by non-financial institutions	Report the value of shares which meet all of the following requirements: • they form part of the Financial Times Stock Exchange 100 (FTSE 100) in the United Kingdom or a major stock index of a third country composed of leading companies in the relevant jurisdiction; • they are not in the 'Financial and insurance activities' economic sector defined in NACE; and • they have a proven record as a reliable source of liquidity at all times, including during stress periods. When considering whether shares form part of a major stock index of a third country, firms should take into consideration stock indices identified as 'major' by the relevant public authority in that country.
R1060	Common equity shares issued by financial institutions	Report the value of shares which meet all of the following requirements: • they form part of the Financial Times Stock Exchange 100 (FTSE 100) in the United Kingdom or a major stock index of a third country composed of

CELL (S)	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
		leading companies in the relevant jurisdiction; - they are in the 'Financial and insurance activities' economic sector defined in NACE; and - they have a proven record as a reliable source of liquidity at all times, including during stress periods. When considering whether shares form part of a major stock index of a third country, firms should take into consideration stock indices identified as 'major' by the relevant public authority in that country.
R1065	Other tradeable assets (short form template)	Report the value of assets defined in rows R1070 and R1080.
R1070	Other tradeable assets	Report the value of any other unencumbered assets not reported in R0250 – R1060 above that are traded in large, deep and active repo or cash markets characterised by a low level of concentration. Do not report assets held in CIUs or packaged as funds.
R1080	Assets in collective investment undertakings or packaged as funds	Report the value of assets held in CIUs or packaged as funds. Do not include assets held in money market funds. Reported figures should be consistent with the definitions in: IR.06.02 CIC 41 to 49, excluding CIC 43.
R1090	Assets in collective investment undertakings: cash	Report the value of cash and cash equivalents, as defined in Row R0250, held in CIUs or packaged as funds.
R1100	Assets in collective investment undertakings: UK government bonds	Report the value of assets representing claims on or guaranteed by the central government of the United Kingdom held in CIUs or packaged as funds.

CELL (S)	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
R1110	Assets in collective investment undertakings: highest quality tradeable assets excl. UK central govt	Report the value of assets defined in rows R0350, R0500, R0550, R0600, and R0650 held in CIUs or packaged as funds.
R1120	Assets in collective investment undertakings: high quality tradeable assets	Report the value of assets defined in rows R0700, R0750, R0800, R0850 and R0900 held in CIUs or packaged as funds.
R1130	Assets in collective investment undertakings: investment grade corporate bonds	Report the value of investment grade corporate debt securities, as defined in row R0950 and R1000, held in CIUs or packaged as funds.
R1140	Assets in collective investment undertakings: common equity shares	Report the value of common equity shares, as defined in row R1050 and R1060 held in CIUs or packaged as funds.
R1150	Assets in collective investment undertakings: Other assets	Report the value of any other assets not reported in R1090 – R1140 above that are held in CIUs or packaged as funds.

Part VI: Contingencies – General comments

The section of the template entitled ‘Contingencies’ should contain information on contingent outflows.

Figures should be reported with the signage indicating the direction of flow, i.e. outflows should be reported with a negative signage.

Where the drawdown of loans is gradually disbursed in phases over a certain drawing window and where these drawdowns are contingent on predefined milestones, the undrawn portion of such a loan should be included in R1180, if (a) the relevant milestone has already been achieved; or (b) the relevant milestone has not yet but might be achieved within the next calendar month.

In reporting the impact of 3 notch rating downgrade and impact of an adverse market scenario on derivatives, unless otherwise required by the legal agreements (e.g. if a credit support annex contains an obligation to return collateral received before posting own assets), firms should assume that they (and their counterparty if applicable) would post the lowest quality eligible collateral. Where a firm is unable to provide this breakdown, all inflows should be reported as other tradeable asset inflows in R1250/R1360 and all outflows should be reported as cash outflows in R1200/R1370.

Part VIII: Contingencies – Instructions concerning specific rows

CELL (S)	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
Contingencies		
R1160	Outflows from off balance sheet and contingent funding obligations	Report the maximum value of obligations arising from off balance sheet and contingent funding obligations. This should include (but is not limited to): guarantees; letters of credit; facilities provided; etc. This amount should include the maximum amount that could be drawn to support special purpose vehicles and reflect the timing that this funding can be needed (e.g. if investors may exercise a refinancing option from a certain date to direct the issuer to redeem a note). In addition to contractual obligations of the reporting entity, the entity should consider the likelihood, timing and potential volume of liquidity outflows from obligations which counterparties would consider associated with that entity. Do not double-count, e.g. the outflow from an entity to redeem a note and the draw (by an SPV) on a facility (provided by the entity) to fund the redemption of the same note.
R1170	Mortgages that have been agreed but not yet drawn down	Firms should report the full value of their mortgage pipeline. All mortgages after final offer stage can be treated as pipeline. This amount should include the value of the undrawn portion of delayed draw products.
R1180	Other undrawn loans and advances	Firms should report the full value of any other undrawn committed loans or advances.
R1190	Planned outflows related to renewal or extension of new loans	Firms should report the full value of any planned new loans or renewals of existing loans. These loans can be uncommitted if there are no contractual commitments to the borrower(s) to

CELL (S)	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
		extend funding but there is an expectation that the borrower will ask for an extension of funding.
Impact of collateral contingencies (init. stock col.) & 3 notch rating downgrade (oth.cols.) Impact of collateral contingencies should be reported in the initial stock column. Flows should be reported in the row corresponding to the collateral type (signage indicates direction of flow). Collateral contingencies comprises: • Callable excess collateral • Collateral due • Received collateral with substitution rights • Posted collateral with upgrade rights Callable excess collateral: Report the market value of collateral that the firm considers may be required by contract to return to a counterparty because the collateral currently held by the firm exceeds the counterparty's current collateral requirements under the governing contract. This is commonly referred to as sleeper collateral. Collateral due: Report the market value of collateral that the reporting firm is contractually obligated to post to a counterparty but has not yet posted, e.g. because the counterparty has not requested it yet, or because the collateral call is in the process of being settled (i.e. unsettled as at the reporting date). Received collateral with substitution rights: Report the market value of collateral received where the reporting firm's counterparty has the contractual ability to substitute higher quality collateral currently held by the reporting firm with lower quality collateral / collateral that the reporting firm cannot monetise either due to liquidity or operational constraints. The scope of this would include e.g. cash collateral returned to the counterparty (negative figure in R1200) exchanged for receiving gilt collateral from the counterparty (positive figure in R1210). Posted collateral with upgrade rights: Report the market value of collateral posted where the counterparty has the contractual ability to require lower quality collateral currently posted by the reporting firm to be replaced with higher quality collateral.		

CELL (S)	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS									
Impact of 3 notch rating downgrade should be reported in the column reflecting the earliest timeband in which the flow can occur. Do not report in the initial stock column. For impacts which can occur immediately upon downgrade, report in the 'open' column. Flows should be reported in the row corresponding to the collateral type (signage indicates direction of flow). Impact refers to a deterioration of a firm's own credit quality corresponding to a 3 notch downgrade in its external credit assessment. A 'notch' is the smallest discrete step by which a firm's long term credit rating may be downgraded. Firms should assume that this downgrade is idiosyncratic and occurs in isolation, with no further external market dynamics. If at the reporting date a counterparty has the right to substitute collateral at the firm's prevailing credit rating, report the impact of this substitution as a collateral contingency (in the initial stock column). Use the post-substitution position as the starting point for assessing the impacts of rating downgrade (i.e. do not double-count an impact as being substitution and also downgrade). Where the effect of the downgrade is an early redemption of outstanding liabilities, the concerned liabilities should be reported in this section: with a positive sign to correspond with the timeband where they have been reported in the Cash outflows section; and also with a negative sign in a timeband when the liability becomes due, must the effects of the downgrade become applicable at the reporting date. Example (where the early redemption is triggered within 3 notches): <table> <tr> <th></th><th>Day 1</th><th>2-3 months</th></tr> <tr> <td>Liabilities resulting from securities issued or unsecured loans and advances received (maturity timing if no downgrade)</td><td></td><td>-100</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cashflows due to 3 notch downgrade triggers (early redemption)</td><td>-100</td><td>100</td></tr> </table> Where the effect of the downgrade is a margin call, report in the timeband when the requirement becomes due, must the effects of the downgrade become applicable at the reporting date. Where the effect of the downgrade is a change in the re-hypothecation rights of the securities received as collateral from the counterparties, report in the timeband when				Day 1	2-3 months	Liabilities resulting from securities issued or unsecured loans and advances received (maturity timing if no downgrade)		-100	Cashflows due to 3 notch downgrade triggers (early redemption)	-100	100
	Day 1	2-3 months									
Liabilities resulting from securities issued or unsecured loans and advances received (maturity timing if no downgrade)		-100									
Cashflows due to 3 notch downgrade triggers (early redemption)	-100	100									

CELL (S)	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
the requirement becomes due, must the effects of the downgrade become applicable at the reporting date. Where the effect of the downgrade is an Additional Termination Event (ATE), firms should report the consequences of the counterparty exercising their right, e.g. report the <i>cash</i> flows to pay away the out-the-money positions (and vice versa in-the-money for that same counterparty), and report the <i>securities</i> flows where previously posted collateral is retrieved/returned.		
R1200	Cash	The amount of cash collateral which would flow due to collateral contingencies and 3 notch rating downgrade.
R1210	UK government bonds	The amount of assets representing claims on or guaranteed by the central government of the United Kingdom which would flow due to collateral contingencies and 3 notch rating downgrade.
R1220	Highest quality tradeable assets excl. UK central govt	The value of assets defined in rows R0350, R0500, R0550, R0600, and R0650 which would flow due to collateral contingencies and 3 notch rating downgrade.
R1230	High quality tradeable assets	The value of assets defined in rows R0700, R0750, R0800, R0850 and R0900 which would flow due to collateral contingencies and 3 notch rating downgrade.
R1240	Investment grade corporate bonds (CQS 2&3)	The value of investment grade corporate debt securities, as defined in row R0950 and R1000 which would flow due to collateral contingencies and 3 notch rating downgrade.
R1250	Equities and other tradeable assets	The value of tradable asset types not included in R1200-1240 which would flow due to collateral contingencies and 3 notch rating downgrade.
R1260-1300	Impact of downgrade triggers (exceeding 3 notches)	A firm should report flows on a non-cumulative basis in the

CELL (S)	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS								
		appropriate row according to the severity of the downgrade that would cause such a flow. For each downgrade notch report the net impact across all collateral types. For example, a cash vs securities exchange would potentially be an immaterial net impact. But examples in which extra collateralisation is required would potentially be material net impact.								
	Impact of an adverse market scenario on derivatives	The following rows capture the additional margin or collateral calls on derivatives contracts resulting from the following market scenario: Change in nominal government bond yields (parallel shift): <table><tr><td>GBP</td><td>USD</td><td>EUR</td></tr><tr><td>+125bps</td><td>+45bps</td><td>+25bps</td></tr></table> Change in sterling swap rates (parallel shift): +150bps (assume rates in all other currencies stay constant). Do not add the government yield change and swap rate change (i.e. for GBP do not apply +125 +150 = +275bp). For derivatives where these stresses are relevant: Change in implied inflation (parallel shift): (-25bps) Percentage change in FX: <table><tr><td>GBPUSD</td><td>GBPEUR</td></tr></table>	GBP	USD	EUR	+125bps	+45bps	+25bps	GBPUSD	GBPEUR
GBP	USD	EUR								
+125bps	+45bps	+25bps								
GBPUSD	GBPEUR									

CELL (S)	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS	
		-10%	-5%
		Values reported should include: • The effect of changes of market variables on values of derivatives positions and the resulting gross margin movements by collateral type; • The effect of changes of market variables on values of existing collateral given/received and the resulting gross margin movements by collateral type. This element should include collateral for all types of margin (i.e. including for initial margin and variation margin). Exclude impacts to the extent that they are: outflows from segregated accounts; or inflows into segregated accounts. Reflect any overcollateralization that may result from the application of haircuts. Initial margin is included to the extent of existing collateral which is meeting the existing initial margin requirement. Report on the basis that the changes of market variables affect the VM requirement (not the IM requirement). Firms may only treat inflows and outflows of transactions on a net basis where they are executed under the same master netting agreement.	

CELL (S)	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
R1310	Inflows of cash	The amount of cash collateral which would be received from counterparties, under the above stress.
R1320	Inflows of UK government bonds	The amount of collateral which would be received from counterparties, under the above stress, comprising claims on or guaranteed by the central government of the United Kingdom.
R1330	Inflows of highest quality tradeable assets excl. UK central govt	The amount of collateral which would be received from counterparties, under the above stress, comprising assets described in rows R0350, R0500, R0550, R0600, and R0650.
R1340	Inflows of high quality tradeable assets	The amount of collateral which would be received from counterparties, under the above stress, comprising assets described in rows R0700, R0750, R0800, R0850 and R0900.
R1350	Inflows of investment grade corporate bonds (CQS 2&3)	The amount of collateral which would be received from counterparties, under the above stress, comprising investment grade corporate debt securities as described in row R0950 and R1000.
R1360	Inflows of equities and other tradeable assets	The amount of collateral which would be received from counterparties under the above stress comprising tradable asset types not included in R1310-1350.
R1370	Outflows of cash	The amount of cash collateral which would be paid to counterparties, under the above stress.
R1380	Outflows of UK government bonds	The amount of collateral which would be paid to counterparties, under the above stress, comprising claims on or guaranteed by the central government of the United Kingdom.
R1390	Outflows of highest quality tradeable assets excl. UK central govt	The amount of collateral which would be paid to counterparties, under the above stress, comprising assets

CELL (S)	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS						
		described in rows R0350, R0500, R0550, R0600, and R0650.						
R1400	Outflows of high quality tradeable assets	The amount of collateral which would be paid to counterparties, under the above stress, comprising assets described in rows R0700, R0750, R0800, R0850 and R0900.						
R1410	Outflows of investment grade corporate bonds (CQS 2&3)	The amount of collateral which would be paid to counterparties, under the above stress, comprising investment grade corporate debt securities as described in row R0950 and R1000.						
R1420	Outflows of equities and other tradeable assets	The amount of collateral which would be paid to counterparties under the above stress comprising tradable asset types not included in R1370-1410.						
R1430	Impact of an adverse market scenario on securities financing transactions	The following rows capture the additional margin or collateral calls on SFTs resulting from the following market scenario: Change in nominal government bond yields (parallel shift): <table border="1"> <tr> <td>GBP</td><td>USD</td><td>EUR</td></tr> <tr> <td>+125bps</td><td>+45bps</td><td>+25bps</td></tr> </table> Change in sterling swap rates (parallel shift): +150bps (assume rates in all other currencies stay constant). Do not add the government yield change and swap rate change (i.e. for GBP do not apply +125 +150 = +275bp). All SFTs to which the following is relevant: Change in implied inflation (parallel shift): (-25bps)	GBP	USD	EUR	+125bps	+45bps	+25bps
GBP	USD	EUR						
+125bps	+45bps	+25bps						

CELL (S)	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS				
		Percentage change in FX: <table><tr><td>GBPUSD</td><td>GBPEUR</td></tr><tr><td>-10%</td><td>-5%</td></tr></table> Outflows and inflows should be reported on a net basis with a negative sign if they represent outflows and with a positive sign if they represent inflows. Exclude impacts to the extent that they are: outflows from segregated accounts; or inflows into segregated accounts. Reflect any overcollateralization that may result from the application of haircuts. Report on the basis that the changes of market variables: - affect the value of the collateral which is securing the transaction; and - do not affect the size of the haircut / initial margin. Firms may only treat inflows and outflows of transactions on a net basis where they are executed under the same master netting agreement.	GBPUSD	GBPEUR	-10%	-5%
GBPUSD	GBPEUR					
-10%	-5%					
R1440	of which: inflows relating to gilt repo / reverse repo	The amount reported in R1430 that represents additional cash or securities received as collateral received on gilt repo or reverse repo transactions				
R1450	of which: outflows relating to gilt repo / reverse repo	The amount reported in R1430 that represents additional cash or securities posted as collateral on gilt repo or reverse repo transactions				

CELL (S)	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
	Impact of a mass lapse scenario	The following rows capture the cash flow impact over the next calendar month, considering withdrawals of the cash value of the policy as well as the impact on both premiums and claims, that would result from the stress described in Solvency Capital Requirement – Standard Formula 3B6.6 in the PRA Rulebook. The cash flow impact should not include the first order impact on unit-linked business but should include consideration of the purchase of any additional units required to rebalance funds where unit shorting / matching has been implemented.
R1460	of which: retail policies	The net cash flows in the above scenario attributable to the policyholders described in Solvency Capital Requirement – Standard Formula 3B6.6(2) in the PRA Rulebook.
R1470	of which: institutional policies	The net cash flows in the above scenario attributable to the policyholders described in Solvency Capital Requirement – Standard Formula 3B6.6(1)(a) and (b) in the PRA Rulebook.

Part IX: Memorandum Items – Instructions concerning specific rows

CELL (S)	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
R1480	Applied to the Bank of England CNRF lending tool	Identify whether the reporting firm has completed an application for access to the Bank of England's Contingent Non-Bank Financial Institution Repo Facility (CNRF). One of the options in the following closed list should be used: 0 — the firm has not completed all the necessary formalities to participate in the lending tool 1 —the firm has completed all the necessary formalities to participate in the lending tool
R1490	Derivatives initial margin given	Report the value of initial margin which has been given on derivatives contracts. The amount should reflect the collateral which is meeting the IM requirement, i.e. if the collateral posted exceeds the IM requirement then the excess should not be included here.
R1500	of which: CCPs and Exchanges	The amount reported in R1490 that represents initial margin which has been given to central counterparties and exchanges.
R1510	Derivatives margin given	Report the value of margin (initial & variation) which has been given on derivatives contracts.
R1520	Cash	The value of margin which has been given as cash collateral.
R1530	UK government bonds	The value of margin which has been given as assets comprising claims on or guaranteed by the central government of the United Kingdom.
R1540	Highest quality tradeable assets excl. UK central govt	The value of margin which has been given as assets described in rows R0350, R0500, R0550, R0600, and R0650.

CELL (S)	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
R1550	High quality tradeable assets	The value of margin which has been given as assets described in rows R0700, R0750, R0800, R0850 and R0900.
R1560	Investment grade corporate bonds (CQS 2&3)	The value of margin which has been given as investment grade corporate debt securities as described in row R0950 and R1000.
R1570	Equities and other tradeable assets	The value of margin which has been given as tradable asset types not included in R1520-1560.
R1580	Derivatives initial margin received	Report the value of initial margin received on derivatives contracts.
R1590	of which: CCPs and Exchanges	The amount reported in R1580 that represents initial margin received from central counterparties and exchanges.
R1600	Derivatives margin received	Report the value of margin (initial & variation) which has been received on derivatives contracts.
R1610	Cash	The value of margin which has been received as cash collateral.
R1620	UK government bonds	The value of margin which has been received as assets comprising claims on or guaranteed by the central government of the United Kingdom.
R1630	Highest quality tradeable assets excl. UK central govt	The value of margin which has been received as assets described in rows R0350, R0500, R0550, R0600, and R0650.
R1640	High quality tradeable assets	The value of margin which has been received as assets described in rows R0700, R0750, R0800, R0850 and R0900.
R1650	Investment grade corporate bonds (CQS 2&3)	The value of margin which has been received as investment grade corporate debt securities as described in row R0950 and R1000.
R1660	Equities and other tradeable assets	The value of margin which has been received as tradable asset types not included in R1610-1650.

CELL (S)	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
R1670	Non-derivatives initial margin given (CCPs and Exchanges)	Report the value of initial margin given to central counterparties or exchanges on financial contracts other than derivatives contracts (e.g. repo).