

Capital Adequacy Framework

(Standardised Approach)

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SUPERSEDED

PART 1 – INTRODUCTION

1. Introduction to framework

This document sets out the methodology to be used by locally incorporated registered banks that have adopted the standardised approach for calculating capital requirements. This methodology is to be used for the purposes of determining these banks' compliance with conditions of registration relating to capital and for disclosing information about capital.

2. General requirements

Where questions arise as to whether or not particular arrangements come within the ambit of the definitions set out in this document, attention should be directed to the substance of the arrangement, not merely the legal form.

3. Application

- (1) A registered bank that has adopted the standardised approach must use this methodology to calculate the capital ratios both for the banking group and for the registered bank as defined in this section.

Banking group

For the purpose of calculating capital ratios, "the banking group" is as defined for the purpose of the registered bank's conditions of registration (subject to any adjustments required as a result of the bank's involvement in insurance, securitisation or funds management activities).

Registered bank

- (2) For the purposes of calculating capital ratios for the registered bank on a solo basis, subsidiaries that are both wholly owned and wholly funded by the registered bank are to be consolidated with the registered bank. In this context, "wholly funded by the registered bank" means there are no liabilities (including off-balance sheet obligations) to anyone other than:
 - (a) the registered bank;
 - (b) the Inland Revenue Department; or
 - (c) trade creditors, where aggregate exposure to trade creditors does not exceed 5% of the subsidiary's shareholders' funds.
- (3) "Wholly owned by the registered bank" means all equity issued by the subsidiary is held by the registered bank.
- (4) Where there is a full, unconditional, irrevocable cross guarantee between a subsidiary and the bank, the subsidiary may be consolidated with the registered bank for the purposes of calculating the bank's solo capital position.

PART 2 – CAPITAL DEFINITION

4. Introduction to part 2

The following sections and subparts provide a definition of capital to be used in calculating capital adequacy ratios. This part contains the minimum requirements that instruments and reserves must meet to qualify as regulatory capital. Additional terms included in an instrument will not disqualify an instrument from being treated as regulatory capital, provided that those terms do not affect the instrument's compliance with the requirements contained in this part or any other part of this document.

5. Definitions for part 2

In this part (and subparts of this part):

“Act” means the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act 1989.

“affiliated insurance entity” and “affiliated insurance group” have the meanings given in part 7.

“associated” in relation to a funds management or securitisation vehicle has the meaning given to association in part 6.

“control or significant influence” means:

- (i) the ability to directly or indirectly appoint 20% or more of the members of the governing body (e.g. Board of directors) of an entity; or
- (ii) the power to influence the financial and operating policy decisions of an entity; or
- (iii) holding a direct or indirect qualifying interest in 20% or more of the voting securities of an entity.

Where the employees or directors of one entity (entity A) constitute a significant portion of the Board of another entity (entity B), entity A will *prima facie* be considered to exert control or significant influence over entity B.

“financial institution” has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the Act.

“maturity or maturity date” includes a maturity date or a scheduled redemption date.

“non-bank deposit taker” has the meaning given for “NBDT” in the Non-bank Deposit Takers Act 2013.

“parent entity” means the ultimate parent of the registered bank or an entity that is ultimately fully owned by the ultimate parent of the registered bank and is not a subsidiary of the registered bank.

“related party” means an entity over which any member of the banking group (or the registered bank, in the case of solo capital) exercises control or significant influence, or an entity that exercises control or significant influence over any member of the banking group (or registered bank, in the case of solo capital). It includes a parent company, sister entity, a subsidiary or any other affiliate.

“regulatory consolidation” an entity will be considered to meet the requirement of regulatory consolidation if the assets of the entity are included in the calculation of

risk-weighted assets of the registered bank or banking group, as relevant, for capital adequacy purposes.

“repay” includes to repay by way of a call, acquisition or redemption, and repayment and repaid have corresponding meanings.

“risk-weighted assets”= risk-weighted on- and off-balance sheet credit exposures + 12.5× total capital charge for market risk exposure + 12.5×total capital requirement for operational risk.

“significant investment” is an investment in the ordinary shares of another entity that exceeds 10% of the issued ordinary shares of that entity.

“special purpose vehicle” and “SPV” mean a single purpose non-operating entity established for the principal purpose of raising regulatory capital for the banking group.

“subsidiary” is as defined in section 6(1) of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 for the purposes of Part 7 of that Act.

“third party” means an entity that is not the registered bank or a member of the banking group.

“written off” means written off, extinguished or discharged.

6. **Capital**

- (1) Total regulatory capital (total capital) is defined as the sum of the following categories:
 - (a) Tier 1 capital (going-concern capital), which comprises:
 - (i) Common Equity Tier 1 capital; and
 - (ii) Additional Tier 1 capital; and
 - (b) Tier 2 capital (gone-concern capital).
- (2) Each of the three categories above ((a)(i), (a)(ii) and (b)) is calculated net of associated regulatory adjustments. For each of the three categories of capital, there are requirements set out in this part that instruments must meet to be included in the relevant category.
- (3) Capital instruments that do not meet the requirements set out in this part may also be included in regulatory capital, subject to the following conditions:
 - (a) The instrument was issued before 12 September 2010.
 - (b) The instrument meets the requirements of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document “Capital Adequacy Framework (Standardised Approach)” (BS2A) dated October 2010.
 - (c) The instrument does not have a call option in combination with a step-up on or after 12 September 2010 and prior to 1 January 2013.
 - (d) If the instrument has a call option in combination with a step-up at any date from 1 January 2013 onwards, it is to be included in regulatory capital only until the date of the call option (subject to subsection 6(3)(e) below).
 - (e) Recognition of non-qualifying capital instruments will be phased out beginning on 1 January 2014. Fixing the base at the nominal amount of such

instruments outstanding at 1 January 2013 that would have been recognised as regulatory capital on 1 January 2013¹ if the document “Capital Adequacy Framework (Standardised Approach)” (BS2A) dated October 2010 was still current, their recognition is capped at 80% of that base from 1 January 2014; 60% from 1 January 2015; 40% from 1 January 2016; 20% from 1 January 2017; and from 1 January 2018 onwards the instrument must not be included in regulatory capital.

- (f) The base and caps referred to in (e) above must be calculated separately for the sum of all Tier 1 instruments that no longer meet the criteria for recognition as Tier 1 capital, and for the sum of all Tier 2 instruments that no longer meet the criteria for recognition as Tier 2 capital.
- (g) An instrument may only be included in regulatory capital in accordance with this subsection if the registered bank has received the prior written approval of the Reserve Bank.

7. **Common Equity Tier 1 capital**

- (1) Common Equity Tier 1 capital is the highest quality of capital and must:
 - (a) provide a permanent and unrestricted commitment of funds;
 - (b) be freely available to absorb losses; and
 - (c) not impose any unavoidable servicing charge against earnings.
- (2) Common Equity Tier 1 capital is defined as the sum of subsections 7(2)(a)–7(2)(e), less subsection 7(2)(f) as set out below:
 - (a) Paid-up ordinary shares, issued by the registered bank, that meet the criteria in subpart 2A.
 - (b) Share premium resulting from the issue of ordinary shares included in Common Equity Tier 1 capital.
 - (c) Retained earnings net of any appropriations such as tax payable, dividends to be paid or transfers to other reserves.
 - (d) Accumulated other comprehensive income and other disclosed reserves including, but not limited to, reserves that are created or increased by appropriations of retained earnings and unrealised gains and losses on measuring available-for-sale assets in accordance with NZ IAS 39. However, the following items must be excluded from Common Equity Tier 1 capital: reserves that are earmarked to particular assets or particular categories of banking activities; reserves held on account of any assessed likelihood of loss; and revaluation reserves that may be included in Tier 2 capital under subsection 9(2)(d) of this document.
 - (e) Interests arising from the issue of ordinary shares to third parties (minority interests) by a fully consolidated subsidiary (calculated in accordance with

¹ Any amortisation of Tier 2 instruments that would have been required had the document “Capital Adequacy Framework (Standardised Approach)” (BS2A) dated October 2010 still been current must be taken into account.

subpart 2D) that meet the eligibility criteria in subsection 10d(4) of subpart 2D (not applicable for calculating the registered bank's solo capital ratio).

- (f) Regulatory adjustments calculated in accordance with subsection 7(3).
- (3) The following items must be deducted in calculating Common Equity Tier 1 capital:
- (a) Goodwill and other intangible assets, including any goodwill included in the valuation of significant investments in the regulatory capital of a bank, non-bank deposit taker or insurance entity (or overseas equivalent) or in the equity of another entity that is a financial institution that is outside the scope of regulatory consolidation. The full amount is to be deducted net of any associated deferred tax liability that would be extinguished if the assets involved became impaired or derecognised under New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice.
 - (b) Deferred tax assets. The deduction for deferred tax assets may be net of deferred tax liabilities only if all of the criteria in (i)-(iii) of this subsection are met. Netting may only occur to the extent that deferred tax assets exceed deferred tax liabilities (i.e. any excess of deferred tax liabilities over assets cannot be added to Common Equity Tier 1 capital). The criteria are:
 - (i) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities arise as a result of deductible temporary differences as defined by NZ IAS 12 (deferred tax liabilities may not be netted against deferred tax assets arising from the carry forward of unused tax losses or tax credits);
 - (ii) the deferred tax assets or liabilities relate to taxes levied by the New Zealand Inland Revenue; and
 - (iii) the deferred tax assets and liabilities may be offset under NZ IAS 12.
 - (c) The amount of the cash flow hedge reserve that relates to the hedging of items that are not recorded at fair value on the balance sheet (including projected cash flows).²
 - (d) Credit enhancements provided to associated funds management and securitisation vehicles that are not subject to regulatory consolidation where the credit enhancement has not been expensed (see sections part 6 of this document for further details).
 - (e) Credit enhancements provided to any member of an affiliated insurance group where the credit enhancement has not been expensed (see part 7 of this document for further details).
 - (f) The full amount of funding provided to an affiliated insurance group in any case where the minimum separation requirements in part 7 of this document are not met.
 - (g) The full amount of aggregate funding provided to all affiliated insurance groups and associated funds management and securitisation vehicles that are not subject to regulatory consolidation, in cases where the aggregate funding exceeds the 10% of Common Equity Tier 1 capital limit allowable under sections 103 and 109(g) of parts 6 and 7.

² Any gains on hedges are to be deducted and any losses on hedges added back.

- (h) Advances of a capital nature³ provided to connected persons, as determined in accordance with the Reserve Bank document “Connected Exposures Policy” (BS8), in the version applying to the bank in its conditions of registration.
 - (i) Unrealised gains and losses that have resulted from changes in the fair value of liabilities due to the changes in the creditworthiness of a member of the banking group (or the registered bank, for the solo capital calculation).
 - (j) Any fair value gains and losses relating to financial instruments for which a fair value cannot reliably be calculated, except that a fair value loss that has arisen from credit impairment on a loan and that has been recognised in retained earnings must in all cases be reflected in Common Equity Tier 1 capital.
 - (k) Any defined benefit superannuation fund asset on the balance sheet. The asset should be deducted net of any associated deferred tax liability that would be extinguished if the asset should become impaired or derecognised under New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice.
 - (l) Holdings of the registered bank’s own ordinary shares, whether held directly or indirectly, unless eliminated through the application of New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice. This includes any own ordinary shares that the registered bank (or a member of the banking group) could be contractually obliged to purchase, regardless of whether the holdings are recorded in the banking or trading book.
 - (m) Unrealised revaluation losses on securities holdings where the book value of the securities exceeds the market value but the resulting unrealised loss has not been incorporated into the accounts. In such cases, the full value of the difference should be deducted from capital.
 - (n) Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 capital according to the corresponding deductions approach as required under section 10 of this part.
 - (o) The amount to which the loan value of a reverse residential mortgage loan exceeds the value of the security for the loan that is residential property.
- (4) Any defined benefit superannuation fund liability on the balance sheet must be fully recognised in the calculation of Common Equity Tier 1 capital (i.e. Common Equity Tier 1 capital cannot be increased through derecognising these liabilities).
 - (5) Assets deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital should not be included in risk-weighted assets.

8. **Additional Tier 1 capital**

- (1) Additional Tier 1 capital comprises high-quality capital and must:
 - (a) provide a permanent and unrestricted commitment of funds;
 - (b) be freely available to absorb losses; and

³ An advance is considered to be of a capital nature if it is described as capital or subordinated debt in the financial statements of the connected person and/or is counted as capital under the capital adequacy requirements of a home supervisor.

- (c) provide for fully discretionary capital distributions.
- (2) Additional Tier 1 capital is defined as the sum of subsections 8(2)(a)-8(2)(c), less subsection 8(2)(d) as set out below:
 - (a) Instruments issued by the registered bank (or an SPV of the registered bank) that:
 - (i) are not included in Common Equity Tier 1 capital;
 - (ii) meet the criteria for Additional Tier 1 capital instruments set out in subpart 2B;
 - (iii) if classified as liabilities under New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice, meet the loss absorbency requirements for Additional Tier 1 capital instruments set out in subpart 2E;
 - (iv) meet the loss absorbency at non-viability criteria set out in subpart 2F; and
 - (v) where the instrument is issued by an SPV, the criteria in subpart 2G are met.
 - (b) Share premium resulting from the issue of instruments included in Additional Tier 1 capital.
 - (c) Interests arising from instruments issued by a fully consolidated subsidiary of the registered bank and held by third parties (calculated in accordance with subpart 2D) that meet the eligibility criteria in subsection 10d(8) of subpart 2D, provided that the fully consolidated subsidiary is also an associated person of the registered bank as defined in section 2(2) of the Act (not applicable for calculating the registered bank's solo capital ratio).
 - (d) Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 capital according to the corresponding deductions approach as required under section 10 of this part.

9. Tier 2 capital

- (1) Tier 2 capital is capital that has some of the attributes of Tier 1 capital, but that is restricted in its ability to absorb losses other than in a winding up.
- (2) Tier 2 capital is defined as the sum of subsections 9(2)(a)-9(2)(d), less subsection 9(2)(e) as set out below:
 - (a) Instruments issued by the registered bank (or an SPV of the registered bank) that:
 - (i) are not included in Tier 1 capital;
 - (ii) meet the criteria for inclusion in Tier 2 capital in subpart 2C;
 - (iii) meet the requirements for loss absorbency at the point of non-viability in subpart 2F; and
 - (iv) where the instrument is issued by an SPV, the criteria in subpart 2G are met.
 - (b) Share premium resulting from the issue of instruments included in Tier 2 capital.
 - (c) Instruments issued by a fully consolidated subsidiary of the registered bank and held by third parties (calculated in accordance with subpart 2D) that meet the eligibility criteria in subsection 10d(13) of subpart 2D, provided that the fully consolidated subsidiary is also an associated person of the registered bank as

defined in section 2(2) of the Act (not applicable for calculating the registered bank's solo capital ratio).

(d) Revaluation reserves:

- (i) reserves arising from a revaluation of tangible fixed assets including owner-occupied property, and cumulative fair value gains on investment property, which have been subject to audit or review by the registered bank's auditor. Cumulative losses below depreciated cost value on any individual property must not be netted against revaluation gains on other property. Such losses impact on Common Equity Tier 1 capital via the accounting treatment, and no regulatory adjustment should be made to that impact;
- (ii) foreign currency translation reserves; and
- (iii) reserves arising from a revaluation of security holdings. Where such reserves have not been incorporated into the accounts, they should be included at a discount of 55% (i.e. at 45% of the value of the reserves).

(e) Regulatory adjustments applied to Tier 2 capital according to the corresponding deductions approach as required under section 10 of this part.

10. Deductions from total capital according to the corresponding deductions approach

- (1) The items in subsection 10(3) must be deducted from total capital according to the corresponding deductions approach. The corresponding deductions approach means that the deduction must be made from the category of capital (i.e. Common Equity Tier 1, Additional Tier 1 or Tier 2) for which the item would qualify if it was issued by a member of the banking group itself. Despite this, if the banking group does not have sufficient of a particular category of capital to apply a deduction to that category, the shortfall must be deducted from a higher category of capital (e.g. if the banking group does not have enough Additional Tier 1 capital, the deduction must be applied to Common Equity Tier 1 capital).
- (2) A corresponding deduction need only be applied for a particular item to the extent that a deduction has not already been made from Common Equity Tier 1 capital in accordance with subsection 7(3).
- (3) The following items are to be deducted according to this approach:
 - (a) Reciprocal cross holdings in the capital of a bank, non-bank deposit taker or insurance entity (or overseas equivalent), or in the equity of another entity that is a financial institution.
 - (b) Investments (whether direct or indirect or through an index) meeting the criteria in (i)-(iii) of this subsection. The amount to be deducted is the amount by which the aggregate of those investments (excluding any investment already deducted from Common Equity Tier 1) exceeds 10% of the banking group's (or registered bank's, for solo capital) Common Equity Tier 1 capital.⁴ Underwriting positions held for five working days or less can be excluded. The criteria are:

⁴ Common Equity Tier 1 capital is calculated after applying all the regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 capital set out in subsection 7(3).

- (i) the investments are in the regulatory capital of a bank, non-bank deposit taker or insurance entity (or overseas equivalent) or are in the equity of another entity that is a financial institution;
 - (ii) the entities are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation; and
 - (iii) the banking group (or registered bank, for the solo capital calculation) does not own more than 10% of the issued ordinary share capital of any of the entities.
- (c) Investments (whether direct, indirect or through an index) meeting the criteria in (i)-(iii) of this subsection. The amount to be deducted is the full amount of the investment. Underwriting positions held for five working days or less can be excluded. The criteria are:
 - (i) the investment is in the regulatory capital of a bank, non-bank deposit taker or insurance entity (or overseas equivalent) or in the equity of another entity that is a financial institution;
 - (ii) the entity is outside the scope of regulatory consolidation; and
 - (iii) the banking group (or registered bank, for solo capital) owns 10% or more of the issued ordinary share capital of the entity in which the investment is made or the entity is a related party of any member of the banking group (or registered bank, for solo capital).
- (d) In the case of the banking group: investments in the ordinary share capital of unconsolidated subsidiaries of the registered bank.
- (e) In the case of the registered bank: investments in the ordinary share capital of subsidiaries of the registered bank other than those that are both wholly owned and wholly funded by the registered bank. (See subsections 3(2) and 3(3) in part 1 for definitions of “wholly owned” and “wholly funded”).
- (4) For the purposes of subsection 10(3), if the capital instrument of the entity in which the investment is made does not meet the criteria for Common Equity Tier 1 capital, Additional Tier 1 capital, or Tier 2 capital, the capital is to be considered ordinary shares for the purposes of this regulatory adjustment.
- (5) Assets deducted according to the corresponding deductions approach should not be included in risk-weighted assets.

Subpart 2A— Criteria for classification as ordinary shares

10a. Criteria for classification as ordinary shares

- (1) Ordinary shares included in Common Equity Tier 1 capital must satisfy the following criteria:
 - (a) Only the paid-up amount of the instrument, irrevocably received by the registered bank, is included as Common Equity Tier 1 capital.
 - (b) Holders of the instrument have full voting rights arising from the ownership of the shares.
 - (c) The instrument represents the most subordinated claim in the liquidation of the registered bank.
 - (d) The instrument holder is entitled to a claim on the residual assets of the registered bank that is proportional to its share of issued capital, after all senior claims have been repaid in liquidation (i.e. has an unlimited and variable claim, not a fixed or capped claim).
 - (e) The principal amount of the instrument is perpetual (i.e. it has no maturity date) and is never repaid outside of liquidation (i.e. the shares are not redeemable as defined in section 68 of the Companies Act 1993), setting aside discretionary acquisitions permitted by section 58 of the Companies Act 1993.
 - (f) No member of the banking group does anything to create an expectation at issuance that the instrument will be repaid or cancelled, nor do the contractual terms of the instrument provide any feature that may give rise to such an expectation.
 - (g) Distributions on the instrument must be paid out of distributable items (retained earnings included). The level of distributions is not in any way linked to the amount paid at issuance and is not subject to a contractual cap (except to the extent that a registered bank is unable to pay distributions that exceed the level of distributable items). Distributions will be restricted by the registered bank's conditions of registration if the buffer ratio (as defined in part 3) of the banking group is 2.5% or less.
 - (h) Distributions must meet the following requirements:
 - (i) there are no circumstances under which the distributions are obligatory and in all circumstances the registered bank is able to waive any distribution;
 - (ii) any waived distributions are non-cumulative (i.e. they are not required to be made up by the registered bank at a later date); and
 - (iii) non-payment of distributions must not be an event of default of the registered bank or any other member of the banking group.
 - (i) Distributions are paid by the registered bank only after all legal and contractual obligations have been met and payments on more senior capital instruments have been made. This means that ordinary shares must not have any preferential or predetermined right to distributions of capital or income.

- (j) After retained earnings and other reserves, the instrument takes the first and proportionately greatest share of any losses as they occur.⁵ Ordinary shares absorb losses on a going-concern basis proportionately and *pari passu* with each other.
- (k) The instrument is classified as equity under New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice.
- (l) The instrument is issued by the registered bank (and not out of an SPV), and neither the registered bank nor a related party over which the registered bank exercises control or significant influence can have purchased the instrument, nor directly or indirectly have funded the purchase of the instrument. Nothing in this provision shall prevent a parent entity of the registered bank from purchasing the instrument nor prevent the registered bank undertaking full recourse lending to a borrower to fund the purchase of a well-diversified portfolio that may include the capital instrument.
- (m) The paid-up amount of the instrument, or any future payments related to the instrument, is neither secured nor covered by a guarantee of any member of the banking group or a related entity, or subject to any other arrangement that legally or economically enhances the seniority of the claim.

⁵ In cases where other instruments have a write-off or conversion feature, this criterion is still deemed to be met by ordinary shares.

Subpart 2B— Criteria for classification as Additional Tier 1 capital

10b. Criteria for classification as Additional Tier 1 capital

- (1) To qualify as Additional Tier 1 capital, an instrument must satisfy the following criteria:
 - (a) Only the paid-up amount of the instrument, irrevocably received by the registered bank, is included in Additional Tier 1 capital.
 - (b) The instrument represents, prior to any conversion or write-off (refer subpart 2E and subpart 2F), the most subordinated claim in the liquidation of the registered bank after Common Equity Tier 1 capital. Nothing in this provision shall prevent one Additional Tier 1 instrument being subordinated to another Additional Tier 1 instrument.
 - (c) The paid-up amount of the instrument, or any future payments related to the instrument, is neither secured nor covered by a guarantee of any member of the banking group or a related entity, or subject to any other arrangement that legally or economically enhances the seniority of the holder's claim *vis-a-vis* bank creditors. The instrument may not be subject to netting or offset claims on behalf of the holder of the instrument.
 - (d) The principal amount of the instrument is perpetual (i.e. there is no maturity date). However, the instrument may be callable or redeemable at the initiative of the registered bank after a minimum of five years⁶ from the date on which the registered bank irrevocably receives payment for the instrument. Despite anything in this subpart, an instrument may:
 - (i) provide for the registered bank to have a right to call or redeem the instrument within the first five years of issuance as a result of a tax or regulatory event. Instruments issued after 1 January 2016 must include as a term of the instrument that the instrument may not be callable as a result of a tax or regulatory event if that event was anticipated at the time of the issue of the instrument or if the event is minor (or words to that effect)⁷; and
 - (ii) be repayable at no value to give effect to a write-off as a result of a loss absorption trigger event (subpart 2E) or a non-viability trigger event (subpart 2F).
 - (e) Under the terms of contract of the instrument, the registered bank must:
 - (i) be required to receive the prior written approval of the Reserve Bank to make any repayment of principal; and
 - (ii) not provide any feature that might give rise to an expectation that the instrument will be repaid.
 - (f) The instrument contains no step-ups or incentives to redeem. This requires that the terms of the instrument must provide for the interest or dividend rate

⁶ Multiple call or redemption dates may be included after five years. In making such repayments, the registered bank must meet the requirements of Part 3 of BS16.

⁷ See BS16 Part 3 for further guidance on when tax or regulatory events will be considered to be anticipated.

to be fixed for the entire term of the instrument and must not provide for the rate to be altered or reviewed, except for the following:

- (i) where the interest payment or dividend is cancelled, in whole or part; and
- (ii) where there is a variable rate and where the formula for setting the rate is fixed (for the term of the debt) at the outset. For example, it would be acceptable to specify the interest rate as a fixed margin above a recognised market benchmark such as the bank bill rate.

Conversion from a fixed rate to a floating rate (or *vice versa*) in combination with a call option without any increase in credit spread will not in itself be viewed as an incentive to redeem. However, members of the banking group must not do anything that creates an expectation that the call will be exercised. A change in the margin will be considered to be an incentive to redeem.⁸

- (g) Distributions must meet the following requirements:
 - (i) the registered bank has full discretion at all times to cancel distributions on the instrument. For instruments issued after 1 January 2016, the registered bank must, under the terms of the instrument, be required to limit distributions of earnings in accordance with the requirements of the registered bank's conditions of registration. Any waived distributions are non-cumulative (i.e. waived distributions cannot be required to be made up at a later date and bonus payments to compensate for unpaid distributions are prohibited);
 - (ii) cancellation of distributions must not be an event of default of the registered bank or any member of the banking group. Holders of the instruments must have no right to apply for the liquidation or voluntary administration of any member of the banking group or appoint a receiver of the property of any member of the banking group on the grounds that the registered bank fails to make, or may become unable to make, a distribution on the instrument;
 - (iii) cancellation of distributions must not impose restrictions on the registered bank, or any other member of the banking group, except in relation to:
 - A. the acquisition, repurchase or redemption of capital instruments; or
 - B. dividend stopper arrangements that stop distributions on ordinary shares or other Additional Tier 1 capital instruments; and
 - (iv) the registered bank must have full access to cancelled distributions to meet obligations as they fall due.
- (h) The instrument cannot have a credit-sensitive distribution feature, such as a distribution that is reset periodically based in whole or in part on the credit standing of any member of the banking group.⁹
- (i) Neither the registered bank nor a related party over which the registered bank exercises control or significant influence can have purchased the instrument,

⁸ Conversion from a fixed rate to a floating rate that is calculated as a benchmark rate plus a margin will be considered an incentive to redeem if there is an increase in the margin relative to that implied for the fixed rate.

⁹ An instrument may utilise a broad index as a reference rate for distribution or payments calculation purposes, provided that the index does not exhibit any significant correlation with the issuer's credit standing.

nor directly or indirectly have funded the purchase of the instrument. Nothing in this provision shall prevent a parent entity of the registered bank from purchasing the instrument nor prevent the registered bank undertaking full recourse lending to a borrower to fund the purchase of a well-diversified portfolio that may include the capital instrument.

- (j) The instrument cannot have any features that hinder recapitalisation of the registered bank or any member of the banking group.

SUPERSEDED

Subpart 2C— Criteria for classification as Tier 2 capital

10c. Criteria for classification as Tier 2 capital

- (1) To qualify as Tier 2 capital, an instrument must satisfy the following criteria:
- (a) Only the paid-up amount of the instrument, irrevocably received by the registered bank, is included in Tier 2 capital.
 - (b) The instrument is subordinated to depositors and general creditors of the registered bank. In order to meet this requirement:
 - (i) the instrument must be subordinated to depositors and general creditors in the event of liquidation of the registered bank (or subsidiary issuing the instrument if applicable); and
 - (ii) prior to liquidation or the maturity date of the instrument, the registered bank must be under no obligation to make payments of distributions or principal if the bank will not be solvent following that repayment. Unpaid interest may be treated as a liability of the issuer.
 - (c) The paid-up amount of the instrument, or any future payments related to the instrument, is neither secured nor covered by a guarantee of any member of the banking group or a related entity, or subject to any other arrangement that legally or economically enhances the seniority of the claim *vis-a-vis* depositors and general bank creditors. The instrument may not be subject to netting or offset of claims on behalf of the holder of the instrument.
 - (d) The instrument has a minimum original maturity of at least five years.
 - (e) The amount of the instrument that may be recognised during the final four years to maturity is to be amortised on a straight-line basis at a rate of 20% per annum as follows:

Years to maturity	Amount recognised
More than 4	100%
Less than and including 4 but more than 3	80%
Less than and including 3 but more than 2	60%
Less than and including 2 but more than 1	40%
Less than and including 1	20%

- (f) The instrument may only be callable or redeemable prior to maturity at the initiative of the registered bank and only after a minimum of five years¹⁰ from the date on which the registered bank irrevocably receives payment for the instrument. Despite anything in this subpart, an instrument may:
 - (i) provide for the registered bank to have a right to call or redeem the instrument within the first five years of issuance as a result of a tax or regulatory event. Instruments issued after 1 January 2016 must include as a term of the instrument that the instrument may not be callable as a result

¹⁰ Multiple call or redemption dates may be included after five years. In making such repayments the registered bank must meet the requirements of Part 3 of BS16.

of a tax or regulatory event if that event was anticipated at the time of the issue of the instrument or if the event is minor (or words to that effect);¹¹ and

- (ii) be repayable prior to maturity at no value to give effect to a write-off as a result of a non-viability trigger event (see subpart 2F).
- (g) Under the terms of the instrument, the registered bank must:
 - (i) be required to receive the prior written approval of the Reserve Bank to make any repayment of principal prior to maturity; and
 - (ii) not include any feature that might give rise to an expectation that the instrument will be repaid prior to maturity.
- (h) The instrument contains no step-ups or incentives to redeem. This requires that the terms of the instrument must provide for the interest or dividend rate to be fixed for the entire term of the instrument and must not provide for the rate to be altered or reviewed, except for the following:
 - (i) where the interest payment or dividend is cancelled, in whole or part; and
 - (ii) where there is a variable rate and where the formula for setting the rate is fixed (for the term of the debt) at the outset. For example, it would be acceptable to specify the interest rate as a fixed margin above a recognised market benchmark such as the bank bill rate.

Conversion from a fixed rate to a floating rate (or vice versa) in combination with a call option without any increase in credit spread will not in itself be viewed as an incentive to redeem. However, members of the banking group must not do anything that creates an expectation that the call will be exercised. A change in the margin will be considered to be an incentive to redeem.¹²

- (i) The holder of the instrument must have no rights to accelerate the repayment of future scheduled payments (coupon or principal), except in liquidation.
- (j) The instrument cannot have a credit-sensitive distribution feature, such as a distribution that is reset periodically based in whole or in part on the credit standing of any member of the banking group.¹³
- (k) Neither the registered bank nor a related party over which the registered bank exercises control or significant influence can have purchased the instrument, nor directly or indirectly have funded the purchase of the instrument. Nothing in this provision shall prevent a parent entity of the registered bank from purchasing the instrument nor prevent the registered bank undertaking full recourse lending to a borrower to fund the purchase of a well-diversified portfolio that may include the capital instrument.
- (l) The agreement should be subject to New Zealand law or a satisfactory equivalent. Where a registered bank wishes to use other than New Zealand law, it will need to satisfy the Reserve Bank that the subordination provisions of the agreement will be effective under that jurisdiction. The Reserve Bank will generally consider Australian law to be a satisfactory equivalent.

¹¹ See BS16 Part 3 for further guidance on when tax or regulatory events will be considered to be anticipated.

¹² Conversion from a fixed to floating rate that is calculated as a benchmark rate plus margin will be considered an incentive to redeem if there is an increase in the margin relative to that implied for the fixed rate.

¹³ An instrument may utilise a broad index as a reference rate for distribution or payments calculation purposes, provided that the index does not exhibit any significant correlation with the issuer's credit standing.

Subpart 2D— Recognition of minority interests and other capital issued out of fully consolidated subsidiaries that is held by third parties

10d. Recognition of minority interests and other capital issued out of fully consolidated subsidiaries that is held by third parties

- (1) Common Equity Tier 1, Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital instruments, and interests arising from those instruments, issued to third parties out of a subsidiary that is fully consolidated for the purposes of calculating the banking group's capital ratios may be recognised as capital of the banking group subject to the requirements set out in this subpart. This subpart is not applicable to the calculation of a registered bank's solo capital ratio.
- (2) The amount of capital of a fully consolidated subsidiary held by third parties that is eligible for inclusion in the capital of the banking group is determined on the basis of the relevant eligibility criteria (below) and a calculation to determine what portion of eligible capital can be recognised. This involves certain calculations regarding the capital position of the fully consolidated subsidiary.
- (3) If the fully consolidated subsidiary is not subject to the Reserve Bank's capital adequacy requirements for registered banks, for the purposes of the calculations in this subpart, calculations relating to the subsidiary's minimum capital requirements, conservation buffer and risk-weighted assets need to be undertaken as if the subsidiary was a bank. A bank may elect to give no recognition in the consolidated capital of the banking group to the capital issued by the subsidiary to third parties. However, all the exposures of the fully consolidated subsidiary must be included when calculating the total risk-weighted assets of the banking group.

Common Equity Tier 1 capital (minority interests)

Eligibility criteria

- (4) Minority interests arising from the issue of ordinary shares to third party investors by a fully consolidated subsidiary, and associated retained earnings/reserves attributable to the third party investors, are eligible to receive recognition in the Common Equity Tier 1 capital of the consolidated banking group only if:
 - (a) the subsidiary is itself a bank registered by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand;¹⁴ and
 - (b) the instrument, retained earnings or reserves attributable to the third party investors would meet the criteria for Common Equity Tier 1 set out in either subsection 7(2)(a),(c) or (d), had the issuer been the registered bank.

Portion recognised

- (5) The amount of capital that can be recognised as Common Equity Tier 1 capital of the banking group is the total amount of capital attributable to third parties that meets the eligibility criteria in subsection 10d(4), net of deductions attributable to the third

¹⁴ Common shares issued to third party investors by a consolidated subsidiary that is not a bank cannot be included in the consolidated Common Equity Tier 1 of the parent. However, these amounts may be included in the consolidated Tier 1 and total capital of the banking group, subject to the conditions in subsections (8) and (13) of this subpart.

parties calculated in accordance with subsection 7(3),¹⁵ minus the amount of **surplus Common Equity Tier 1 capital of the subsidiary that is attributable to the minority shareholders**.

- (6) For the purposes of subsection 10d(5), the **surplus Common Equity Tier 1 capital of the subsidiary that is attributable to the minority shareholders** is calculated by multiplying the **surplus Common Equity Tier 1 capital of the subsidiary** by the percentage of the Common Equity Tier 1 capital of the subsidiary attributable to the minority shareholders.
- (7) For the purposes of subsection 10d(6), the **surplus Common Equity Tier 1 capital of the subsidiary** is the Common Equity Tier 1 capital of the subsidiary, net of deductions calculated in accordance with subsection 7(3), minus the lower of: (1) 7.0% of the subsidiary's risk-weighted assets; and (2) 7.0% of the consolidated risk-weighted assets that relate to the subsidiary.

Additional Tier 1 capital

Eligibility criteria

- (8) An instrument issued out of a fully consolidated subsidiary and held by a third party, and associated retained earnings and reserves attributable to those third party investors, are eligible to receive recognition in the Additional Tier 1 capital of the consolidated banking group only if the instrument, retained earnings or reserves would, had the issuer been the registered bank, meet:
 - (a) the criteria for Common Equity Tier 1 capital set out in either subsection 7(2)(a),(c) or (d); or
 - (b) the criteria for Additional Tier 1 capital instruments set out in subsection 8(2)(a).

Portion recognised

- (9) The amount of capital that can be recognised as Additional Tier 1 capital of the consolidated banking group is the total amount of capital attributable to third parties that meets the criteria in subsection 10d(8) of this subpart, net of deductions from Tier 1 capital attributable to the third parties calculated in accordance with subsections 7(3) and 10(3), minus the amount of **surplus Tier 1 capital of the subsidiary that is attributable to the third party investors**.
- (10) For the purposes of subsection 10d(9), the **surplus Tier 1 capital of the subsidiary that is attributable to the third party investors** is calculated by multiplying the **surplus Tier 1 capital of the subsidiary** by the percentage of Tier 1 capital issued by the subsidiary that is attributable to third party investors or minority shareholders.
- (11) For the purposes of subsection 10d(10), the **surplus Tier 1 capital of the subsidiary** is the Tier 1 capital of the subsidiary, net of deductions calculated in accordance with subsections 7(3) and 10(3), minus the lower of: (1) 8.5% of the subsidiary's risk-weighted assets; and (2) 8.5% of the consolidated risk-weighted assets that relate to the subsidiary.

¹⁵ For the purposes of this subpart, deductions attributable to third party investors in the subsidiary relate to items on the subsidiary's balance sheet.

- (12) The portion recognised must exclude amounts recognised as Common Equity Tier 1 capital under subsection 10d(5).

Tier 2 capital

Eligibility criteria

- (13) An instrument issued out of a fully consolidated subsidiary and held by a third party is eligible to receive recognition in the Tier 2 capital of the consolidated banking group if the instrument would, had the issuer been a registered bank, meet:
- (a) the criteria for ordinary shares set out in subsection 7(2)(a); or
 - (b) the criteria for Additional Tier 1 capital instruments set out in subsection 8(2)(a); or
 - (c) the criteria for Tier 2 instruments set out in subsection 9(2)(a).

Portion recognised

- (14) The amount of capital that can be recognised as Tier 2 capital of the consolidated banking group is the total amount of capital attributable to third parties that meets the criteria in subsection 10d(13), net of deductions attributable to the third parties calculated in accordance with subsections 7(3) and 10(3), minus the amount of the **surplus total capital of the subsidiary that is attributable to the third party investors**.
- (15) For the purposes of subsection 10d(14), the **surplus total capital of the subsidiary that is attributable to the third party investors** is calculated by multiplying the **surplus total capital of the subsidiary** by the percentage of total capital issued by the subsidiary that is attributable to third party investors or minority shareholders.
- (16) For the purposes of subsection 10d(15), the **surplus total capital of the subsidiary** is the total capital of the subsidiary, net of deductions calculated in accordance with subsections 7(3) and 10(3), minus the lower of: (1) 10.5% of the subsidiary's risk-weighted assets; and (2) 10.5% of the consolidated risk-weighted assets that relate to the subsidiary.
- (17) The portion recognised must exclude amounts recognised as Common Equity Tier 1 capital under subsection 10d(5) and amounts recognised as Additional Tier 1 capital under subsection 10d(9).

Subpart 2E— Loss absorbency requirements for Additional Tier 1 capital instruments

10e. Loss absorbency requirements for Additional Tier 1 capital instruments

- (1) Subject to subsection 10e(2), an Additional Tier 1 capital instrument classified as a liability under New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice must include, as a term of the instrument that, to the extent necessary to meet the requirements of subsection 10e(3):

- (a) the instrument will irrevocably convert, in part or full, into the ordinary shares of the registered bank;¹⁶ or
- (b) the instrument will be irrevocably written off, in part or full, in a manner that meets the requirements of subsection 10e(8);¹⁷ or
- (c) the holder's (Holder A) interest in the instrument will irrevocably convert, in part or full, into the ordinary shares of a parent entity (Issuer A) of the registered bank in the manner specified in 10e(4),

when the banking group's Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio falls below 5.125% (**the loss absorption trigger event**).

- (2) Where the instrument provides a conversion mechanism, the terms of the instrument must provide that where, following the occurrence of a loss absorption trigger event, the requirements of subsection 10e(1)(a) or 10e(4)(a)(ii), as relevant, are not able to be met such that the transaction:

- (a) is not capable of being immediately undertaken; or
- (b) is revocable; or
- (c) will not result in an immediate increase in the Common Equity Tier 1 capital of the banking group on conversion,

the instrument will be immediately and irrevocably written off, in part or full, to the extent necessary to meet the requirements of subsection 10e(3).

For the purposes of this subsection, a transaction is not capable of being immediately undertaken if the conversion cannot or has not been undertaken by the end of the fifth working day after the loss absorption trigger event. Despite any delay, the effective date for the write-off or conversion is to be the date of the loss absorption trigger event.

- (3) For the purposes of subsection 10e(1) and 10e(2), the amount to be converted or written off is the amount that is sufficient to return the Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio of the banking group to at least 5.125%, if possible. The write-off or conversion must be able to be applied to both the principal and any accrued interest or dividends declared that are unpaid at the time of the loss absorption trigger event.¹⁸

¹⁶ If as the result of a conversion under this subpart, a person gains a significant influence over the registered bank such that the person would be required under section 77A of the Act to obtain the written consent of the Reserve Bank to the transaction, the Reserve Bank will not pursue any prosecution against that person in the event that the person does not obtain the prior written consent of the Reserve Bank.

¹⁷ Notwithstanding anything else in this document, a capital instrument may be able to be acquired or redeemed by the registered bank for the purpose of giving effect to a write-off.

¹⁸ The terms of the instrument may provide an ordering in which the principal, interest or dividends are written

- (4) The following requirements apply in the case of conversion of the holder's (Holder A) interest in the instrument into shares in a parent entity (Issuer A) under subsection 10e(1)(c):
- (a) the terms of the instrument must provide, in relation to the portion of the instrument to be converted, that on the occurrence of a loss absorption trigger event:
 - (i) the parent entity (Issuer A) issues, to the extent it is permitted by law, ordinary shares to the instrument holder (Holder A); and
 - (ii) the registered bank irrevocably ceases to have any obligation to repay the principal or make distributions or payments under the instrument, except to the extent that a parent entity of the registered bank (whether Issuer A or not), being a New Zealand company, may receive ordinary shares in the registered bank; and
 - (b) the termination of the registered bank's obligations referred to in subsection 10e(4)(a)(ii) must in no way be contingent upon Issuer A issuing the shares to Holder A in accordance with subsection 10e(4)(a)(i), nor may any person have a right of redress against the registered bank as a result of Issuer A failing to provide the shares.
- (5) In determining the value of an instrument for the purposes of regulatory capital recognition, the face value of an instrument must be reduced by any potential tax or other offsets that may reduce the amount of Common Equity Tier 1 capital generated for the registered bank as the result of conversion or write-off.¹⁹ Adjustments must be updated over time to reflect the best estimate of the potential tax and offset value. Potential tax liabilities should be based on the contractually intended mechanism, rather than the potential write-off required by subsection 10e(2).
- (6) The issue documentation may provide for a priority under which capital instruments are to be converted or written off. The terms attached to such an ordering must not impede the ability of the capital instrument to be converted or written off in a timely manner.
- (7) Where an Additional Tier 1 capital instrument provides a conversion mechanism, the registered bank must, to the extent that it is able:
- (a) ensure that, when the instrument is issued, there are no legal or other impediments to issuing the relevant shares and all necessary authorisations have been obtained to effect conversion; and
 - (b) ensure that, on a continuing basis, all necessary authorisations for the required conversions are maintained.
- (8) Where an Additional Tier 1 capital instrument provides a write-off mechanism, this mechanism must be structured so that no person has any claim, including in respect of the payment of principal, distributions or interest and including in the event of

off or converted.

¹⁹ That is, the amount of the instrument recognised will be the minimum level of Common Equity Tier 1 that would be generated for the registered bank by conversion or write-off.

liquidation of the registered bank, in regard to any portion of the instrument that has been written off.

- (9) The terms of the instrument may provide for other events that result in its conversion to ordinary shares in the registered bank or a parent entity, such as a conversion to meet requirements of a regulator of a parent entity.

Application of subpart 2E to instruments issued by fully consolidated operating subsidiaries

- (10) Where an instrument has been included in the Additional Tier 1 capital of the banking group and that instrument is classified as a liability under New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice and has been issued by a fully consolidated operating subsidiary of the registered bank in accordance with subpart 2D, the requirements of subpart 2E apply to that instrument, subject to the following modifications.
- (11) Subsection 10e(1) applies in the following manner. The capital instrument must include as a term of the instrument that, to the extent necessary to meet the requirements of subsection 10e(3):
- (a) the instrument will irrevocably convert, in part or full, into the ordinary shares of the subsidiary or the registered bank; or
 - (b) the instrument will be irrevocably written off, in part or full, in a manner that meets the requirements of subsection 10e(8); or
 - (c) the holder's (Holder A) interest in the instrument will irrevocably convert, in part or full, into the ordinary shares of a parent entity of the registered bank in the manner specified in subsection 10e(4),
- when the banking group's Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio falls below 5.125% **(the loss absorption trigger event)**.
- (12) If subsection 10e(4) applies to an instrument issued by an operating subsidiary of the registered bank, references to a parent entity should be read as references to a parent entity of the registered bank. Subsection 10e(4)(a)(ii) applies such that both the registered bank and the subsidiary must irrevocably cease to have any obligation to repay the principal or make distributions or payments under the instrument, except to the extent that a parent entity of the registered bank (whether Issuer A or not), being a New Zealand company, may receive ordinary shares in the registered bank or subsidiary.
- (13) For the purposes of subsection 10e(5), the value of the capital instrument issued by the subsidiary must be reduced, for regulatory capital recognition purposes, by any potential tax or other offsets that may reduce the amount of Common Equity Tier 1 capital generated for the subsidiary as the result of conversion or write-off.
- (14) When applying this subpart to instruments issued by a subsidiary, all other references to a registered bank in this subpart must be read as a reference to the subsidiary.

Application of subpart 2E to special purpose vehicles

- (15) Where an instrument has been included in the Additional Tier 1 capital of the banking group and that instrument is classified as a liability under New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice and has been issued to a third party by an SPV of the registered bank in accordance with subpart 2G, the requirements of subpart 2E apply to that instrument, subject to the following modifications.
- (16) Subsection 10e(1) applies in the following manner. The instrument issued by the SPV to the third party and the instrument issued by the registered bank to the SPV must include as a term of the instrument that, to the extent necessary to meet the requirements of subsection 10e(3):
- (a) the instrument will irrevocably convert, in part or full, into the ordinary shares of the registered bank; or
 - (b) the instrument will be irrevocably written off, in part or full, in a manner that meets the requirements of subsection 10e(8); or
 - (c) the holder's (Holder A) interest in the instrument will irrevocably convert, in part or full, into the ordinary shares of a parent entity of the registered bank in the manner specified in subsection 10e(4),
- when the banking group's Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio falls below 5.125% **(the loss absorption trigger event)**.

Despite anything to the contrary in this part, where an instrument issued by an SPV provides a conversion feature, the matching instrument issued by the registered bank to the SPV may provide a write-off feature.

- (17) If subsection 10e(4) applies to an instrument issued by an SPV of a registered bank, any reference to a parent entity should be read as a reference to a parent entity of the registered bank. Subsection 10e(4)(a)(ii) applies such that both the registered bank and the SPV must irrevocably cease to have any obligation to repay the principal or make distributions or payments under the instrument, except to the extent that a parent entity of the registered bank (whether Issuer A or not), being a New Zealand company, may receive ordinary shares in the registered bank.
- (18) For the purposes of subsection 10e(5), the value of the capital instrument must be reduced, for regulatory capital recognition purposes, by any potential tax or other offsets that may reduce the amount of Common Equity Tier 1 capital generated for the registered bank as the result of conversion or write-off of the instrument issued by the SPV to third parties or the instrument issued by the registered bank to the SPV.
- (19) When applying this subpart to instruments issued by an SPV, all other references in this subpart should be read as a reference to the registered bank.

Subpart 2F— Loss absorbency at the point of non-viability criteria

10f. Loss absorbency at the point of non-viability criteria

- (1) Subject to subsection 10f(2), an Additional Tier 1 or Tier 2 capital instrument must include, as a term of the instrument, that upon the occurrence of a non-viability trigger event:
 - (a) the instrument will irrevocably convert, in part or full, into the ordinary shares of the registered bank;²⁰ or
 - (b) the instrument will be irrevocably written off, in part or full, in a manner that meets the requirements of subsection 10f(11);²¹ or
 - (c) the holder's (Holder A) interest in the instrument will irrevocably convert, in part or full, into the ordinary shares of a parent entity (Issuer A) of the registered bank in the manner specified in subsection 10f(4).
- (2) Where the instrument provides a conversion mechanism, the terms of the instrument must provide that where, following the occurrence of a non-viability trigger event, the requirements of subsection 10f(1)(a) or 10f(4)(a)(ii), as relevant, are not able to be met such that the transaction:
 - (a) is not capable of being immediately undertaken; or
 - (b) is revocable; or
 - (c) will not result in an immediate increase in the Common Equity Tier 1 capital of the banking group on conversion,

the instrument will be immediately and irrevocably written off, in part or full, to the extent necessary to meet the requirements of subsection 10f(3).

For the purposes of this subsection, a transaction is not capable of being immediately undertaken if the conversion cannot or has not been undertaken by the end of the fifth working day after the non-viability trigger event. Despite any delay, the effective date for the write-off or conversion is to be the date of the non-viability trigger event.
- (3) For the purposes of subsections 10f(1) and (2), the amount to be converted or written off is the principal amount of the instrument and any accrued interest or declared dividends, unpaid at the time of the non-viability trigger event, that is sufficient to meet the direction of the Reserve Bank or decision of the statutory manager.²²
- (4) The following requirements apply in the case of conversion of the holder's (Holder A) interest in the instrument into shares in a parent entity (Issuer A) under subsection 10f(1)(c):

²⁰ If, as the result of a conversion under this subpart, a person gains a significant influence over the registered bank such that the person would be required under section 77A of the Act to obtain the written consent of the Reserve Bank to the transaction, the Reserve Bank will not pursue any prosecution against that person in the event that the person does not obtain the prior written consent of the Reserve Bank.

²¹ Notwithstanding any other requirements in this document, a capital instrument may be able to be acquired or redeemed by the registered bank for the purpose of giving effect to a write-off.

²² The terms of the instrument may provide an ordering in which the principal, interest and dividends are written off or converted.

- (a) the instrument must provide, in relation to the portion of the instrument to be converted, that upon the occurrence of a non-viability trigger event:
 - (i) the parent entity (Issuer A) issues, to the extent it is permitted by law, ordinary shares to the instrument holder (Holder A); and
 - (ii) the registered bank irrevocably ceases to have any obligation to repay the principal or make distributions or payments under the instrument, except to the extent that a parent entity of the registered bank (whether Issuer A or not), being a New Zealand company, may receive ordinary shares in the registered bank; and
 - (b) the termination of the registered bank's obligations referred to in subsection 10f(4)(a)(ii) must in no way be contingent upon Issuer A issuing the shares to Holder A in accordance with subsection 10f(4)(a)(i), nor may any person have a right of redress against the registered bank as a result of Issuer A failing to provide the shares.
- (5) In determining the value of an instrument for the purposes of regulatory capital recognition, the face value of an instrument must be reduced by any potential tax or other offsets that may reduce the amount of Common Equity Tier 1 capital generated for the registered bank as the result of conversion or write-off.²³ Adjustments must be updated over time to reflect the best estimate of the potential tax and offset value. Potential tax liabilities should be based on the contractually intended mechanism as per subsection 10f(1) rather than the potential write-off required by subsection 10f(2).
- (6) Except as provided in subsection 10f(7)(c), under the terms of the instrument, the registered bank²⁴ must have the right, exercisable upon the occurrence of the statutory management of the registered bank under section 117 of the Act, to irrevocably convert or write off the instrument in accordance with subsection 10f(1). For the avoidance of doubt this provision does not apply to the write-off required under subsection 10f(2) on a conversion failure.
- (7) A non-viability trigger event is defined as:
- (a) a direction given, by notice in writing, to the registered bank by the Reserve Bank under section 113 of the Act, on the basis that the financial position of the registered bank is such that it meets any of the grounds in subsections 113(1)(a)-(e) of the Act, requiring the registered bank to either write-off or convert the instrument; or
 - (b) the registered bank is subject to statutory management pursuant to section 117 of the Act and the statutory manager announces her or his decision to convert or write off the instrument; or
 - (c) for instruments issued prior to 1 January 2016, a non-viability trigger event may be defined as occurring on the registered bank being made subject to statutory management pursuant to section 117 of the Act. In this case the instrument must include a term that the registered bank has the right to either convert or write off

²³ That is, the amount of the instrument recognised will be the minimum level of Common Equity Tier 1 that would be generated for the registered bank by conversion or write-off.

²⁴ In the case of statutory management the statutory manager may decide to write off or convert the instrument. The statutory manager gives effect to write-off or conversion through its power, under section 129 of the Act, to exercise the rights of the registered bank.

the instrument on or prior to the statutory manager announcing a decision to convert or write off.

- (8) The direction issued by the Reserve Bank or a decision of the statutory manager to exercise the right to convert or write off the instrument may be either for full conversion or write-off, or for partial conversion or write-off. Partial conversion or write-off will only be mandated if the Reserve Bank is satisfied that a partial conversion or write-off will ensure that the immediate risk that the banking group's capital will deteriorate below the minimum capital requirements is low.
- (9) The issue documentation may provide for a priority under which capital instruments are to be converted or written off. The terms attached to such an ordering must not impede the ability of the capital instrument to be converted or written off in a timely manner.
- (10) Where an instrument provides a conversion mechanism, the registered bank must, to the extent it is able:
 - (a) ensure that, when the instrument is issued, there are no legal or other impediments to issuing the relevant shares and all necessary authorisations have been obtained to effect conversion; and
 - (b) ensure that, on a continuing basis, all necessary authorisations for the required conversions are maintained.
- (11) Where an instrument provides a write-off mechanism, this mechanism must be structured so that no person has any claim, including in respect of the payment of principal, distributions or interest and including in the event of liquidation of the registered bank, in regard to any portion of the instrument that has been written off. For instruments in the form of preference shares, a write-off may be effected by altering the rights in respect of the shares, in accordance with the Companies Act 1993, provided that following the alteration the following requirements are met in respect of the portion of the shares written off:
 - (a) the shares cannot be exchanged or redeemed on any subsequent date;
 - (b) the holder is not entitled to any payment on a liquidation of the registered bank (other than a 'peppercorn' payment);
 - (c) the holder is not entitled to any distribution, dividend, capital return or similar payment;
 - (d) the holder has no voting rights in respect of the shares;
 - (e) the alteration of these rights is irrevocable.
- (12) The terms of the instrument may provide that the regulator of a parent entity of the registered bank may trigger a non-viability trigger event and the terms of the instrument may provide for other events that result in the instrument converting into ordinary shares.

Application of subpart 2F to instruments issued by fully consolidated operating subsidiaries

- (13) Where an instrument has been included in the regulatory capital of the banking group and that instrument has been issued by a fully consolidated operating subsidiary of the registered bank in accordance with subpart 2D, the requirements of subpart 2F apply to that instrument, subject to the following modifications.
- (14) Subsection 10f(1) applies in the following manner. The capital instrument must include, as a term of the instrument, that upon the occurrence of a subsidiary non-viability trigger event:
 - (a) the instrument will irrevocably convert, in part or full, into the ordinary shares of the subsidiary or the registered bank; or
 - (b) the instrument will be irrevocably written off, in part or full, in a manner that meets the requirements of subsection 10f(11); or
 - (c) the holder's (Holder A) interest in the instrument will irrevocably convert, in part or full, into the ordinary shares of a parent entity (Issuer A) of the registered bank in the manner specified in 10f(4).
- (15) Subsection 10f(7) is replaced with this subsection. A subsidiary non-viability trigger event is defined as:
 - (a) a direction given, by notice in writing, to the subsidiary by the Reserve Bank under section 113 of the Act, on the basis that the financial position of the subsidiary is such that it meets any of the grounds in subsections 113(1)(a)-(d) of the Act, requiring the subsidiary to either write off or convert the instrument; or
 - (b) the subsidiary is subject to statutory management and the statutory manager announces her or his decision to convert or write off the instrument.
- (16) If subsection 10f(4) applies to instruments issued by a subsidiary of the registered bank, references to a parent entity should be read as references to a parent entity of the registered bank. Subsection 10f(4)(a)(ii) applies such that both the registered bank and the subsidiary must irrevocably cease to have any obligation to repay the principal or make distributions or payments under the instrument, except to the extent that a parent entity of the registered bank (whether Issuer A or not), being a New Zealand company, may receive ordinary shares in the registered bank or subsidiary.
- (17) For the purposes of subsection 10f(5) the value of the capital instrument issued by the subsidiary must be reduced, for regulatory capital recognition purposes, by any potential tax or other offsets that may reduce the amount of Common Equity Tier 1 capital generated for the subsidiary as the result of conversion or write-off.
- (18) When applying this subpart to instruments issued by a subsidiary, all other references to a registered bank in this subpart must be read as a reference to the subsidiary.

Application of subpart 2F to special purpose vehicles

- (19) Where an instrument has been included in the regulatory capital of the banking group and that instrument has been issued to a third party by an SPV of the registered bank in accordance with subpart 2G, the requirements of subpart 2F apply to that instrument, subject to the following modifications.
- (20) Subsection 10f(1) applies in the following manner. The instrument issued by the SPV to the third party and the instrument issued by the registered bank to the SPV must include, as a term of the instrument, that upon the occurrence of a non-viability trigger event:
- (a) the instrument will irrevocably convert, in part or full, into the ordinary shares of the registered bank; or
 - (b) the instrument will be irrevocably written off, in part or full, in a manner that meets the requirements of subsection 10f(11); or
 - (c) the holder's (Holder A) interest in the instrument will irrevocably convert, in part or full, into the ordinary shares of a parent entity (Issuer A) of the registered bank in the manner specified in subsection 10f(4).

Despite anything to the contrary in this part, where an instrument issued by an SPV provides a conversion feature, the matching instrument issued by the registered bank to the SPV may provide a write-off feature.

- (21) If subsection 10f(4) applies to an instrument issued by an SPV of the registered bank, references to a parent entity should be read as references to a parent entity of the registered bank. Subsection 10f(4)(a)(ii) applies such that both the registered bank and SPV must irrevocably cease to have any obligation to repay the principal or make distributions or payments under the instrument, except to the extent that a parent entity of the registered bank (whether Issuer A or not), being a New Zealand company, may receive ordinary shares in the registered bank.
- (22) For the purposes of subsection 10f(5), the value of the capital instrument must be reduced, for regulatory capital recognition purposes, by any potential tax or other offsets that may reduce the amount of Common Equity Tier 1 capital generated for the registered bank as the result of conversion or write-off of the instrument issued by the SPV to third parties or the instrument issued by the registered bank to the SPV.
- (23) When applying this subpart to instruments issued by an SPV, all other references in this subpart should be read as a reference to the registered bank.

Subpart 2G— Capital instruments issued by special purpose vehicles

10g. Capital instruments issued by special purpose vehicles

- (1) In order for a capital instrument issued by an SPV to third party investors to qualify as regulatory capital, the following criteria must be fully satisfied:
 - (a) The SPV issuing the instrument is a fully consolidated subsidiary of the registered bank.
 - (b) The registered bank issues an instrument to the SPV for which the terms and conditions match in all material respects the terms and conditions of the instrument issued by the SPV to third party investors. This requires that the maturity dates, interest rates and payment dates and any repayment terms match and that the instruments be of the same category of regulatory capital.²⁵
 - (c) The instrument issued by the registered bank to the SPV must meet the criteria for classification as Additional Tier 1 capital or the criteria for classification as Tier 2 capital as set out in subsection 8(2)(a) and subsection 9(2)(a) respectively.
 - (d) The instrument issued by the SPV would, if issued by the registered bank, meet the criteria for classification as Additional Tier 1 capital or the criteria for classification as Tier 2 capital as set out in subsection 8(2)(a) and subsection 9(2)(a) respectively.
 - (e) The proceeds from the issue of the capital instrument by the SPV must be immediately and directly invested in, and available without limitation to, the registered bank.
 - (f) The amount of capital issued by consolidated subsidiaries to third parties that may be included in Tier 1 or total capital is to be determined in accordance with subpart 2D. However, where the consolidated subsidiary issues the capital through an SPV, the requirements of this subpart must be met, as if the subsidiary were the registered bank, in addition to the requirements of subpart 2D.
- (2) Ordinary shares issued by an SPV cannot be included in Common Equity Tier 1 capital.

²⁵ Despite this provision, a bank may allow for an instrument issued by the bank to the SPV to have a write-off feature even if the instrument issued by the SPV to the third party investor provides for conversion.

PART 3 – CAPITAL RATIOS

11. Introduction to part 3

This part sets out the method to be used for calculating the Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio, the Tier 1 capital ratio and the total capital ratio for the registered bank and the banking group. This part also sets out the method to be used for calculating the buffer ratio for the banking group and includes definitions relevant to the operation of the buffer ratio.

11a. Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio

Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio = Common Equity Tier 1 capital / (risk-weighted on- and off-balance sheet credit exposures + 12.5 x total capital charge for market risk exposure + 12.5 x total capital requirement for operational risk).

12. Tier 1 capital ratio

Tier 1 capital ratio = Tier 1 capital / (risk-weighted on- and off-balance sheet credit exposures + 12.5 x total capital charge for market risk exposure + 12.5 x total capital requirement for operational risk).

13. Total capital ratio

Total capital ratio = Total capital / (risk-weighted on- and off-balance sheet credit exposures + 12.5 x total capital charge for market risk exposure + 12.5 x total capital requirement for operational risk).

13a. Buffer ratio

Buffer ratio = Surplus Common Equity Tier 1 capital / (risk-weighted on- and off-balance sheet credit exposures + 12.5 x total capital charge for market risk exposure + 12.5 x total capital requirement for operational risk).

13b. Buffer ratio definitions

(1) “Distributions”, for the purposes of the buffer ratio, means:

- (a) dividends;
- (b) share buybacks; and
- (c) discretionary payments made to holders of Additional Tier 1 capital instruments (including all payments of dividends or interest).

(2) The following are not distributions for the purposes of the buffer ratio:

- (a) distributions the registered bank is contractually obliged to make (such distributions will not exist in the case of Common Equity Tier 1 or Additional Tier 1 instruments);
- (b) payments that do not result in a depletion of Common Equity Tier 1 capital, such as scrip payment; and
- (c) sharebuy backs that are part of a mechanism to convert an instrument to ordinary shares or write-off an instrument in accordance with subpart 2E or F.

(3) “Earnings” means current year distributable profits calculated:

- (a) prior to the deduction of distributions; and

- (b) net of the tax that would have been reported had none of the distributable items been paid.
- (4) “Surplus Common Equity Tier 1 capital” means any amount of Common Equity Tier 1 capital that is not required to meet minimum capital ratio requirements (if minimum capital ratio requirements are not met there will not be any Surplus Common Equity Tier 1 capital).

SUPERSEDED

PART 4 – CREDIT RISK

14. Introduction to Part 4

This part sets out the methodology for measuring credit risk exposure.

Subpart 4A— Standardised rating grades

15. Introduction to Subpart 4A

- (1) This subpart sets out the standardised rating grades to be used for risk weighting exposures to credit risk.
- (2) Credit risk exposure is calculated by risk weighting on and off-balance sheet exposures to credit risk according to broad categories of relative credit risk, as set out in this part. For residential mortgages the risk weighting categories take into account loan-to-value ratios at time of origination and lender's mortgage insurance arrangements. For other types of exposure credit ratings from independent credit rating agencies are used as a basis for determining risk weights.
- (3) Note:
 - (a) Assets deducted from capital should not be included in risk weighted exposures.
 - (b) Assets should be reported net of allowances for impairment loss.
 - (c) Where a net (unrealised) gain on foreign exchange contracts or interest rate contracts has been taken to retained earnings via the profit and loss account, the corresponding balance sheet asset should be excluded from risk weighted assets in order to avoid double counting.

Credit ratings

16. Rating agency credit assessments

- (1) Only credit assessments produced by the rating agencies listed in this section may be used for determining rating grades used for risk weighting exposures to credit risk.
- (2) Those rating agencies²⁶ are:
 - (a) Standard & Poor's.
 - (b) Moody's Investor Services.
 - (c) Fitch Ratings.

17. Credit assessments must be solicited

Credit assessments may be used for determining rating grades only if they have been solicited from a rating agency, and paid for, by:

- (a) the issuer or rated counterparty; or
- (b) a commercial associate of the issuer or rated counterparty.

²⁶ For details of the criteria the Bank uses for deciding whether or not to approve a credit rating agency see BS1, the Statement of Principles.

18. **Issue-specific credit assessments**

When a rating agency has produced an issue-specific credit assessment of a claim, the rating grade for the claim is determined by the issue-specific credit assessment of that claim.

19. **Inferred assessments**

- (1) Subject to section 20, this section applies when there is no issue-specific credit assessment of a claim.
- (2) This section applies to:
 - (a) unassessed short-term claims on bank issuers;
 - (b) unassessed long-term claims on any issuer, including banks.
- (3) A rating grade for an unassessed claim on an issuer is determined by the credit assessment for another claim on the issuer, if:
 - (a) the unassessed claim ranks pari passu or senior to that other claim in all respects; or
 - (b) both—
 - (i) the unassessed claim does not rank pari passu or senior to that other claim in all respects; and
 - (ii) that other claim has an assessment that maps, via its rating grade, to a less favourable risk weight than that for an unrated claim of the same type.
- (4) A credit assessment of a short-term claim cannot be used to determine the rating grade for a long-term claim, except as specifically provided for.
- (5) For the purposes of these requirements a long-term issuer credit assessment is to be treated as a credit assessment of a senior unsecured long-term claim on the issuer.
- (6) An unassessed claim is a claim for which no issue-specific credit assessment has been produced by a rating agency that is listed in section 16.

20. **Restrictions on the use of inferred assessments**

The following restrictions apply to inferred assessments:

- (a) A credit assessment of a claim denominated in domestic currency must not be inferred from a credit assessment of a claim denominated in a foreign currency.
- (b) A credit assessment of a claim denominated in a foreign currency must not be inferred from a credit assessment of a claim denominated in a domestic currency.
- (c) A credit assessment of a claim on an entity in a corporate group must not be inferred from a credit assessment of a claim on another entity in the same group.

21. **Multiple assessments**

- (1) If there are two credit assessments that apply to a particular claim that relate to different rating grades and different risk weights, the credit assessment that must be

used is the credit assessment that relates to the higher (less favourable) of those rating grades and risk weights.

- (2) If there are three or more credit assessments that apply to a particular claim that relate to different rating grades and more than one risk weight, the credit assessment that must be used is the credit assessment that relates to the higher of the two lowest rating grades.

Rating grades

22. Rating grades for rating agency credit assessments

- (1) The rating grade for a short-term credit assessment is the rating grade determined under section 24 for a short-term assessment produced by a rating agency.
- (2) The rating grade for a long-term credit assessment is the rating grade determined under section 25 for a long-term or issuer assessment produced by a rating agency.

23. “Unrated” grade when no rating agency credit assessment applies

The rating grade for a claim is “unrated” if no credit assessment produced by a rating agency applies to the claim.

24. Ratings for short-term credit assessments

The rating grade for a short-term assessment is the rating grade that corresponds to a rating agency’s credit assessment according to Table 4.1.

Table 4.1
Rating grades for short-term credit assessments

<i>Rating grade</i>	<i>Rating agency credit assessments</i>		
	<i>Standard & Poor’s Corporation</i>	<i>Moody’s Investor Services</i>	<i>Fitch Ratings</i>
1	A-1	P-1	F-1
2	A-2	P-2	F-2
3	A-3	P-3	F-3
4	Other	Other	Other

25. Rating grades for long-term assessments

The rating grade for a long-term or issuer credit assessment is the rating grade that corresponds to the rating agency's credit assessment according to Table 4.2.

Table 4.2
Rating grades for long-term and issuer credit assessments

Rating grade	Rating agency credit assessments		
	Standard & Poor's Corporation	Moody's Investor Services	Fitch Ratings
1	AAA	Aaa	AAA
	AA+	Aa1	AA+
	AA	Aa2	AA
	AA-	Aa3	AA-
2	A+	A1	A+
	A	A2	A
	A-	A3	A-
3	BBB+	Baa1	BBB+
	BBB	Baa2	BBB
	BBB-	Baa3	BBB-
4	BB+	Ba1	BB+
	BB	Ba2	BB
	BB-	Ba3	BB-
5	B+	B1	B+
	B	B2	B
	B-	B3	B-
6	CCC+	Caa1	CCC+
	CCC	Caa2	CCC
	CCC-	Caa3	CCC-
	CC	Ca	CC
	C	C	C
	D		D

Subpart 4B— Risk weights for on-balance sheet exposures

26. Introduction to subpart 4B

This subpart sets out the methodology for calculating the risk weights for on-balance sheet credit exposures.

27. Cash

(1) A 0% risk weight applies to:

- (a) notes and coins held on site; and
- (b) gold bullion held:
 - (i) in own vaults; or
 - (ii) on an allocated basis and backed by bullion liabilities.

(2) Cash items in the process of collection from banks are to be treated as short-term bank claims.

28. Claims on sovereigns and central banks

(1) A 0% risk weight applies to a claim on the Crown (as defined in the Public Finance Act 1989) or the Reserve Bank of New Zealand that is denominated in New Zealand dollars.

(2) The risk weight for a claim on the Crown or the Reserve Bank of New Zealand that is not denominated in New Zealand dollars or for a claim on any other sovereign or its central bank is the risk weight that corresponds to the rating grade for the claim in Table 4.3.

(3) If there is no credit assessment for a central bank, a credit assessment for its sovereign may be used to infer a rating grade for the central bank.

Table 4.3
Risk weights for claims on other Sovereigns and their
central banks

<i>Rating grade</i>	<i>Risk weight (%)</i>
1	0
2	20
3	50
4	100
5	100
6	150
unrated, if the risk weight for a short-term claim on the issuer is 150%	150
other unrated	100

29. Claims on public sector entities

The risk weight for a claim on a public sector entity is the risk weight that corresponds to the rating grade in Table 4.4 for a claim on the sovereign of the country in which the public sector entity is located.

Table 4.4
Risk weights for claims on public sector entities

<i>Sovereign rating grade</i>	<i>Risk weight (%)</i>
1	20
2	50
3	100
4	100
5	100
6	150
other unrated	100

30. Multilateral development banks and other international organisations

(1) A 0% risk weight applies to a claim on the following multilateral development banks and international organisations—

- (a) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development;
- (b) International Finance Corporation;
- (c) Asian Development Bank;
- (d) African Development Bank;
- (e) European Bank for Reconstruction and Development;
- (f) Inter-American Development Bank;
- (g) European Investment Bank;
- (h) European Investment Fund;
- (i) Nordic Investment Bank;
- (j) Caribbean Development Bank;
- (k) Islamic Development Bank;
- (l) Council of Europe Development Bank;
- (m) Bank for International Settlements;
- (n) International Monetary Fund;
- (o) European Central Bank;
- (p) European Community;

- (q) International Finance Facility for Immunization.
- (2) The risk weight for a claim on any other multilateral development bank or international organisation is the risk weight that corresponds to the rating grade for the claim in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5
Risk weights for claims on multilateral development
banks or other international organisations

<i>Rating grade</i>	<i>Risk weight (%)</i>
1	20
2	50
3	50
4	100
5	100
6	150
unrated, if the risk weight for a short-term claim on the issuer is 150%	150
other unrated	50

31. **Bank – short-term claims**

- (1) If there is an issue-specific credit assessment of a short-term claim on a bank, the risk weight for the claim is the risk weight that corresponds to the short-term issue-specific rating grade for the claim in Table 4.6.
- (2) If there is no issue-specific credit assessment of a short-term claim with an original and effective maturity of 3 months or less, and the counterparty bank has no other rated short-term claims from which a credit assessment can be inferred, the risk weight for the claim is the preferential risk weight derived from Table 4.7.
- (3) The risk weight for any other short-term claim on a bank with an original and effective maturity of 3 months or less is the greater of:
- (a) the risk weight for another rated short-term claim on the bank derived from Table 4.6; and
 - (b) the preferential risk weight derived from Table 4.7.
- (4) The risk weight for a short-term claim on a bank with an original and effective maturity of more than 3 months for which there is no issue-specific assessment is the greater of:
- (a) the risk weight for another rated short-term claim on the bank, derived from Table 4.6; and
 - (b) the risk weight for a long-term claim on the bank, derived from Table 4.8.

Table 4.6
Risk weights for short-term claims on banks

<i>Short-term issue-specific rating grade</i>	<i>Risk weight (%)</i>
1	20
2	50
3	100
4	150

Table 4.7
Preferential risk weights for short-term claims on banks

<i>Rating grade of the issuer</i>	<i>Preferential risk weight for short-term claims with an original maturity of 3 months or less (%)</i>
1	20
2	20
3	20
4	50
5	50
6	150
unrated, if the risk weight for another short-term claim on the issuer is 50%	100
unrated, if the risk weight for a short-term claim on the issuer is 150%	150
other unrated	20

32. **Bank – long-term claims**

The risk weight for a long-term claim on a bank is the risk weight that corresponds to the rating grade for the claim in the Table 4.8.

Table 4.8
Risk weights for long-term claims on banks

<i>Rating grade</i>	<i>Risk weight (%)</i>
1	20
2	50
3	50
4	100
5	100
6	150
unrated, if the risk weight for a short-term claim on the issuer is 150%	150
other unrated	50

33. **Bank – sovereign ceiling for unrated claims**

The risk weight for an unrated claim is the greater of:

- (a) the risk-weight for the claim under section 31 or 32; and
- (b) the risk weight of the sovereign territory in which the bank is incorporated.

34. **Claims on corporates**

- (1) The risk weight for a short-term claim on a corporate is the risk weight that corresponds to the issue-specific rating grade for the claim in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9
Risk weights for short-term claims on corporates

<i>Short-term issue-specific rating grade</i>	<i>Risk weight (%)</i>
1	20
2	50
3	100
4	150
unrated, if the risk weight for another short-term claim on the issuer is 150%	150
other unrated	100

- (2) The risk weight for a long-term claim on a corporate is the risk weight that corresponds to the rating grade for the claim in Table 4.10.

Table 4.10
Risk weights for long-term claims on corporates

<i>Rating grade</i>	<i>Risk weight (%)</i>
1	20
2	50
3	100
4	100
5	150
6	150
unrated, if the risk weight for a short-term claim on the issuer is 150%	150
other unrated	100

35. Corporate – sovereign ceiling for unrated claims

The risk weight for an unrated claim on a corporate is the greater of:

- (a) the risk weight determined for the claim under section 34; and
- (b) the risk weight of the sovereign territory in which the corporate is incorporated.

36. Residential mortgage loans not past due

- (1) The risk weight for a residential mortgage loan that is not a 90 day past due asset is the risk weight that corresponds to the classification, loan-to-valuation ratio and lender's mortgage insurance conditions set out in Table 4.11.

Table 4.11
Risk weights for residential mortgage loans that are not 90 days past due

Risk weight for a standard residential mortgage loan in %					Risk weight for a reverse residential mortgage loan in %	
Loan-to-valuation ratio	<i>If there is lender's mortgage insurance that qualifies under section 38</i>		<i>If there is no lender's mortgage insurance or lender's mortgage insurance that does not qualify under section 38</i>			
	Non-property investment residential mortgage loan	Property investment residential mortgage loan	Non-property investment residential mortgage loan	Property investment residential mortgage loan		
Does not exceed 80%	35	40	35	40	LVR does not exceed 60%	50
>80% and ≤90%	35	50	50	70	LVR >60% and ≤80%	80
>90% and ≤100%	50	75	75	90	LVR >80%	100
Exceeds 100%	100					

- (2) A reverse residential mortgage loan may only be recognised in the residential mortgage loan category up to the value of the residential property used as security for the loan. Any excess of the loan over the property value is deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital under section 7(3)(o).

37. **Loan-to-valuation ratio**

- (1) The loan-to-valuation ratio for a residential mortgage loan is calculated by the formula:

$$\text{Loan-to-valuation ratio} = \frac{\text{loan value}}{\text{property value}} \times 100$$

- (2) In the formula—

- (a) “loan value” is the total current amount of:
- (i) all claims secured by way of first ranking mortgage over residential property; and
 - (ii) all undrawn commitments to the borrower that when drawn down will be secured by way of first ranking mortgage over residential property:
- (b) “property value” –
- (i) for a standard residential mortgage loan or a reverse residential mortgage loan at the time of origination, is the total value of the residential property that is security for the residential mortgage loan determined under a bank’s residential property valuation policy when a residential mortgage loan is originated and,
 - (ii) for a reverse residential mortgage loan, must be updated at least every three years, and at that time is given by the formula:

$$\text{Property value} = \begin{cases} \text{Max}(V_O, 80\% \times V_R) & \text{if } V_R > V_O, \text{ or} \\ V_R & \text{if } V_R \leq V_O \end{cases}$$

where V_O is the total value of the residential property that is security for the residential mortgage loan determined under a bank’s residential property valuation policy at the time the loan is originated, and V_R is the total value determined at the most recent three-yearly update determined under the bank’s residential property valuation policy.

- (3) Lending facilities that are not tied to nor managed as part of the residential mortgage loan and that are not normally treated as secured over the residential property, such as credit cards or personal loans, do not need to be included in the LVR calculation.

38. **Conditions for qualifying lender’s mortgage insurance**

- (1) Lender’s mortgage insurance that meets the conditions in subsection (2) and (3) or is provided by Housing New Zealand Corporation qualifies for the purpose of sections 36 and 39.

- (2) The insurance provider providing the lender's mortgage insurance must have an insurer financial strength rating provided by Standard & Poor's, Moody's Investor Services or Fitch Ratings listed in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12
Insurer Financial Strength Ratings

<i>Standard & Poor's</i>	<i>Moody's Investor Services</i>	<i>Fitch Ratings</i>
AAA	Aaa	AAA
AA+	Aa1	AA+
AA	Aa2	AA
AA-	Aa3	AA-
A+	A1	A+
A	A2	A

- (3) The lender's mortgage insurance used in any case must cover all losses realised in a default on the mortgage up to an amount of no less than 40% of the loan value.
- (4) "Loan value" has the same meaning in this section as defined in section 37.

39. Past due residential mortgage loans

- (1) The risk weight for a residential mortgage loan without qualifying mortgage insurance that is a 90 day past due asset is 100%.
- (2) The risk weight for a residential mortgage loan with qualifying mortgage insurance is the risk weight that corresponds to the loan-to-valuation ratio and lenders' mortgage insurance conditions as set out in table 4.11.

40. Other past due loans

- (1) The risk weights in this section apply to the amount of other 90 day past due assets, net of any allowance for impairment, not secured by eligible collateral or guarantee.
- (2) The risk weight is either:
- (a) 150%, if the allowance for impairment for the loan is less than 20% of the outstanding amount of the loan; or
 - (b) 100%, if the allowance for impairment for the loan is equal to or greater than 20% of the outstanding amount of the loan.

41. Equity

The risk weights for equity holdings are:

- (a) 300% if they are publicly traded; and
- (b) 400% for all others.

42. Other assets

A 100% risk weight applies for an asset not specifically provided for under sections 27 to 41.

43. **Definitions for subpart 4B**

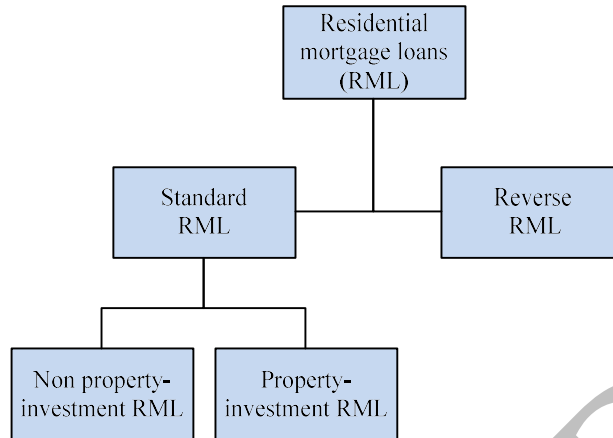
In this subpart—

- (a) “Crown entity” has the same meaning as in the Crown Entities Act 2004;
- (b) “corporate” includes:
 - (i) a securities firm;
 - (ii) an insurance company;
 - (iii) a state enterprise;
 - (iv) a Crown entity;
- (c) “independent valuer” means a person who is not associated with a person who has an interest in the residential property for which a valuation is made and who is:
 - (i) a registered valuer as defined in the Valuers Act 1948; or
 - (ii) another person approved to provide valuation services by rules made under the Rating Valuations Act 1998; or
 - (iii) a person who meets the definition of valuer under the laws of another country, provided that the Reserve Bank has confirmed in writing to the registered bank that it considers the laws of the other country to be at least as satisfactory as the requirements under the Valuers Act 1948;
- (d) “public sector entity” means a local authority as defined for the purposes of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002;
- (e) “residential mortgage loan” means a loan secured by a first ranking mortgage over a residential property used primarily for residential purposes either by the mortgagor, or a related party of the mortgagor, or a tenant of the mortgagor. A loan may not be classified as a residential mortgage loan if the mortgaged property is predominantly used for farming or commercial activities. Without limitation, a property will be considered to be predominantly used for farming or commercial activity if:
 - (i) the mortgaged property would be marketed as a farm or a commercial property; or
 - (ii) the principal or interest payments are predominantly serviced from the income generated by the use of the property for farming or commercial activity, except where that income is rental income and the property is used for a residential purpose.

For the purpose of this section, predominantly means more than 50 percent.

From 1 July 2016, a residential mortgage loan must be classified as either a standard residential mortgage loan or a reverse residential mortgage loan.

Prior to 1 July 2016, all residential mortgage loans are classified as standard residential mortgage loans. The diagram below depicts the sub-classification of residential mortgage loans.



A standard residential mortgage loan originated on or after 1 November 2015, and from 1 November 2016 a standard residential mortgage loan originated before 1 November 2015, must be further sub-classified into either a non property-investment residential mortgage loan or a property-investment residential mortgage loan.

All residential mortgage loans originated before 1 November 2015 are classified as non property-investment residential mortgage loans until 31 October 2016.

A non property-investment residential mortgage loan is eligible for retail treatment irrespective of exposure size.

The following definitions apply in respect of a residential mortgage loan:

“non property-investment residential mortgage loan” means a standard residential mortgage loan secured over only owner-occupied residential property:

“owner-occupied residential property” means a property that meets the following criteria:

- (i) a legal and/or beneficial interest is held in the property by:
 - A. a natural person(s); and/or
 - B. a related party(ies) of a natural person(s);
- (ii) a natural person(s) referred to in (i), or their spouse, civil union partner or de facto partner, intends to occupy the property either as their principal or secondary residence (a secondary residence includes a holiday home or second home that is primarily for the use of that person); and
- (iii) in respect of a secondary residence, no rental income is derived from that property, except to the extent that the rental income is minimal (e.g. the secondary residence is a bach that is rented out for six weeks a year):

a person (A) is a “related party” of a natural person (B) for the purposes of the definition of “owner-occupied residential property” if:

- (i) A is the trustee of a trust and B is a beneficiary of the trust (A and B can be the same person);
- (ii) A is a company or an unincorporated body of persons (including a company or unincorporated body of persons that owns the property as trustee) and B is a shareholder of, or otherwise controls, A;
- (iii) A is the administrator of the estate of the deceased spouse, civil union or de facto partner of B:

“property-investment residential mortgage loan” means a standard residential mortgage loan that is not a non property-investment residential mortgage loan:

“reverse residential mortgage loan” means a residential mortgage loan for which payments of principal or interest are not due in accordance with an agreed repayment schedule but rather on the occurrence of a specified trigger event, in which case the repayment of the loan is made from the proceeds of sale of the property:

“standard residential mortgage loan” means a residential mortgage loan that is not a reverse residential mortgage loan:

- (f) “residential property valuation policy” for a New Zealand-incorporated bank means a policy governing how a property value is determined for a residential mortgage loan that—
 - (i) is approved by a bank’s board of directors;
 - (ii) includes the requirement that only the purchase price or property valuations by independent valuers or a professional valuation service are used for the purpose of calculating the loan-to-valuation ratio;
 - (iii) includes guidance on the appropriate credit risk-related use of different valuation products;
 - (iv) includes guidance on the use of the purchase price of a residential property;
 - (v) includes guidance on the determination of the origination date;
 - (vi) ensures that its application is invariant to the direction of the movement of residential property prices; and
 - (vii) for reverse mortgage loans requires that the property value is updated at least three-yearly:
- (g) “state enterprise” has the same meaning as in the State-Owned Enterprises Act 1986:
- (h) “90 day past due asset” means an asset that is past due, as defined in New Zealand Equivalent to International Financial Reporting Standard 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures (NZ IFRS 7), and which has not been operated by the counterparty within its key terms for at least 90 days:

- (i) “professional valuation service” means a service that provides either a statistical or modelled valuation based on market sales price data or a valuation carried out by appropriately qualified valuation personnel overseen by an independent valuer.

Subpart 4C— Risk weights for off-balance sheet exposures

44. Introduction to subpart 4C

This subpart sets out the methodology to be used for converting off-balance sheet exposures other than market related contracts into credit equivalent amounts, and for applying risk weights to the credit equivalent amounts.

45. Calculating credit equivalent amounts for off-balance sheet items

- (1) The credit equivalent amount for an off-balance sheet exposure is calculated under the formula:

$$\text{credit equivalent amount} = \text{credit conversion factor} \times \left(\text{principal amount} - \text{provision amount} \right)$$

- (2) In the formula—

- (a) “credit conversion factor” is the credit conversion factor specified in this subpart for the off-balance sheet exposure;
- (b) “principal amount” is the principal amount of the off-balance sheet exposure; and
- (c) “provision amount” is the total amount of any allowance for impairment for the exposure.

46. Credit conversion factors for off-balance sheet exposures

- (1) The credit conversion factors for off-balance sheet exposures are set out in Table 4.14.
- (2) The risk weight for a non-market related off-balance sheet exposure is that which applies to a claim on the counterparty to the transaction or to the underlying asset type, as specified in Table 4.14.

Table 4.14
Credit conversion factors

<i>Type of transaction</i>	<i>Credit conversion factor (%)</i>	<i>Risk weight by:</i>
direct credit substitute	100	counterparty type
asset sale with recourse	100	type of asset, or issuer of securities as appropriate
forward asset purchase	100	type of asset
commitment with certain draw-down	100	counterparty type
note issuance facility	50	counterparty type
revolving underwriting facility	50	counterparty type
performance-related contingency	50	counterparty type
trade-related contingency	20	counterparty type
placements of forward deposits	100	counterparty type
other types of commitment	see subsection (3)	see subsection (5)

- (3) The credit conversion factors for other commitments are set out in Table 4.15.

Table 4.15
Credit conversion factors for other commitments

<i>Feature of commitment</i>	<i>Credit conversion factor (%)</i>
original maturity is more than 1 year	50
original maturity is less than or equal to 1 year	20
cancels automatically when the creditworthiness of the counterparty deteriorates or which can be cancelled unconditionally at any time without prior notice	0

- (4) Commitments to provide off-balance sheet facilities should be assigned the lower of the two applicable credit conversion factors.
- (5) The risk weight for the other types of commitments, to which subsection (3) applies, is the risk weight for the counterparty to the transaction.

Subpart 4D— Market related contracts

47. Introduction to subpart 4D

This subpart sets out the methodology for calculating the credit equivalent amount for market related contracts not covered by a bilateral netting agreement and the methodology to be used for market related contracts that are covered by a bilateral netting agreement.

Over-the-counter derivative contracts

48. Calculation of credit equivalent amounts for over-the-counter derivative contracts

- (1) This section applies to over-the-counter derivative contracts that are not covered by a bilateral netting agreement.
- (2) The credit equivalent amount for an over-the-counter derivative contract is calculated by marking it to its current market value and adding on an amount for potential future risk.
- (3) Unless subsection (5) applies, the credit equivalent exposure amount for a contract is calculated under the formulae—

$$\begin{aligned} \text{credit equivalent amount} &= \text{current exposure amount} + \text{potential future exposure amount} \\ \text{potential future exposure amount} &= \text{exposure amount} \times \text{future risk factor} \end{aligned}$$

- (4) In the formulae:
 - (a) “current exposure amount” is the greater of—
 - (i) zero; and
 - (ii) the current marked-to-market replacement cost for the contract.
 - (b) “exposure amount” is the effective notional principal amount of the contract. This is the stated notional principal amount unless the stated notional principal amount is leveraged or enhanced by the structure of the transaction. For example, a stated notional amount of \$1 million with payments based on an internal rate of two times the bank bill rate would have an effective notional amount of \$2 million.
 - (c) “future risk factor” is the conversion factor for the potential future credit exposure over the remaining life of the contract under sections 49 and 50.
- (5) For an over-the-counter derivative contract that is a single currency floating-to-floating interest rate swap contract, the credit equivalent amount is the current exposure amount as defined in subsection (4)(a) – i.e. it does not include the potential future exposure amount in subsection (3).

49. **Future risk adjustments for over-the-counter derivative contracts**

- (1) This section applies to an exposure that arises from:
 - (a) a derivative contract traded over-the-counter; or
 - (b) bilaterally netted forward transactions.
- (2) The conversion factor for an exposure is the factor that corresponds to the type and residual maturity of the contracts that give rise to the exposure, as set out in Table 4.16.

Table 4.16
Conversion factors

<i>Type of contract</i>	<i>Conversion factor (%) for an exposure with a residual maturity:</i>		
	<i>less than or equal to 1 year</i>	<i>more than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years</i>	<i>more than 5 years</i>
exchange rate contract	1	5	7.5
interest rate contract	0	0.5	1.5
equity contract	6	8	10
precious metal contract	7	7	8
other commodity contract	10	12	15

- (3) The conversion factor for contracts with multiple exchanges of principal is the factor in subsection (2) multiplied by the number of remaining payments in the contract.
- (4) For contracts that are structured to settle outstanding exposure on specified payment dates and where the terms are reset such that the market value of the contract is zero on these specified dates, the residual maturity is the time until the next reset date.

50. **Future risk adjustments for credit derivative contracts**

- (1) This section applies to an exposure that arises from single name credit derivatives in the trading book.
- (2) The conversion factor for an exposure under this section is determined under Table 4.17.

Table 4.17
Conversion factors

<i>Type of transaction</i>		<i>Conversion factor (%) for a transaction including:</i>	
		<i>a qualifying reference obligation</i>	<i>a non-qualifying reference obligation</i>
total return swap	buy	5	10
	sell	5	10
credit default swap	buy	5	10
	sell	see subsection (3)	

- (3) The credit conversion factor for an off-balance sheet exposure arising from selling a credit default swap is the factor that corresponds to the conditions for the transaction in Table 4.18.

Table 4.18
Credit conversion factors for selling credit default swaps

<i>Conditions for credit default swap transaction</i>	<i>Conversion factor (%) for a transaction that includes:</i>	
	<i>a qualifying reference obligation</i>	<i>a non-qualifying reference obligation</i>
if a credit default swap transaction is subject to close-out upon the insolvency of the protection buyer when the reference entity is still solvent	5	10
other credit default swap transactions	0	0

51. The exposure amount of a credit default swap transaction that has a conversion factor greater than zero under section 49 is limited to the amount of any unpaid premium.

Bilateral netting of market related contracts

52. Conditions for the bilateral netting of transactions

Banks may net claims arising from forwards, swaps, options and similar derivative contracts when those claims are subject to a legally valid form of bilateral netting contract, other than a payments netting contract, if the following conditions are met.

- (a) The bilateral netting agreement or contract with the counterparty must be in writing.
- (b) The agreement must create a single legal obligation in relation to the counterparty for all individual contracts able to be netted under the agreement.
- (c) Should the counterparty not meet the terms of the agreement due to a default, insolvency, bankruptcy, statutory management, liquidation or similar circumstance, the agreement must ensure that there is an exposure that is either a single claim to receive or a single obligation to pay only the net amount that results from the sum of the positive and negative mark-to-market values of the individual contracts covered by the agreement.
- (d) Written and reasoned legal opinions must be held that conclude with a high degree of certainty that, in the event of a legal challenge, the exposure under the agreement would be found to be the net amount under the laws of all relevant jurisdictions including:
 - (i) the law of the jurisdiction in which the counterparty is incorporated or chartered and if a foreign branch of the counterparty is involved, the law of the jurisdiction in which the branch is located;
 - (ii) the law that governs the individual transactions covered by the agreement; and
 - (iii) the law that governs any contract or agreement necessary to effect the bilateral netting agreement.
- (e) Procedures must be in place to ensure that the legal characteristics of netting arrangements are kept under review in the light of possible changes to relevant laws.
- (f) The agreement must not contain walkaway clauses which permit the non-defaulting party to make only limited or no payment to the estate of the defaulter, even if the defaulter is a net creditor under the agreement.

53. Calculating current exposures for bilaterally netted transactions

- (1) The credit equivalent exposure amount for bilaterally netted forward transactions is calculated as the sum of the net mark-to-market replacement cost, if positive, plus an add-on based on the notional underlying principal.
- (2) The add-on for netted transactions is A_{Net} and is calculated using the formula:

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

- (3) In the formula—
- (a) “ A_{Gross} ” is the sum of the individual add-on factors of all transactions subject to the bilateral netting agreement, calculated using the conversion factors set out in Table 4.16.
 - (b) “NGR” is the ratio of net current replacement cost to gross current replacement cost.

54. Bilateral netting for contracts with same currency and maturity

- (1) This section applies to forward foreign exchange contracts and other similar contracts:
- (a) denominated in the same currency;
 - (b) maturing on the same date; and
 - (c) with a notional principal that is equivalent to their cash flows.
- (2) For the purposes of calculating the potential future credit exposure to a netting counterparty for forward exchange contracts and other similar contracts in which notional principal is equivalent to cash flows, the notional principal is the amount of net receipts that fall due on a value date, in a currency.

Interpretation

55. Definitions for terms used in subparts 4C and 4D

In subparts 4C and 4D,—

- (a) “asset sale with recourse” means an arrangement whereby loans or other assets are sold to a third party, but the seller retains an obligation to assume the credit risk on the asset under certain prescribed circumstances e.g. a deterioration in the value or credit quality of the asset:
- (b) “commitment with certain draw down” means an agreement to purchase assets or acquire claims which are certain to be drawn down at a future date, and includes—
 - (i) a forward asset purchase;
 - (ii) a partly paid-up share or security; and
 - (iii) a forward deposit:
- (c) “commodity”—
 - (i) means something that is traded:
 - (ii) includes—
 - (A) precious metals;
 - (B) base metals;
 - (C) non-precious metals;
 - (D) energy;
 - (E) agricultural assets; and
 - (F) other physical things:
 - (iii) does not include gold:

- (d) “credit derivative contract” means a contract entered into by 2 parties under standard ISDA credit derivative documentation with the intention to transfer credit risk in relation to a reference obligation from one party (the protection buyer) to the other party (the protection seller) and includes a related derivative contract:
- (e) “credit default swap” means a credit derivative contract under which the protection buyer pays a fee to the protection seller in return for compensation in the event of a default (or similar credit event) by a reference entity:
- (f) “derivative contract” means a financial instrument which is valued on the basis of the value of an underlying exposure; and which includes—
 - (i) a commodity contract;
 - (ii) an exchange rate contract;
 - (iii) an equity contract;
 - (iv) an interest rate contract;
 - (v) a credit derivative contract; and
 - (vi) a related derivative contract:
- (g) “direct credit substitute” means an off-balance sheet exposure that has a risk of loss that is equivalent to a direct claim on the counterparty and includes—
 - (i) bills of exchange;
 - (ii) guarantees of financial obligations;
 - (iii) standby letters of credit; and
 - (iv) risk participations:
- (h) “equity contract” means a contract which is valued on the basis of the value of underlying equities or equity indices and includes related derivative contracts:
- (i) “exchange rate contract”—
 - (i) means—
 - (A) a forward foreign exchange contract, unless subsection (iii) applies;
 - (B) a cross-currency interest rate swap contract;
 - (C) a currency option contract; or
 - (D) a similar derivative contract:
 - (ii) includes a related derivative contract which is valued on the basis of the value of gold:
 - (iii) does not include:
 - (A) a contract that has an original maturity which is less than or equal to 14 calendar days, unless subsection (ii) applies;
 - (B) a forward exchange rate contract entered into as part of a swap deposit arrangement:
- (j) “interest rate contract” means:
 - (i) a single-currency forward rate contract;
 - (ii) interest rate swap contract;
 - (iii) interest rate option contract; or
 - (iv) a similar derivative contract:

- (k) “note issuance facility” or “revolving underwriting facility” means an arrangement whereby a borrower may drawdown funds up to a prescribed limit over a predefined period by making repeated note issues to the market, and where, if the issue is not fully taken up by the market, the unplaced amount is to be taken up or funds made available by the facility provider.
- (l) “other commodity contract” means a commodity contract, which is valued on the basis of the value of a commodity other than a precious metal, and includes related derivative contracts:
- (m) “over-the-counter transaction” or “contract traded over-the-counter”—
 - (i) means a transaction or contract that is not:
 - (A) traded on an exchange; and
 - (B) subject to daily re-margining requirements; and
 - (ii) includes—
 - (A) an exchange rate contract;
 - (B) an interest rate contract;
 - (C) an equity contract;
 - (D) a precious metal contract; and
 - (E) another commodity contract:
- (n) “placement of forward deposit” means an agreement to place a deposit with another party at an agreed rate of interest on a predetermined future date:
- (o) “precious metal” includes silver, platinum and palladium but excludes gold:
- (p) “precious metal contract” means a commodity contract which is valued on the basis of the value of a precious metal:
- (q) “related derivative contract” means a derivative contract that is—
 - (i) a forward contract;
 - (ii) a swap contract;
 - (iii) an option contract; or
 - (iv) a similar contract:
- (r) “repo-style transaction” means a transaction in which a person agrees—
 - (i) a repurchase transaction: to sell a security to a counterparty for an amount of money and repurchase the security from the counterparty, at an agreed price, on an agreed future date;
 - (ii) a reverse repurchase transaction: to buy a security from a counterparty for an amount of money and resell the security at an agreed price on an agreed future date to the counterparty;
 - (iii) a securities lending transaction: to lend a security to a counterparty and receive an amount of money or another security from the counterparty in exchange as collateral; or
 - (iv) a securities borrowing transaction: to borrow a security from a counterparty and provide an amount of money or other securities to the counterparty in exchange as collateral:

- (s) “swap deposit arrangement” means an arrangement under which, at the same time:
 - (i) a party sells foreign currency at the spot rate against another currency to a counterparty; and
 - (ii) the counterparty deposits the foreign currency with the selling party and enters into a forward exchange rate contract with the party to sell the foreign currency back to the party against another currency, at a specified exchange rate, on a future date:
- (t) “total return swap” means a credit derivative contract under which a protection buyer, during the term of the contract:
 - (i) pays a protection seller all cash flows arising from a reference obligation together with any appreciation in the market value of the reference obligation; and
 - (ii) receives, in return, a spread over a specified index together with any depreciation in the value of the reference obligation:
- (u) “performance-related contingent item”—
 - (i) means an exposure involving an irrevocable obligation to pay a third party in the event that a counterparty fails to fulfil or perform a contractual non-monetary obligation such as delivery of goods by a specified date; and
 - (ii) includes—
 - (A) performance bonds;
 - (B) bid bonds;
 - (C) warranties and indemnities;
 - (D) performance related standby letters of credit; and
 - (E) other guarantees that support obligations relating to a particular transaction:
- (v) “trade-related contingent item” means a contingent liability arising from trade-related obligations which are secured against an underlying shipment of goods and includes documentary letters of credit issued, acceptances on trade bills, shipping guarantees issued and other trade-related contingencies.

Subpart 4E – treatment of mark-to-market counterparty credit risk losses for bilateral transactions

55A. Credit Valuation Adjustment risk capital charge

- (1) This section applies to OTC derivative transactions. It does not apply to transactions with a qualifying central counterparty (QCCP), as defined in section 55C, or to security financing transactions (SFTs) unless the Reserve Bank determines that the loss exposures from SFTs are such that it does apply.
- (2) Subpart 4D sets out how the capital charge for the default risk of a counterparty is calculated. The CVA capital charge captures the risk of a mark-to-market loss due to the deterioration of a counterparty's creditworthiness. The CVA capital charge must be calculated in the following way:

$$K = 2.33 \times \sqrt{h} \times \sqrt{\left(\sum_i 0.5w_i (M_i EAD_i^{total} - M_i^{hedge} B_i) - \sum_{ind} w_{ind} M_{ind} B_{ind} \right)^2 + \sum_i 0.75w_i^2 (M_i EAD_i^{total} - M_i^{hedge} B_i)^2}$$

Where

h is the one year risk horizon (in units of year), $h=1$;

w_i is the capital risk weight applicable to counterparty i . Counterparty ' i ' has to be mapped to one of the six capital risk weights as shown in the Table 4.19. The weights reflect a counterparty's external credit rating. If a counterparty does not have an external rating, the bank must use the level 4 rating or, subject to the Reserve Bank's approval, may map the internal rating of the counterparty to another external rating;

EAD_i^{total} is the exposure at default of counterparty ' i ' summed across all netting sets and includes the effects of collateral. It is calculated as per subpart 4D and discounted by the factor $(1 - \exp(-0.05 * M_i)) / 0.05 * M_i$;

B_i is the notional value of purchased single name CDS hedges referencing counterparty i (summed if more than one position) and used to hedge CVA risk. This notional amount should be discounted by the factor $(1 - \exp(-0.05 * M_i^{hedge})) / 0.05 * M_i^{hedge}$;

B_{ind} is the full notional value of one or more index CDS of purchased protection used to hedge CVA risk. This notional amount should be discounted by the factor $(1 - \exp(-0.05 * M_{ind})) / 0.05 * M_{ind}$;

W_{ind} is the capital risk weight for index hedges. The bank must map indices to one of the six capital risk weights in Table 4.19, w_i , based on the average spread of that index, ' ind ';

M_i is the effective maturity of the transactions with counterparty 'i'. It is the notional weighted average maturity. However, for the purpose of calculating the CVA, it is not capped at 5 years;

M_i^{hedge} is the maturity of the hedge instrument with notional B_i (the quantities $M_i^{\text{hedge}} * B_i$ are to be summed if these are several positions);

M^{ind} is the maturity of the index hedge 'ind'. In case of more than one index hedge position, it is the notional weighted average maturity.

- (3) The following formula may be used if a bank has exposures from OTC derivatives with only one counterparty:

$$K = 2.33 * w * M * EAD$$

Where

w is the capital risk weight applicable to the counterparty in accordance with Table 4.19 ;

M is the effective maturity of all transactions with counterparty 'i'. The effective maturity is the weighted average maturity of all transactions with the counterparty in years. However, for the purposes of calculating the CVA, it is not capped at 5 years;

EAD is the exposure at default to the counterparty calculated in accordance with Subpart 4D and discounted by the factor $(1 - \exp(-0.05 * M)) / 0.05 * M$

- (4) If a bank has exposures from OTC derivatives with more than one counterparty but does not use CVA hedges in accordance with subsection 55A (6) , it can calculate the CVA risk charge in the following way:

$$K = 2.33 \times \sqrt{h} \times \sqrt{0.25 \left(\sum_i w_i M_i EAD_i^{\text{total}} \right)^2 + 0.75 \sum_i (w_i M_i EAD_i^{\text{total}})^2}$$

Where all notations are as above (see 55A(2)) and subscript i refers to counterparty i .

- (5) A bank must use the following capital risk weights in accordance with the rating of a counterparty or an index hedge. The relevant rating grade is the long-term assessment rating grade determined in accordance with the Table 4.2:

Table 4.19

Rating grade	Capital risk weighting, w_i
1	0.7
2	0.8
3	1.0

4 (or unrated)	2.0
5	3.0
6	10.0

- (6) A bank may include eligible CVA hedges in the calculation of the CVA charge. In order to qualify as an eligible hedge:
- (a) it must be transacted with an external counterparty, used for the purpose of mitigating CVA risk, and be managed as such; and
 - (b) it must be a single-name CDS (including a sovereign CDS), a single-name contingent CDS, an equivalent hedging instrument referencing the counterparty directly, or an index CDS.
- (7) Hedges that do not meet these conditions may not be included in the CVA calculation. Moreover, a tranching or nth-to-default CDS, or an instrument for which the associated payment depends on cross-default are not eligible hedges.
- (8) Hedges that are included in the CVA capital charge calculation must not be included in the market risk capital calculation. Other hedges and ineligible hedges must be treated as any other instrument for regulatory capital purposes.
- (9) For a counterparty that is also a constituent of an index on which a CDS is used for hedging counterparty credit risk, the notional amount attributable to that single name (as per its reference weight) may, with the Reserve Bank's approval, be subtracted from the index CDS notional amount and treated as a single name eligible hedge (B_i) of the individual counterparty with maturity based on the maturity of the index.
- (10) The total counterparty credit risk capital charge is calculated as the sum of the default risk charge as calculated by the CEA methodology outlined in subpart 4D, and the CVA charge as determined in the preceding sections.

55B. Exposures to central counterparties

- (1) Sections 55C-H set out how exposures to central counterparties arising from OTC derivatives transactions, exchange traded derivatives transactions and SFTs are to be treated.

55C. Exposures to qualifying central counterparties

- (1) A qualifying central counterparty (QCCP) is a counterparty that meets the CPSS/IOSCO *Principles for Financial Market Infrastructures*. Whether a CCP meets the principles is determined by the Reserve Bank. Where the CCP is from a jurisdiction in which the regulator applies the CPSS/IOSCO principles and determines that the CCP complies with those principles, the Reserve Bank will in general consider that the CCP is a QCCP. However, the Reserve Bank reserves the right to decide otherwise and may require a bank to hold additional capital against its exposures to a QCCP if there are material shortcomings in the regulation of that QCCP. CCPs located in a jurisdiction where the

regulator does not apply the CPSS/IOSCO principles will be treated as non-qualifying unless determined otherwise by the Reserve Bank.

55D. Requirements for clearing member banks

- (1) If a bank is a clearing member of a QCCP and acts for its own purposes, it must hold capital for its trade exposures to the QCCP and for its exposure to the QCCPs default fund. A risk weight of 2 percent must be applied to the bank's trade exposure to the QCCP. The exposure amount is to be calculated by using the CEA method as per sections 48-55 in subpart 4D.
- (2) In addition to the capital charge for the bank's trade exposure, clearing member banks also have to hold capital for their exposure to the QCCP's default fund. The total risk-weighted-assets for exposures to QCCPs, i.e. for trade exposures and for default fund exposures, must be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Min } \{2\%*(TE)+1250\%*DF; 20\%*(TE)\}$$

Where,

TE = the bank's trade exposure to the QCCP as calculated in accordance with subsection 55D(1)

DF = the bank's pre-funded contribution to the QCCP's default fund.

- (3) Where a default fund is shared between products or types of products with settlement risk only, e.g. equities and bonds, and products or types of products that give rise to counterparty credit risk, i.e. OTC derivatives, exchange traded derivatives or SFTs, all of the default fund contributions will receive the risk weight determined according to the formula in subsection 55D(2), without apportioning to different classes or types of business or products. However, where the default fund contributions from clearing members are segregated by product types and only accessible for specific products types, the capital requirements for those default fund exposures determined according to the formula in subsection 55D(2) must be calculated for each specific product giving rise to counterparty credit risk.

55E. Requirements for banks that are clients of clearing member banks

- (1) Where a bank is a client of a clearing member, and enters into a transaction with the clearing member acting as a financial intermediary (ie the clearing member completes an offsetting transaction with a QCCP), or where a client enters into a transaction with the QCCP with a clearing member guaranteeing its performance, the client's exposures to the clearing member may receive the treatment subsection 55D(1) if the following conditions are met.
 - (a) The offsetting transactions are identified by the QCCP as client transactions, and the collateral to support them is held in such a way that prevents any losses to the client bank due to the default or insolvency of the clearing member; the default or insolvency of the clearing member's other clients; or the joint default or insolvency of the clearing member and any of its clients. In addition, the bank

acting as a client must be in a position to provide, upon request, an independent, written and reasoned legal opinion to the Reserve Bank that provides that there is a high level of certainty that in the event of a legal challenge this condition is met under relevant law, including the law of the jurisdictions of:

- (i) the client, the clearing member bank and the QCCP;
- (ii) any foreign branches of the client, clearing member or QCCP involved in the trade;
- (iii) the law that governs the individual transactions and collateral; and
- (iv) the law that governs any contract or agreement necessary to meet this condition.

- (b) The relevant laws, regulations, rules, contractual, or administrative arrangements provide that the offsetting transactions with the defaulted or insolvent clearing member are highly likely to continue to be indirectly transacted through the QCCP, or by the QCCP, should the clearing member default or become insolvent. In such circumstances, the client positions and collateral with the QCCP will be transferred at market value unless the client requests to close out the position at market value.

- (2) Where a client is not protected from losses in the case that the clearing member and another client of the clearing member jointly default or become jointly insolvent, but all other conditions in subsection 55E(1) are met, a risk weight of 4 percent will apply to the client's exposure to the clearing member. If any of the other requirements of subsection 55E(1) are not met, the bank must capitalise its exposure, including any potential CVA exposure, as a bilateral trade.

55F. Requirements for clearing members' exposures to clients

- (1) A clearing member bank must treat its exposure, including its CVA risk exposure, to a client as a bilateral trade, irrespective of whether the clearing member guarantees the clients trade or acts as an intermediary between the client and the QCCP. However, to recognise the shorter close out period for cleared transactions, the clearing member bank may multiply the exposure as calculated by the CEA method by a scalar of no less than 0.71.

55G. Treatment of posted collateral

- (1) Any assets or collateral posted by a bank either as a clearing member or as a client must be risk weighted in accordance with the Reserve Bank's capital adequacy framework, regardless of the fact that the assets have been posted as collateral. Where assets or collateral
- (2) of a clearing member or client are posted with a CCP or a clearing member and are not held in a bankruptcy remote manner, i.e. are not protected from the default or insolvency of the entity holding those assets or collateral, the bank posting such assets or collateral must also recognise credit risk based upon the assets or collateral being exposed to risk of loss based on the creditworthiness of the entity holding such assets or collateral.

- a. Collateral posted by a clearing member (including cash, securities, other pledged assets, and excess initial or variation margin, also called overcollateralisation), that is held by a custodian or the QCCP, and is bankruptcy remote from the QCCP, is not subject to a capital requirement for counterparty credit risk exposure and a risk weight of zero may be applied.
- b. Collateral posted by a client, that is held by a custodian or the QCCP, and is bankruptcy remote from the QCCP, the clearing member and other clients, is not subject to a capital requirement for counterparty credit risk. If the collateral is held by the CCP on a client's behalf and is not held on a bankruptcy remote basis, a 2% risk-weight must be applied to the collateral if the conditions established in subsection 55E (1) are met; or 4% if the conditions in subsection 55E (2) of this section are met.

55H. Requirements for exposures to non-qualifying central counterparties

- (1) Trade exposures to non-qualifying CCPs must be treated as bilateral trade exposures. The capital requirement must be calculated in accordance with subpart 4D and subsection 55A of this subpart.
- (2) If a bank is a clearing member of a non-qualifying CCP and is exposed to the CCPs default fund, the bank must apply a risk weight of 1250% to that exposure:

$$RWA = 1250\% \times DF$$

Where

RWA = risk weighted assets from the default fund exposure

DF = the bank's pre-funded and unfunded contributions to the CCP's default fund.

Where there are unfunded, i.e. unlimited binding contributions, the Reserve Bank will determine the amount of unfunded contributions that is to be included.

PART 5 – CREDIT RISK MITIGATION

56. Introduction to Part 5

- (1) This part sets out the methodology for credit risk mitigation.
- (2) There are two methods of credit risk mitigation that may be used under this methodology – the simple method and the comprehensive method.
- (3) In the simple method, the risk weight of collateral is substituted for the risk weight of the counterparty for the collateralised portion of an exposure (generally subject to a risk weight floor of 20%). The comprehensive method allows fuller offset of collateral against exposures by effectively reducing the exposure amount by the value ascribed to the collateral.
- (4) Under both the simple and comprehensive methods, the substitution approach is used for eligible guarantees and credit derivatives, adjusted where applicable to take account of currency or maturity mismatches. Under the substitution approach, the risk weight applicable to the credit protection is substituted for the risk weight applicable to the underlying exposure.
- (5) For banking book exposures, the bank must choose either the simple method or the comprehensive method and apply the chosen method to all banking book exposures where recognised credit risk mitigation techniques have been used.
- (6) The comprehensive method must be used for trading book exposures where collateral is pledged against counterparty risk.
- (7) Banks must ensure that sufficient resources are devoted to the orderly operation of margin agreements with OTC derivative and securities-financing counterparties, as measured by the timeliness and accuracy of its outgoing calls and response time to incoming calls. Banks must have collateral management policies in place to control, monitor and report:

- (a) the risk to which margin agreements exposes them (such as the volatility and liquidity of the securities exchanged as collateral);
- (b) the concentration risk to particular types of collateral;
- (c) the reuse of collateral (both cash and non-cash) including the potential liquidity shortfalls resulting from the reuse of collateral received from counterparties; and
- (d) the surrender of rights on collateral posted to counterparties

57. General requirements for credit risk mitigation

- (1) Credit risk mitigation techniques are recognised under this framework only if they meet the requirements set out in this section. Only recognised credit risk mitigation techniques may be taken into account in determining the risk weight for an exposure.

- (2) No transaction in which recognised credit risk mitigation techniques are used should receive a higher capital requirement than the same transaction where such techniques are not used.
 - (3) The effects of credit risk mitigation must not be double counted. Therefore no additional recognition of credit risk mitigation is permitted for claims with an issue-specific rating that already takes into account credit risk mitigation.
58. Credit risk mitigation techniques may be used for the purposes of determining risk weights only if the following documentation requirements are met:
- (a) The documentation used for credit risk mitigation must be binding on all parties and legally enforceable in all relevant jurisdictions.
 - (b) The enforceability of the documentation must be verified through periodic legal reviews.
59. The following credit risk mitigants are recognised under this framework:
- (a) collateral posted by a counterparty or by a third party on behalf of the counterparty;
 - (b) guarantees; and
 - (c) credit derivatives.

Collateral

60. Eligible collateral

The forms of collateral eligible for credit risk mitigation are:

Cash

- (a) cash on deposit with the lender;
- (b) a certificate of deposit or other similar instrument issued by the lender;

Rated debt securities

- (c) a debt security that has an issue-specific rating agency assessment and is either—
 - (i) a claim on a sovereign, multilateral development bank or other international organisation, public sector entity, bank or corporate that has a rating grade of 1, 2, or 3 (see Tables 4.1 and 4.2) or a risk weighting of 0%; or
 - (ii) a long-term claim on a sovereign that has a rating grade of 1, 2, 3, or 4 (see Table 4.2);

Unrated debt securities

- (d) a debt security that does not have an issue-specific rating agency assessment; and that is—
 - (i) issued by another bank; and
 - (ii) listed on a recognised exchange; and
 - (iii) classified as senior debt; and

- (iv) issued by a bank that has other rated issues of the same seniority which have a rating grade of 1, 2, or 3.

Equity securities

- (e) An equity security that is included in the NZX 50 or an overseas equivalent.

Re-securitisations

- (f) Re-securitisations, irrespective of credit ratings, are not eligible financial collateral.

61. Minimum requirements for collateral

- (1) Collateral is recognised for credit risk mitigation purposes if the following minimum requirements are met:
 - (a) There must be a formal written contractual agreement between the lender (or party holding the claim) and the party lodging the collateral which establishes the lender's direct, explicit, irrevocable and unconditional recourse to the collateral.
 - (b) The legal mechanism by which collateral is pledged or transferred must ensure that the lender has the right to liquidate or take legal possession of it immediately in the event of the default, insolvency, statutory management, voluntary administration, receivership, or bankruptcy of the counterparty or custodian of the collateral, or where any other credit event permitting enforcement of collateral occurs.
 - (c) The lender must take all steps necessary to fulfil requirements under the law applicable to its interest in the collateral for obtaining and maintaining an enforceable security interest. This includes clear and robust procedures for the immediate liquidation of collateral to ensure that any legal conditions required for declaring the default of the counterparty and liquidating the collateral are observed and that the collateral can be liquidated promptly.
 - (d) Securities issued by the counterparty or any person related to, or associated with, the counterparty, or by any other person whose credit quality has a material positive correlation with the credit quality of the original counterparty, are not eligible for recognition under this framework.
 - (e) Cash collateral must be lodged with the lender. If cash collateral is in the form of a certificate of deposit or bank bill issued by the lender, the lender must retain physical possession of the instrument until the collateral obligations have been extinguished.
 - (f) Other forms of collateral (i.e. non-cash collateral) must be held by an independent custodian or third party or by the lender. If the collateral is held by someone other than the lender, the lender must ensure that the custodian segregates the collateral from its own assets.
 - (g) If collateral is held by a third party, the third party must indemnify or guarantee the borrower's obligations to the lender in a way that is legally robust.
- (2) Under the simple method for credit risk mitigation, collateral is recognised for credit risk mitigation purposes only if the collateral is pledged for at least the life of the

exposure, and is marked to market with a minimum frequency of 6 monthly. The release of collateral must be conditional on the repayment of the exposure. However, collateral may be reduced in proportion to the amount of any reduction in the exposure amount.

62. Risk weighting of collateralised transaction under the simple method

- (1) Those portions of claims collateralised by the market value (at the most recent revaluation) of eligible collateral may receive the higher of—
 - (a) the risk weight applicable to the collateral under subpart 4B; or
 - (b) 20%, subject to the exceptions set out in subsection (2).
- (2) The exceptions to the 20% floor on risk weights for collateralised transactions are—
 - (a) A 0% risk weight may be applied to collateralised transactions when the exposure and the collateral are denominated in the same currency and either:
 - (i) the collateral is cash on deposit with the lender; or
 - (ii) the collateral is in the form of sovereign or public sector entity securities eligible for a 0% risk weight and the market value of the collateral has been discounted by 20%.
 - (b) Repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending/borrowing transactions with a core market participant (as defined in section 69) that fulfil the conditions for a zero haircut set out in section 68 (0% haircut) may receive a risk weight of 0%. If the counterparty to the transactions is not a core market participant the transaction must be risk weighted at 10 %.
 - (c) Over-the-counter derivative transactions in the banking book may be risk weighted at 0% if:
 - (i) they are marked to market on a daily basis;
 - (ii) they are fully collateralised by cash; and
 - (iii) there is no currency mismatch.
 - (d) Over-the-counter derivative transactions collateralised by sovereign or public sector entity securities that qualify for a 0% risk weight, may be risk weighted at 10%.

63. Comprehensive approach for use of collateral

- (1) Under the comprehensive approach to credit risk mitigation, the exposure amount is adjusted to take into account the effects of eligible collateral. Using haircuts the bank must adjust both the amount of the exposure to the counterparty (the volatility adjusted exposure amount) and the value of the collateral (the volatility adjusted collateral amount).
- (2) If the exposure and collateral are held in different currencies, the bank must make an additional downwards adjustment to the volatility adjusted collateral amount to take into account possible future fluctuations in exchange rates.
- (3) A capital requirement applies to banks on either side of a collateralised transaction. For example, both repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements are subject to capital requirements. Likewise both sides of a securities lending and borrowing transaction

are subject to explicit capital charges, as is the posting of securities in connection with a derivative exposure or other borrowing.

- (4) The difference between the volatility adjusted exposure amount and the volatility adjusted collateral amount (including any required adjustments for foreign exchange movements) is the adjusted exposure amount after credit risk mitigation. The adjusted exposure amount after credit risk mitigation must be risk weighted using the risk weight applicable to the counterparty to the original exposure.
- (5) The size of the required haircuts depends on the type of instrument, type of transaction and the frequency of remargining or revaluing.
- (6) For certain types of repos and reverse repos a 0% haircut may be used to calculate the exposure amount after credit risk mitigation (see the conditions for a zero haircut under section 68).

64. Calculation of adjusted exposure amount for collateralised transactions under the comprehensive approach

- (1) For a collateralised transaction under the comprehensive approach to credit risk mitigation, unless subsection (3) applies, the adjusted exposure amount after risk mitigation is calculated by the formula:

$$E^* = \max \{0, [E \times (1 + H_E) - C \times (1 - H_C - H_{FX})]\}$$

- (2) In the formula—
 - (a) “E*” is the adjusted exposure amount after risk mitigation;
 - (b) “E” is the current value of the exposure;
 - (c) “H_E” is the haircut appropriate to the exposure;
 - (d) “C” is the current value of the collateral;
 - (e) “H_C” is the haircut appropriate to the collateral; and
 - (f) “H_{FX}” is the haircut appropriate for currency mismatch between the collateral and exposure.
- (3) For over-the-counter derivatives, “E x (1 + H_E)” in the formula in subsection (1) is replaced by the credit equivalent amount of the over-the-counter derivative calculated using the current exposure (mark-to-market) method – i.e. its replacement cost plus its potential future exposure.

65. Standard supervisory haircuts

- (1) The standard supervisory exposure and collateral haircuts expressed as percentages are as set out in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1
Standard supervisory haircuts

<i>External rating grade for debt securities</i>	<i>Residual maturity</i>	<i>Sovereigns²⁷</i>	<i>Other Issuers²⁸</i>	<i>Securitisation exposures</i>
1 (long-and-short-term)	≤ 1 year	0.5	1	2
	> 1 year, ≤ 5 years	2	4	8
	> 5 years	4	8	16
2 or 3 (long-and-short-term) and unrated bank securities	≤ 1 year	1	2	4
	> 1 year, ≤ 5 years	3	6	12
	> 5 years	6	12	24
4 (long-term)	all	15	n/a	n/a
Equities in the NZX 50 or an overseas equivalent		15		
Other equities (including convertible bonds) listed on a recognised exchange		25		
Cash in the same currency ²⁹		0		
Currency mismatch		8		

- (2) For transactions in which the bank lends non-eligible instruments, the haircut to be applied on the exposure must be the same as that for other equities – i.e. 25%.

66. **Adjustments to standard supervisory haircuts where marking to market or re-margining is not undertaken on a daily basis**

If remargining or revaluation is not undertaken on a daily basis, the haircut must be scaled up or down depending on the actual number of business days between remargining or revaluations, using the formula in section 67, and the minimum holding periods set out in Table 5.2.

²⁷ This includes the international banking agencies and regional development banks qualifying for a zero risk weight.

²⁸ This includes banks, PSEs and corporates.

²⁹ Eligible cash collateral.

Table 5.2
Minimum holding periods

<i>Transaction type</i>	<i>Minimum holding period</i>	<i>Condition</i>
repo style transactions	5 business days	daily remargining
other capital market transactions	10 business days	daily remargining
secured lending	20 business days	daily revaluing

67. **Adjustment for haircuts**

- (1) The supervisory haircut for a collateralised exposure is calculated by the formula:

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

- (2) In the formula—

- (a) “H” is the haircut;
- (b) “H_M” is the haircut for the exposure assuming daily remargining or revaluation;
- (c) “T_M” is the minimum holding period for the type of transaction set out in Table 5.2; and
- (d) “N_R” is the actual number of business days between:
 - (i) remargining, for capital market transactions; or
 - (ii) revaluation, for secured transactions.

68. **Conditions for a zero haircut**

For repos/reverse repos and securities lending / borrowing transactions, where the counterparty is a core market participant (as defined in section 69) a haircut of zero will apply if the following conditions are satisfied:

- (a) The exposure and collateral are both either cash, a sovereign security or public sector entity security qualifying for a 0% risk weight under subpart 4B.
- (b) Both the exposure and collateral are denominated in the same currency.
- (c) Either the transaction is overnight or both the exposure and collateral are marked to market daily and are subject to daily remargining.
- (d) Following a counterparty’s failure to remargin the time that is required between the last mark to market before the failure to remargin and the liquidation of the collateral must not be more than 4 business days.
- (e) The transaction is settled across a settlement system that is regularly used by significant market participants for that type of transaction.

- (f) The documentation covering the agreement is standard ISDA documentation for repos/reverse repos and securities borrowing/lending transactions in the securities concerned.
- (g) The transaction is governed by documentation specifying that if the counterparty fails to satisfy an obligation to deliver cash or securities or to deliver a margin call or otherwise defaults then the transaction is immediately terminable.
- (h) Upon any default event, regardless of whether the counterparty is insolvent or bankrupt, the bank has an unequivocal legally enforceable right to immediately seize and liquidate the collateral for its benefit.

69. Core market participants

The following entities are considered core market participants:

- (a) the New Zealand Government;
- (b) the Reserve Bank of New Zealand; and
- (c) banks.

70. Maturity mismatch for collateral

- (1) A maturity mismatch exists where the effective residual maturity of the term of lodgement of the collateral is less than the effective maturity of the exposure covered by the collateral.
- (2) For a maturity mismatch, the collateral will only be recognised when the effective residual maturity of the term of lodgement of the collateral is greater than or equal to 12 months. If the effective residual maturity of the term of lodgement of the collateral is less than 12 months, the collateral will not be eligible unless the term of lodgement matches the effective maturity of the underlying exposure. In all cases involving a maturity mismatch, collateral will not be eligible when the effective residual maturity of the term of lodgement is 3 months or less.
- (3) If the effective residual maturity of the term of lodgement of the collateral is less than the effective maturity of the exposure a maturity mismatch adjustment (as detailed in section 72 – adjustment for maturity mismatch) is required for the purpose of calculating risk weighted exposures.

71. Effective maturity

Underlying exposure

- (1) The effective maturity of the underlying exposure is the longest possible remaining time before the counterparty is required to fulfil its obligation, taking into account any grace period.

Collateral

- (2) The effective maturity of the collateral is the shortest possible term of lodgement for the collateral taking into account any clause in the documentation supporting the transaction that may reduce that term.

- (3) If the protection provider has the capacity to reduce the term of lodgement of the collateral, the maturity will always be the first date upon which the protection provider can exercise that discretion.
- (4) If the bank has the discretion to reduce the term of lodgement of the collateral and the terms of the transaction at origination of the exposure contain a positive incentive for the bank to exercise its discretion before contractual maturity, the remaining time to the first date when the discretion can be exercised must be treated as the effective maturity.

72. **Adjustment for maturity mismatch**

- (1) If there is a maturity mismatch between collateral and the exposure secured by the collateral the value of the collateral must be adjusted using the following formula:

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

- (2) In the formula—
 - (a) “ P_A ” is the value of the collateral adjusted for maturity mismatch;
 - (b) “ P ” is the collateral amount adjusted for any haircuts;
 - (c) “ t ” is the lesser of T and the effective residual maturity of the term of lodgement of the collateral expressed in years; and
 - (d) “ T ” is the lesser of 5 and the effective residual maturity of the exposure expressed in years.

Guarantees

73. **Eligibility of guarantees**

Only guarantees provided by the following are recognised under this framework:

- (a) sovereigns and central banks;
- (b) public sector entities;
- (c) multilateral development banks or other international organisations;
- (d) banks;
- (e) corporates with a rating grade of 1 or 2.

74. **Minimum requirements for guarantees**

Guarantees must meet the following requirements to qualify for use as credit risk mitigation—

- (a) The guarantee must represent a direct claim on the protection provider and must be explicitly referenced to specific exposures or a pool of exposures so that the extent of the cover is clearly defined and incontrovertible.
- (ab) The guarantee must be issued by a guarantor or protection provider who is not a connected person of the bank, where “connected person” has the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank document “Connected Exposures Policy” (BS8), in the version applying to the bank in its conditions of registration.

- (b) The guarantee must cover all types of payment the obligor is required to make under the documentation including interest, margin payments etc.
- (c) The guarantee must be irrevocable, that is, there must be no clause that would allow the protection provider to cancel cover unilaterally or that would increase the effective cost of cover as a result of deteriorating credit quality in the hedged exposure.
- (d) The guarantee must be unconditional, that is, there must be no provisions in the contract that could prevent the protection provider from being obliged to make immediate payment in the event that the original counterparty fails to make payments due.
- (e) On the qualifying default of, non-payment by the counterparty, any monies outstanding under the documentation can be pursued immediately, without the need for legal action to be taken. The guarantor may assume the future payment obligations of the counterparty covered by the guarantee or may make one lump sum payment.

75. Simple / comprehensive method for guarantees

Under either the comprehensive or simple methods, that portion of an exposure covered by an eligible guarantee may be assigned the risk weight of the protection provider. The uncovered portion of the exposure must be assigned the risk weight applicable to the underlying counterparty.

76. Tranched cover for guarantees

If there is partial coverage of an exposure by a guarantee and the lender can only claim on the guarantee if losses exceed the uncovered part of the claim, the exposure must be assigned the risk weight applicable to the underlying counterparty.

77. Currency mismatch for guarantees

- (1) If a guarantee is denominated in a different currency from that in which the exposure is denominated, the amount of the exposure that may be treated as being protected must be reduced by applying an adjustment (or “haircut”) as set out in the following formula:

$$G_A = G \times (1 - H_{FX})$$

- (2) In the formula—

- (a) “ G_A ” is the amount of the exposure deemed to be protected;
- (b) “ G ” is the nominal amount of the guarantee; and
- (c) “ H_{FX} ” is the haircut for a currency mismatch between the guarantee and the underlying exposure determined under subsection (3).

- (3) The haircut for a currency mismatch is—

- (a) 8% if the guarantee is marked to market on a daily basis; or
- (b) if the guarantee is marked to market less frequently than daily, 8% scaled up according to the frequency of revaluation using the method in sections 66 and 67.

78. **Maturity mismatch**

- (1) A maturity mismatch exists if the residual maturity of a guarantee is less than the effective maturity of the underlying exposure.
- (2) If there is a maturity mismatch, the guarantee will only be recognised when the residual maturity of the guarantee is greater than or equal to 12 months. If the residual maturity of the guarantee is less than 12 months, the guarantee will not be eligible unless the term of the guarantee is equal to the residual maturity of the underlying exposure.
- (3) In all cases, guarantees with maturity mismatches must not be recognised when they have a residual maturity of three months or less.
- (4) Where the residual maturity of the guarantee is less than the maturity of the exposure a maturity mismatch adjustment will be required for the purposes of calculating risk weighted exposures (see section 80 below).

79. **Effective maturity**

Underlying exposure

- (1) The effective maturity of the underlying exposure is the longest possible remaining time until the counterparty is scheduled to fulfil its obligation, taking into account any grace period.

Guarantee

- (2) The effective maturity of the guarantee is the shortest possible time remaining until the guarantee expires, taking into account any clause in the documentation supporting the transaction that may reduce the term of the guarantee.
- (3) If the guarantor has the capacity to reduce the term of the guarantee, the maturity will always be the first date where the guarantor can exercise its discretion.
- (4) If the beneficiary of the guarantee has the discretion to reduce the term of the guarantee, and the terms of the guarantee contain a positive incentive for it to exercise its discretion before contractual maturity, the remaining time to the first date when the discretion can be exercised will be deemed to be the effective maturity.

80. **Adjustment for maturity mismatch**

- (1) If there is a maturity mismatch between a guarantee and the exposure covered by the guarantee, the following adjustment must be made:

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

- (2) In the formula—

- (a) “ P_A ” is the value of the guarantee adjusted for maturity mismatch;
- (b) “ P ” is the guarantee amount adjusted for any haircuts;
- (c) “ t ” is the lesser of T and the residual maturity of the guarantee expressed in years; and
- (d) “ T ” is the lesser of 5 and the residual maturity of the exposure expressed in years.

Credit derivatives

81. Credit derivatives

- (1) The following credit derivatives are recognised under this framework:
 - (a) Single name credit default and total rate of return swaps that provide credit protection equivalent to guarantees. However, where a bank buys credit protection through a total return swap and records the net value of the asset that is protected (either through reductions in fair value or by an addition to reserves), the credit protection will not be recognised.
 - (b) Cash-funded credit-linked notes issued by the bank against exposures in the banking book which fulfil the criteria for credit derivatives are treated as cash collateralised transactions.
- (2) In order to be recognised for credit risk mitigation purposes the credit derivative contract must meet the following requirements:
 - (a) It must represent a direct claim on the protection provider and must be explicitly referenced to specific exposures or a pool of exposures so that the extent of cover is clearly defined and incontrovertible.
 - (ab) The protection provider must not be a connected person of the bank, where “connected person” has the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank document “Connected Exposures Policy” (BS8), in the version applying to the bank in its conditions of registration.
 - (b) It must be irrevocable. There must be no clause that would allow the protection provider to cancel cover unilaterally or that would increase the effective cost of cover as a result of deteriorating credit quality in the hedged exposure.
 - (c) It must be unconditional. There should be no clause in the contract that could prevent the protection provider from being obliged to pay out immediately in the event that the original counterparty fails to make the payments due.
 - (d) There must be sufficient credit risk transfer under the credit derivative contract. At a minimum this requires that credit events under the terms of the credit derivative contract cover:
 - (i) Failure to pay an amount due under the terms of the underlying exposure that is in effect at the time of such failure (with a grace period that is closely in line with the grace period in the underlying obligation).
 - (ii) The bankruptcy, insolvency, statutory management, administration or receivership of the obligor of the underlying exposure; the inability or failure of the obligor to pay its debts; the obligor’s admission in writing that it is unable to pay its debts as those debts become due; or analogous events.
 - (iii) The restructuring of the underlying obligation including forgiveness or postponement of principal, interest, or fees that results in a credit loss event (i.e. charge off, allowance for impairment or similar debit to the profit and loss account). However, where the restructuring of the underlying exposure is not included within the terms of the contract but

all other requirements for credit risk transfer are met, 60% of the amount of credit protection purchased or 60% of the underlying exposure, whichever is the lesser, may be recognised for capital adequacy purposes.

- (3) The credit derivative must not terminate prior to the expiration of any grace period required for a default on the underlying obligation to occur as a result of a failure to pay.

82. **Asset mismatch**

- (1) An asset mismatch occurs when a bank has purchased credit protection using a credit derivative and the reference asset specified in the credit derivative contract for the purpose of determining the occurrence of a credit event is different to the underlying exposure which is protected by the credit derivative.
- (2) An asset mismatch for credit risk mitigation purposes is allowed if:
 - (a) the reference asset ranks pari passu or more junior in seniority of claim relative to the underlying exposure; and
 - (b) either—
 - (i) the underlying exposure and reference asset are obligations of the same legal entity; or
 - (ii) the underlying exposure is an obligation of an entity that is unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by the reference entity to the credit derivative contract and there are legally enforceable cross-default or cross-acceleration clauses in place.

83. **Credit event payments**

- (1) Credit derivatives allowing for cash settlement are recognised for credit risk mitigation purposes only if a robust valuation process is in place to estimate loss reliably. There must be a clearly specified period for obtaining post-credit-event valuations of the underlying obligation.
- (2) If the reference obligation specified in the credit derivative for the purposes of cash settlement is different than the underlying obligation, the resulting asset mismatch is permissible only if:
 - (a) The reference obligation ranks pari passu with or is junior to the underlying obligation; and
 - (b) The underlying obligation and reference obligation share the same obligor (i.e. the same legal entity) and legally enforceable cross-default or cross-acceleration clauses are in place.

84. **Maturity of the underlying exposure**

The maturity of the underlying exposure is the longest possible remaining time before the obligor is scheduled to fulfil its obligation, taking into account any applicable grace period.

85. **Maturity of the credit derivative**

- (1) The maturity of the credit derivative is the shortest possible effective maturity taking into account any clause in the contract that may reduce its term. For this purpose any clauses that give the protection seller the capacity to reduce the term of the credit derivative and those that give the purchaser at origination of the contract the discretion and incentive to reduce its term must both be taken into account.
- (2) For credit risk mitigation purposes, credit derivatives, with the exception of cash-funded credit-linked notes, are treated in a similar manner to guarantees. This means that where an underlying exposure is protected by a credit derivative from an eligible protection seller, the portion of the claim that is protected by the credit derivative may be weighted according to the risk weight appropriate to the protection seller. The unprotected portion of the exposure must be risk weighted according to the risk weight of the counterparty.

86. Eligible protection sellers

Credit derivatives may be recognised under this framework if they are provided by eligible guarantors (see section 73 and section 74).

87. Tranched cover

Where there is partial coverage of an underlying exposure by a credit derivative and the protected portion ranks after the unprotected portion, no credit risk mitigation is recognised under this framework.

88. Credit default and total rate of return swaps

Where credit protection is obtained using a credit default swap referenced to a single reference entity or a total rate of return swap, that portion of the underlying exposure protected by the credit derivative may be risk weighted according to the risk weight of the protection seller.

89. Cash-funded credit-linked notes

Where credit protection is obtained using a credit-linked note that is funded by cash, the exposure must be treated as a cash collateralised transaction.

90. Maturity mismatches

- (1) A maturity mismatch exists where the residual maturity of a credit derivative contract is less than the residual maturity of the underlying exposure.
- (2) If there is a maturity mismatch, a credit derivative is only recognised for credit risk mitigation purposes when the original maturity of the credit derivative is greater than or equal to 12 months. Credit derivatives with an original maturity of less than 12 months will not be eligible unless the term of the credit derivative exactly matches the maturity of the underlying exposure. In all cases where there is a maturity mismatch a credit derivative will not be eligible for credit risk mitigation purposes when the term has a residual maturity of 3 months or less.
- (3) If there is a maturity mismatch and the credit derivative has an original maturity of 12 months or more, the amount of credit protection must be adjusted using the following formula:

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

- (4) In the formula—
- (a) “ P_A ” is the value of the amount of credit protection adjusted for maturity mismatch;
 - (b) “ P ” is the amount of credit protection adjusted for any haircuts under section 91 (in which case $P = G_A$);
 - (c) “ t ” is the lesser of T and the residual maturity of the credit derivative expressed in years; and
 - (d) “ T ” is the lesser of 5 and the residual maturity of the underlying exposure expressed in years.

91. Currency mismatch

- (1) A currency mismatch exists when credit protection provided by a credit derivative is denominated in a different currency to the underlying exposure.
- (2) The amount of the exposure deemed to be protected will be reduced by the application of an adjustment or haircut determined by the formula:

$$G_A = G \times (1 - H_{FX})$$

- (3) In the formula—
 - (a) “ G_A ” is the amount of the exposure deemed to be protected;
 - (b) “ G ” is the nominal amount of the credit derivative; and
 - (c) “ H_{FX} ” is the haircut for the currency mismatch between the credit derivative and the underlying exposure determined under subsection (4).
- (4) The haircut for a currency mismatch is—
 - (a) 8% if the credit derivative is marked to market on an daily basis; or
 - (b) if the credit derivative is marked to market less frequently than daily, 8% scaled up according to the frequency of revaluation using the method in sections 66 and 67.

On-balance sheet netting

92. On-balance sheet netting of loans and deposits

- (1) This section sets out the requirements for bilateral on-balance sheet netting of loans and deposits.
- (2) On-balance sheet netting is recognised when the following requirements are met:
 - (a) There must be a well founded legal basis for concluding that the bilateral netting agreement is enforceable in each relevant jurisdiction regardless of whether the counterparty is insolvent or bankrupt.
 - (b) The bank must at all times be able to determine the loans and deposits that are subject to the bilateral netting agreement.
 - (c) The bank must monitor and control its roll-off risks.
 - (d) The bank must monitor and control the relevant exposure on a net basis.

- (3) Using the formula in subsection (4), the exposure value for bilateral on-balance sheet netting of loans and deposits is calculated by treating loans as exposures and deposits as cash collateral. The haircuts will be zero unless a currency mismatch exists, in which case standard supervisory haircuts will apply, scaled up if daily mark to market is not conducted.
- (4) The formula for calculating the exposure value for bilateral on-balance sheet netting of loans and deposits is:

$$E^* = \max\{0, [E \times (1 + H_E) - C_A \times (1 - H_{FX})]\}$$

- (5) In the formula in subsection (4),—
- (a) “E*” is the exposure value after risk mitigation;
 - (b) “E” is the current value of the exposure (i.e. the value of the loans) to the counterparty subject to the bilateral netting agreement;
 - (c) “H_E” is the supervisory haircut for the exposure;
 - (d) “H_{FX}” is the supervisory haircut for currency mismatches; and
 - (e) “C_A” is—
 - (i) the value of collateral (deposits), if there is no maturity mismatch between the deposits and the loans; or
 - (ii) if there is a maturity mismatch, the value determined under subsection (6).
- (6) The value of collateral (deposits) adjusted for a maturity mismatch between deposits and loans is calculated by the formula:

$$C_A = C \times (t - 0.25) / (T - 0.25)$$

- (7) In the formula in subsection (6),—
- (a) “C_A” is the adjusted value of the collateral;
 - (b) “C” is the collateral amount;
 - (c) “t” is the lesser of T and the residual maturity of the deposits expressed in years; and
 - (d) “T” is the lesser of 5 and the residual maturity of the loans expressed in years.
- (8) Exposure after risk mitigation is given the risk weight applicable to the counterparty.

93. **Treatment of repo style transactions covered by master netting agreements**

- (1) Bilateral netting agreements covering repo style transactions are recognised for credit risk mitigation purposes if, in all relevant jurisdictions, they—
- (a) are legally enforceable upon the occurrence of an event of default, regardless of whether or not the counterparty is insolvent, bankrupt or under statutory management;
 - (b) give the non-defaulting party the right to immediately terminate and close out all transactions under the agreement upon an event of default, including in the event of insolvency, statutory management or bankruptcy;

- (c) provide for the netting of gains and losses on transactions (including the value of any collateral) terminated and closed out under it so that a single net amount is owed by one party to the other, including in situations where the counterparty is insolvent, under statutory management or bankrupt; and
 - (d) allow for the immediate liquidation or set off of collateral upon an event of default, including in the event of insolvency, bankruptcy or statutory management or other similar forms of administration.
- (2) The formula for calculating exposure, taking into account master netting agreements, is:

$$E^* = \max\{0, [(\sum(E) - \sum(C)) + \sum(E_S \times H_S) + \sum(E_{FX} \times H_{FX})]\}$$

- (3) In the formula—
- (a) “E*” is the exposure value after credit risk mitigation;
 - (b) “E” is the current value of the exposure;
 - (c) “C” is the value of the collateral received;
 - (d) “E_S” is the absolute value of the net position in a given security;
 - (e) “H_S” is the haircut appropriate to E_S;
 - (f) “E_{FX}” is the absolute value of the net position in a currency different from the settlement currency; and
 - (g) “H_{FX}” is the haircut appropriate for currency mismatch.

PART 6 – FUNDS MANAGEMENT AND SECURITISATION

94. Banks may be involved in funds management and securitisation through activities such as:
- (a) originating or supplying assets to special purpose vehicles;
 - (b) marketing funds management and securitisation products through their branch network;
 - (c) acting as a servicing agent;
 - (d) acting as a fund manager; or
 - (e) sponsoring or establishing such arrangements.
95. Banks may be exposed to risks as a result of their association with funds management and securitisation activities. For the purposes of this policy, “association” means any relationship other than the provision of normal banking or commercial services on a fully arm’s length basis. Some of these risks arise from implicit or “moral” obligations, rather than formal legal obligations. For example, a bank may feel an obligation to provide support to special purpose vehicles set up to conduct securitisation or funds management activities, because it considers that its own reputation and/or customer base will suffer if support is not provided. To the extent that a bank creates a degree of separation between itself and its funds management and securitisation activities, these implicit risks can be reduced.
96. Banks may face more explicit forms of risk where they provide credit enhancements to special purpose vehicles. Examples of credit enhancements include (but are not limited to) the following:
- (a) holding a subordinated class of securities issued by the special purpose vehicle;
 - (b) provision of financial services (e.g. interest rate swaps) on other than arm’s length terms and conditions;
 - (c) provision of risk insurance;
 - (d) provision of guarantees;
 - (e) over-collateralisation;
 - (f) repurchase or replacement of non-performing loans;
 - (g) a one-off gift or a long-term loan, maturing after other securities issued by the special purpose vehicle;
 - (h) payment of expenses incurred by the fund;
 - (i) management fee structures which vary with the level of non performing assets held by a special purpose vehicle or with the capital value of a managed fund such that there is potential for fees to fall to a level which would be below that which the bank would expect to receive if fees were set at market levels on arm’s length terms and conditions.

97. Banks may also face funding risk as a result of involvement in securitisation schemes. This can occur if associated special purpose vehicles issue securities with maturities which are shorter than those of the underlying assets. In such cases there is a risk that the bank will be required to fund some, or all, of the underlying assets when the securities mature.
98. A bank must aggregate (and apply consolidation principles to) a special purpose vehicle with the banking group (or the registered bank for solo capital calculation) for the purposes of the capital adequacy framework if:
- a) the banking group (or bank for solo capital) is required under New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice to consolidate a funds management or securitisation special purpose vehicle for the purposes of its group financial statements; or
 - b) the special purpose vehicle is a covered bond SPV as defined in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand (Covered Bonds) Amendment Bill and following its passage the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act.
99. Where consolidation of a funds management or securitisation special purpose vehicle is not required by section 98 the following treatment will apply for capital purposes. If there is insufficient separation between the bank and associated funds management and securitisation activities, the bank has provided some form of credit enhancement to an associated scheme, or the bank retains funding risk as a result of its involvement in a securitisation, the bank is required to hold capital against the assets of the scheme, in accordance with sections 100, 102 and 105.

Explicit Risk

100. Where a bank provides any form of credit enhancement to an associated special purpose vehicle and if the obligation can be quantified and does not take the form of a guarantee the bank may choose one of the following three options:
- (a) deduct the maximum level of its obligation to provide support from capital;
 - (b) expense the full amount of its obligation at the time its relationship with the special purpose vehicle commences; or
 - (c) consolidate the assets of the special purpose vehicle for the purposes of calculating its capital adequacy ratios.
- Where the maximum extent of the bank's obligation cannot be readily quantified or where the credit support takes the form of a full or partial guarantee, the assets of the fund should be fully consolidated for capital adequacy purposes.
101. The credit enhancement will be treated as a 100 % risk weighted exposure of the bank where the bank is providing credit enhancements to securitisation special purpose vehicles and:
- (a) the bank and parties related to the bank are not associated with the special purpose vehicle; and

- (b) the credit enhancement is provided on arm's length terms and conditions and at market prices.

Implicit Risk

102. Where any of the following minimum separation requirements are not met, a bank will be required to fully consolidate the assets of an associated special purpose vehicle for capital adequacy purposes.

- (a) Prospectuses and brochures for funds management and securitisation products must include clear, prominent disclosures of the following:
 - (i) that the securities do not represent deposits or other liabilities of the bank;
 - (ii) that the securities are subject to investment risk including possible loss of income and principal invested; and
 - (iii) that the bank does not guarantee (either partially or fully) the capital value or performance of the securities.

Note however, that these requirements do not override or replace any of the issuer's obligations under the Securities Act and Regulations.

- (b) Unless the bank is treating financial services provided to a special purpose vehicle as a credit enhancement, the bank's disclosure statements must include a statement that financial services (including funding and liquidity support) provided by the bank (and any of its subsidiaries) are on arm's length terms and conditions and at fair value. Where the bank or its subsidiaries have purchased securities issued by a special purpose vehicle during the reporting period, or have purchased assets from a special purpose vehicle, the bank's disclosure statements must include a statement that these were purchased at fair value and on arm's length terms and conditions.
- (c) When securities are initially issued, investors must be required to sign an explicit acknowledgement that the securities do not constitute bank deposits or liabilities and that the bank does not stand behind the capital value and performance of the securities.
- (d) There must either be an independent trustee or there must be clear, prominent disclosure in all prospectuses, brochures and application forms relating to the scheme of whether or not there is a trustee, and, where applicable, that the trustee is not independent of the bank.
- (e) Where the bank or its subsidiaries purchase assets from a special purpose vehicle the purchases must take place at fair value and on arm's length terms and conditions.
- (f) Where the bank or its subsidiaries provide funding or liquidity support to an associated special purpose vehicle, or purchase securities issued by an associated special purpose vehicle, the following conditions must be met:
 - (i) the transactions involved must take place at fair value and on arm's length terms and conditions; and
 - (ii) the funding (including funding provided by purchase of securities issued by the special purpose vehicle) must not exceed 5% of the value of securities issued by the special purpose vehicle.

103. In addition, aggregate funding provided to:

- (a) all associated special purpose vehicles not consolidated in terms of sections 98, 100 or 102 (including funding provided by the purchase of securities issued by a special purpose vehicle); and
- (b) all affiliated insurance groups (see sections 106 to 114 (Part 7) for further details);

must not exceed 10% of the bank's Common Equity Tier 1 capital. Where the 10% limit is breached, the full amount of this aggregate funding is required to be deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital (see subsection 7(3) on deductions from Common Equity Tier 1 capital).

104. While there is no requirement to hold capital against funds management and securitisation activities where the above minimum separation has been achieved, banks will need to take into account the fact that it is very difficult to totally eliminate implicit credit risk. Thus banks will need to ensure that their capital adequacy policies take account of any residual implicit risk, particularly where funds management and securitisation activities are significant in size relative to the bank's other activities.

Funding Risk

105. A bank may face funding risk as a result of its involvement in a securitisation scheme if the securities issued by the special purpose vehicle have a shorter maturity profile than the assets against which the securities have been issued. Where a bank is subject to funding risk as a result of its involvement in a securitisation scheme it will be required to fully consolidate the securitised assets for capital adequacy purposes.

PART 7 – INSURANCE BUSINESS

106. Introduction to Part 7

The role of distributing or marketing insurance products underwritten by affiliated insurance entities may involve an exposure to implicit risk, i.e. to reputational risks and to moral recourse as a result of a close association with those affiliated entities. Implicit risk can be reinforced if explicit support is provided to the insurance entity. To the extent that the banking group and any affiliated insurance entities create a degree of separation between each other, these risks can be reduced.

107. Definitions for Part 7

(1) In this part—

- (a) “insurance entity” means any entity whose business predominantly consists of the conduct of insurance business as defined in registered banks’ conditions of registration;
- (b) “affiliated insurance entity” means any insurance entity which is not a member of the New Zealand banking group, but:
 - (i) which is either the ultimate parent of the New Zealand banking group;
 - (ii) or which is a subsidiary of the ultimate parent of the New Zealand banking group;
 - (iii) or which is an insurance entity in which the ultimate parent of the New Zealand banking group has an interest as an associate, or a direct or indirect interest as a party to a joint venture;

and whose financial products are distributed or marketed by the New Zealand banking group;

- (c) “affiliated insurance group” means any affiliated insurance entity and all that entity’s subsidiaries.

(2) For the purposes of these definitions,—

- (a) the terms “parent”, “associate” and “joint venture” are determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice, where “generally accepted accounting practice” has the same meaning as in section 8 of the Financial Reporting Act 2013;
- (b) the term “subsidiary” has the same meaning as in section 5 in “Part 2 – Capital definition”.

108. Credit Enhancements

The full amount of any credit enhancements provided by the banking group to any member of an affiliated insurance group is required to be either fully expensed, or deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital. Examples of credit enhancements include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) holdings of, or investments in, equity instruments or subordinated classes of financial instruments;

- (b) provision of exchange rate, interest rate, or other market related contracts for hedging purposes on other than arm's length terms and conditions (for this purpose, market related contracts which are not traded in an active and liquid market, or whose data inputs are not taken from an active and liquid market, are regarded as credit enhancements);
- (c) provision of funding and liquidity support on other than arm's length terms and conditions;
- (d) guarantees and other risk assumption techniques which provide support for the asset risks of any member of the insurance group (for example, asset credit risks, equity risks, or property price risks), other than market related contracts on arms length terms and conditions;
- (e) asset transfers from the banking group to any member of the affiliated insurance group at less than fair value;
- (f) repurchase or replacement of non-performing assets;
- (g) payment of expenses or liabilities.

Implicit risk – minimum separation requirements

109. Where any of the following minimum requirements are not met, the whole amount of any funding exposures which the banking group has to the affiliated insurance group is required to be deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital:
- (a) Investment statements, prospectuses and brochures for insurance products must include clear, prominent disclosures that the bank and its subsidiaries do not guarantee the affiliated entity which is the issuer of the products, nor any of that entity's subsidiaries, nor any of the products issued by that affiliated insurance group.
 - (b) Where the insurance products are subject to the Securities Act 1978, investment statements, prospectuses and brochures must additionally include clear and prominent disclosures that:
 - (i) the policies do not represent deposits or other liabilities of the bank or its subsidiaries;
 - (ii) the policies are subject to investment risk, including possible loss of income and principal;
 - (iii) the bank and its subsidiaries do not guarantee the capital value or performance of the policies.
 - (c) At initial issue to an insurance product purchaser, the purchaser must be required to sign an explicit acknowledgement that the bank and its subsidiaries do not guarantee the affiliated entity which is the issuer of the products, nor any of that entity's subsidiaries, nor any of the products issued by that affiliated insurance group. Where an insurance product is subject to the Securities Act 1978, the investor must also sign an explicit acknowledgement that the policies do not represent deposits or other liabilities of the bank or its subsidiaries, and that the banking group does not stand behind the capital value or performance of the policies.

- (d) Asset purchases by the banking group from an affiliated insurance group must take place on arms-length terms and conditions, and at fair value.
 - (e) Unless a bank is treating financial services provided to an affiliated insurance group as a credit enhancement, the bank's disclosure statements must include a statement that financial services (including funding and liquidity support) provided by the bank or any of its subsidiaries are made on arms-length terms and conditions and at fair value. Similarly, where the bank or its subsidiaries have purchased securities issued by an affiliated insurance group, or have purchased assets from it during the reporting period, the bank's disclosure statement must include a statement that these were purchased at fair value, and on arm's length terms and conditions.
 - (f) Funding and liquidity support provided by the banking group to each affiliated insurance group must not exceed 5% of the total consolidated assets of that insurance group, and must be provided on arm's length terms and conditions, and at fair value.
 - (g) Aggregate funding provided to all affiliated insurance groups (see section 107) and to all associated funds management and securitisation vehicles (see sections 94 to 105 for further details) must not exceed 10% of the bank's Common Equity Tier 1 capital.
110. For the purposes of section 109, funding and liquidity support provided by the banking group to any member of the affiliated insurance group comprises the following items:
- (a) its share of policyholder liabilities;
 - (b) other than for credit exposures arising from market related contracts, any claims which represent senior credit exposures;
 - (c) the undrawn portion of any commitments to provide funding or purchase assets;
 - (d) the full amount of direct credit substitutes.
111. This definition of funding does not include credit exposures arising from the provision of market related contracts used for hedging price movements, such as interest rate swaps, or foreign exchange risk hedging instruments (historical rate rollovers excepted). Nor will it include investments in equity instruments or other classes of subordinated financial instruments, as these are required to be deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital (see subsection 7(3) and section 108). However, it will include loans, overdrafts, revolving credit lines, money market placements, investments in senior ranking securities, forward asset purchases, guarantees of borrowings, and similar items.
112. In line with the definition of an affiliated insurance group, where there are a number of insurance entities within a group of insurance companies, the funding limits relate to each operating life insurance or general insurance entity (and their subsidiaries) within the group. Therefore, if one operating insurance entity is controlled by another, and the banking group has a marketing role in relation to each of those operating entity's products, the funding requirements apply on a tiered sub-group/group basis.

113. The funding limit does not apply to the holding companies, parents, or other related parties of these affiliated insurance groups, although any credit exposures to those entities are subject to the applicable connected person exposure limits contained in registered banks' conditions of registration. Likewise, all credit exposures to affiliated insurance groups, including funding exposures, are still subject to those connected person exposure limits.
114. Even where the above requirements are met, banks will need to take into account the fact that it is very difficult to totally eliminate the implicit risks that might arise from the marketing of an affiliated insurance group's products. Accordingly, banks should ensure that their capital adequacy policies take account of any residual implicit risk, particularly where the volume of insurance products distributed is significant in relation to the banking group's other activities.

PART 8 – LOAN TRANSFERS

115. “Clean transfer” required

- (1) Loans transferred from the originator to another party may be regarded as falling outside of the bank’s business if a “clean transfer” of risk has been achieved.
- (2) A clean transfer is achieved if, as a result of the transfer, the bank (or another member of the banking group)—
 - (a) is under no obligation to repurchase the transferred loans;
 - (b) would incur no loss (of interest or principal) in the event of non-performance by the borrower; and
 - (c) would not feel impelled to support the loan in any circumstances.

116. Qualifying transfers

- (1) For the purposes of this Part and subject to the requirements in subsection (2), transfers by any of the following methods will qualify—
 - (a) transfers through novation;
 - (b) transfers by notified assignment;
 - (c) transfers through silent assignment;
 - (d) loan sub-participations.
- (2) A transfer must meet the following requirements:
 - (a) The transfer must not contravene the terms and conditions of the underlying loan agreement and all necessary consents have been obtained.
 - (b) The seller must have no residual beneficial interest in the principal amount of the loan (or that part which has been transferred) and the buyer must have no formal recourse to the seller for losses.
 - (c) The seller must have no obligation to repurchase the loan, or any part of it at any time.
 - (d) The seller must have given notice to the buyer that it is under no obligation to repurchase the loan or support any losses suffered by the buyer and that the buyer has provided written acknowledgement of the absence of obligation.
 - (e) The documented terms of the transfer must be such that if the loan is rescheduled or renegotiated the buyer and not the seller would be subject to the rescheduled or renegotiated terms.
 - (f) If payments are routed through the seller, the seller must be under no obligation to remit funds to the buyer unless and until they are received from the borrower.
 - (g) If the buyer is subject to a trust arrangement, the trustees of that trust must be independent of the seller or companies related to the seller either during or subsequent to the sale negotiations.

117. If a bank transfers undrawn commitments to lend, the commitment should be excluded from the selling bank's risk weighted exposures only if the transfer is by novation or by an assignment accompanied by a formal acknowledgement from the borrower.

SUPERSEDED

PART 9 – OPERATIONAL RISK

118. Introduction to Part 9

This part sets out the methodology for determining capital requirements for operational risk.

119. Definitions for Part 9

- (1) For the purposes of this part, unless the context otherwise requires,—
 - (a) “corporate finance activities”—
 - (i) means those activities that are undertaken primarily to generate non-interest fee-based income;
 - (ii) includes, for example, underwriting, and the provision of advisory services related to mergers and acquisitions or privatisations; and
 - (iii) excludes fee-based income derived from the provision of transaction services related to lending activity and deposit taking;
 - (b) “generally accepted accounting practice” has the same meaning as in section 8 of the Financial Reporting Act 2013;
 - (c) “legal risk” includes, but is not limited to, exposure to fines, penalties, or punitive damages resulting from regulatory actions, as well as private settlements;
 - (d) “operational risk”—
 - (i) means the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events;
 - (ii) includes legal risk; and
 - (iii) excludes strategic risk and reputational risk.
- (2) In sections 121 and 123 accounting terms have the same meaning as under generally accepted accounting practice.

120. Areas of business

- (1) For the purposes of measuring exposure to operational risk, activities must be divided into 2 categories:
 - (a) retail and commercial banking; and
 - (b) all other activities.
- (2) Retail and commercial banking means all “banking book” activities such as lending to households, non-profit organisations, SMEs (small and medium enterprises), sovereigns, financial institutions and corporate customers, and provision of transaction services related to lending activity and deposit taking.

121. Retail and commercial banking

- (1) Capital requirements for operational risk for retail and commercial banking are calculated by multiplying gross retail and commercial loans and advances by a fixed factor.

- (2) Gross retail and commercial loans and advances are defined, gross of allowances for impairment, as:
- (a) loans and advances to retail customers, including purchased retail receivables;
 - (b) loans and advances to small and medium enterprises, including purchased receivables;
 - (c) loans and advances to corporates, sovereigns and financial institutions, including purchased receivables but excluding funded positions arising from corporate finance-related activities; and
 - (d) securities held in the banking book, excluding those that are deducted from capital.

122. All other activities

- (1) Capital requirements for operational risk for all other activities are calculated by multiplying adjusted gross income from other activities by a fixed factor.
- (2) Adjusted gross income from other activities is defined as profit or loss before taxation, excluding:
 - (a) net interest income from retail and commercial loans and advances;
 - (b) net fees from the retail and commercial banking area of business, including:
 - (i) net fees from retail and commercial loans and advances (e.g. loan establishment fees, administration fees, and penalty fees);
 - (ii) net fees from retail and commercial transaction accounts; and
 - (iii) net fees from automatic teller machine networks;
 - (c) net impairment losses on assets (including financial assets, intangibles and physical assets);
 - (d) realised profits or losses from the sale of banking book items;
 - (e) income derived from insurance activities;
 - (f) total other operating expenses (including fees paid by the bank to outsourcing providers); and
 - (g) income and expenses from irregular items.
- (3) For the avoidance of doubt, net income a bank obtains from its involvement in securitisation (including servicing), trading,³⁰ and corporate finance activities must be included in adjusted gross income from other activities.

123. Calculation of capital requirement

Method of calculation

- (1) The operational risk capital requirement for the retail and commercial banking area of business is calculated by:
 - (a) taking the last twelve consecutive quarterly observations of gross retail and commercial loans and advances;

³⁰ For trading activities, net income includes profits and losses on instruments held for trading.

- (b) multiplying gross retail and commercial loans and advances at each observation point by 0.525%; and
 - (c) summing the 12 quarterly results produced in paragraph (b) and dividing the resulting sum by 12.
- (2) The operational risk capital requirement for the all other activities area of business is calculated by:
- (a) taking the greater of zero and adjusted gross income from other activities earned over the quarter for each of the last 12 quarters;
 - (b) multiplying the amount derived at each observation point by 18%; and
 - (c) summing the 12 quarterly results determined in paragraph (b) and dividing the resulting sum by 3.
- (3) The total operational risk capital requirement is the sum of the two results determined in subsections (1)(c) and (2)(c).
- (4) If actual observations are not available (for example, when a bank is in its first years of operation), the Reserve Bank will specify an alternative means of determining capital requirements for operational risk, appropriate to the particular circumstances involved.

Formula for calculation

- (5) The formula for calculating the total operational risk capital requirement is:

$$K_{SA} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{12} (0.00525 \times LA_t)}{12} + \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{12} \max[(0.18 \times AGI_t), 0]}{3}$$

- (6) In the formula—
- (a) “ K_{SA} ” is the total capital requirement for operational risk;
 - (b) “ LA_t ” is the gross retail and commercial loans and advances measured at the end of each financial quarter;
 - (c) “ AGI_t ” is the adjusted gross income from other activities earned over each financial quarter; and
 - (d) “ t ” is a quarterly observation.

PART 10 – MARKET RISK EXPOSURE

124. Introduction to Part 10

This part sets out the methodology for measuring capital requirements for market risk exposure. The methodology measures potential exposure to economic losses arising from adverse movements in interest rates, equity prices and exchange rates.

125. Definitions for Part 10

In this part—

- (a) “aggregate equity exposure” means aggregate exposure to equity risk in all currencies:
- (b) “aggregate foreign currency exposure” means aggregate exposure to foreign currency risk in all currencies other than New Zealand dollars:
- (c) “aggregate interest rate exposure” means aggregate exposure to interest rate risk in all currencies:
- (d) “core rate-insensitive asset” means a rate-insensitive asset, or part thereof, the amount of which does not temporarily increase and decrease with a regular seasonal pattern:
- (e) “core rate-insensitive liability” means a rate insensitive liability, or part thereof, the amount of which does not temporarily increase and decrease with a regular seasonal pattern:
- (f) “core rate-insensitive product” means either or both of a core rate-insensitive asset or a core rate-insensitive liability:
- (g) “equity” has the same meaning as in the New Zealand equivalent to the International Accounting Standards Board Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements, as amended from time to time:
- (h) “equity exposure” means the amount of the change in the economic value of equity instruments that are financial assets and financial liabilities of the banking group in a single currency, which would occur as a result of a change in the price of equity instruments in that currency:
- (i) “equity instrument” has the same meaning as in NZ IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation, as amended from time to time:
- (j) “equity risk” means the risk arising from changes in the prices of equity instruments:
- (k) “financial asset” has the same meaning as in NZ IAS 32 Disclosure and Presentation of Financial Instruments, as amended from time to time:
- (l) “financial instrument” has the same meaning as in NZ IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation, as amended from time to time:
- (m) “financial liability” has the same meaning as in NZ IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation, as amended from time to time:

- (n) “foreign currency exposure” means the change in the economic value of the financial assets and financial liabilities in a single foreign currency that would occur as a result of a change in the exchange rate applicable to that foreign currency:
- (o) “foreign currency risk” means the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates:
- (p) “forward rate agreement” means an agreement to set future borrowing and lending interest rates for a specified period:
- (q) “interest rate exposure” means the change in the economic value of the financial assets (excluding equity instruments) and financial liabilities (excluding equity instruments) in a single currency that would occur as a result of a change in interest rates in that currency:
- (r) “interest rate repricing date” as that term applies to a financial instrument or to a proportion of a financial instrument, means the earlier of:
 - (i) the next interest rate reset date (being the date on which the rate of interest payable in respect of the financial instrument can or will alter); and
 - (ii) the date on which the principal sum is due and payable or, if no principal sum is due and payable, the maturity date of the instrument:
- (s) “interest rate risk” is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates:
- (t) “market risk exposure” means exposure to any, or all, of equity risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate risk:
- (u) “rate insensitive asset” means a financial asset, or part thereof, the amount of which is unlikely to increase or decrease as a result of a material change in market interest rates if the interest rate applicable to that asset (which may be zero) does not change or does not change materially:
- (v) “rate insensitive liability” means a financial liability, or part thereof, the amount of which is unlikely to increase or decrease as a result of a material change in market interest rates if the interest rate applicable to that financial liability (which may be zero) does not change or does not change materially:
- (w) “rate insensitive product” means either or both of a rate insensitive asset or a rate insensitive liability:
- (x) “seasonal rate insensitive asset” means a rate insensitive asset the amount of which temporarily increases and decreases with a regular seasonal pattern: No more than 20% of rate insensitive assets may be treated as seasonal rate insensitive assets:
- (y) “seasonal rate insensitive liability” means a rate insensitive liability the amount of which temporarily increases and decreases with a regular seasonal pattern. No more than 20% of rate insensitive liabilities may be treated as seasonal rate insensitive liabilities:
- (z) “seasonal rate insensitive product” means either or both of a seasonal rate insensitive liability or a seasonal rate insensitive liability.

126. Aggregate Capital Charge for Interest Rate Exposure

- (1) The aggregate capital charge for interest rate exposure is calculated by adding together the absolute values of interest rate exposure in each currency.
- (2) Interest rate exposure in a single currency is the sum of exposure, in that currency, to:
 - (a) directional interest rate risk;
 - (b) vertical disallowance; and
 - (c) horizontal disallowance.

127. Exposure to Directional Interest Rate Risk in a Single Currency

- (1) Exposure to directional interest rate risk in a single currency is derived by subtracting the aggregate change in the value of financial liabilities (excluding equity instruments) arising from a directional change in interest rates in that currency from the aggregate change in the value of financial assets (excluding equity instruments), arising from a directional change in interest rates in that currency.
- (2) The value of a financial instrument is:
 - (a) in the case of an unrecognised financial instrument or a recognised financial instrument which is a market related contract, the face or contract amount of the financial instrument expressed in New Zealand dollars using the relevant spot exchange rate; and
 - (b) in the case of other financial instruments, the carrying amount of the financial instrument expressed in New Zealand dollars using the relevant spot exchange rate.
- (3) The change in the value of a financial instrument is derived by multiplying the value, or proportion of the value, of the financial instrument allocated to each of the applicable time bands specified in Table 10.1 by the risk weight specified for that time band in Table 10.1.

Table 10.1
Risk weights for applicable time bands

<i>Time bands:</i>	<i>Interest rate changes (%)</i>	<i>Risk weights (%)</i>
does not exceed 1 month	1.0	0
exceeds 1 month and not 6 months	1.0	0.3
exceeds 6 months and not 12 months	1.0	0.7
exceeds 1 year and not 2 years	0.9	1.3
exceeds 2 years and not 4 years	0.8	2.0
exceeds 4 and not 6 years	0.7	3.0
exceeds 6 and not 10 years	0.6	3.5
exceeds 10 years	0.6	4.4

- (4) The value of each financial instrument, or a proportion of it, must be allocated to the time bands specified in Table 10.1 in a manner that reflects the date on which the interest rate applicable to the financial instrument, or proportion of the financial instrument, can be reset, or the date at which the principal, or a proportion of the principal, will be paid.
- (5) Despite subsection (4):
- (a) the value of, or the appropriate proportion of the value of, those financial instruments which meet the netting criteria set out in section 128 may be excluded from the application of subsection (4);
 - (b) the aggregate value of all core rate-insensitive assets and of all core rate-insensitive liabilities must be allocated to the time bands specified in Table 10.2 in accordance with the percentages set out in Table 10.2; and
 - (c) the aggregate value of all seasonal rate-insensitive assets and of all seasonal rate-insensitive liabilities must be allocated, in a manner that reflects the dates on which seasonal increases and decreases are expected to occur, to the following time bands:
 - (i) does not exceed 1 month;
 - (ii) exceeds 1 month and not 6 months; or
 - (iii) exceeds 6 months and not 12 months.

Table 10.2
Allocation of the value of core rate-insensitive products
across time bands

<i>Time bands:</i>	<i>Percentage of aggregate value:</i>
does not exceed 1 month	5%
exceeds 1 month and not 6 months	5%
exceeds 6 and not 12 months	10%
exceeds 1 year and not 2 years	20%
exceeds 2 and not 4 years	40%
exceeds 4 and not 6 years	20%

128. Netting criteria

- (1) Matched positions may be excluded if either—
 - (a) the matched position relates to financial instruments with the same issuer, coupon, currency and maturity; or
 - (b) the matched position is of a kind referred to in, and meets the conditions of, subsections (2), (3) or (4).
- (2) For matched positions comprising futures, the underlying financial instruments to which the futures relate:
 - (a) are for the same product;
 - (b) have the same value or notional value;
 - (c) are denominated in the same currency; and
 - (d) mature within seven days of each other.
- (3) For matched positions comprising swaps (including separate legs of different swaps) or forward rate agreements, the underlying financial instruments to which the swaps or forward rate agreements relate:
 - (a) are for the same product;
 - (b) have the same value or notional value;
 - (c) are denominated in the same currency;
 - (d) have reference rates (for floating rate positions) which are identical;
 - (e) have coupons which are identical or which do not differ by more than 15 basis points; and
 - (f) have times to run before their next interest rate repricing dates that meet the conditions set out, by row, in Table 10.3.

Table 10.3
Swaps and forward rate agreements

<i>The earliest repricing date:</i>	<i>and the repricing dates are:</i>
does not exceed one month hence	on the same day as each other
exceeds one month and not one year hence	within seven days of each other
exceeds one year hence	within thirty days of each other

- (4) For matched positions comprising forwards, the underlying financial instruments to which the forwards relate:
 - (a) are for the same product;
 - (b) have the same value or notional value;
 - (c) are denominated in the same currency; and
 - (d) have residual maturities that meet the conditions set out, by row, in Table 10.4.

Table 10.4
Forwards

<i>The residual maturity:</i>	<i>and the residual maturities are:</i>
does not exceed one month hence	on the same day as each other
exceeds one month and not one year hence	within seven days of each other
exceeds one year hence	within thirty days of each other

129. The Amount of Vertical Disallowance in a Single Currency

- (1) The amount of vertical disallowance in a single currency is the sum of the vertical disallowances for each of the time bands specified in Table 10.1.
- (2) The amount of vertical disallowance in a time band is calculated as follows:
 - (a) derive the risk weighted matched position in the time band (which is either the lesser of the sum of the absolute values of the financial assets and the sum of the absolute values of the financial liabilities in that time band, or, if those sums are equal, that sum, multiplied by the risk weight for that time band);
 - (b) derive the risk weighted value of the rate insensitive products in that time band (which is the sum of the absolute values of the rate insensitive assets and rate insensitive liabilities in that time band multiplied by the risk weight for that time band);
 - (c) if the risk weighted matched position is less than or equal to the risk weighted value of the rate insensitive products in a time band, then the vertical disallowance amount for that time band is the risk weighted matched position multiplied by 20%;
 - (d) if the risk weighted matched position is greater than the risk weighted value of the rate insensitive products in a time band, then the vertical disallowance amount for that time band is:
 - (i) the risk weighted value of the rate insensitive products multiplied by 20%; plus
 - (ii) the difference between the risk weighted matched position and the risk weighted value of the rate insensitive products, multiplied by 5%.
- (3) The vertical disallowance in a currency must have the same sign (positive or negative) as the directional interest rate risk calculated for that currency.

130. The Amount of Horizontal Disallowance in a Single Currency

The amount of horizontal disallowance in a single currency is calculated as follows:

- (a) Allocate the time bands specified in Table 10.1 to the three time zones specified in Table 10.5.

Table 10.5
Time zones

<i>Time bands:</i>	<i>Time zones:</i>
does not exceed 1 month	zone 1
exceeds 1 month and not 6 months	
exceeds 6 months and not 12 months	
exceeds 1 year and not 2 years	zone 2
exceeds 2 years and not 4 years	
exceeds 4 years and not 6 years	zone 3
exceeds 6 years and not 10 years	
exceeds 10 years	

- (b) Calculate the amount of the intra-zone disallowance in each time zone as follows:
- (i) derive the risk weighted net position in each time band (which is the amount of the risk weighted financial assets less the amount of the risk weighted financial liabilities in that time band). If the risk weighted net position in a time band is positive, this is a risk weighted long position and if it is negative, this is a risk weighted short position;
 - (ii) derive the aggregate risk weighted long position in each time zone (which is the sum of any risk weighted long positions in the time bands in that time zone) and the aggregate risk weighted short position in each time zone (which is the sum of any risk weighted short positions in the time bands in that time zone);
 - (iii) derive the matched position in each time zone (which is either the lesser of the absolute value of the aggregate risk weighted long position and the absolute value of the aggregate risk weighted short position in that time zone, or, if the absolute values of those positions are equal, that absolute value), if any;
 - (iv) the amount of intra-zone disallowance in a time zone is the value of the matched position in that time zone multiplied by the disallowance factor for that time zone specified in Table 10.6. If there is no matched position in a time zone, the amount of the intra-zone disallowance in that time zone is zero.

Table 10.6
Intra-zone disallowances

<i>Time zones:</i>	<i>Disallowance factors:</i>
zone 1	40%
zone 2	30%
zone 3	30%

(c) Calculate the amount of the inter-zone disallowances as follows:

- (i) inter-zone disallowances are derived in the following order: time zones 1 and 2, 2 and 3, and 1 and 3. The inter-zone disallowance factors which must be used to derive the inter-zone disallowance amounts are specified in Table 10.7;

Table 10.7
Inter-zone disallowances

<i>Time zones:</i>	<i>Disallowance factors:</i>
zone 1 and 2	40%
zone 2 and 3	40%
zone 1 and 3	100%

- (ii) derive the residual position in each time zone (which is the net amount of the aggregate risk weighted long position and the aggregate risk weighted short position). If the residual position is positive this is a residual long position and if it is negative this is a residual short position;
- (iii) there is a matched position between time zones 1 and 2 if there is a residual long position in one time zone and a residual short position in the other. The matched position is either the smaller of the absolute value of the residual long position and the absolute value of the residual short position, or, if the absolute values of those positions are equal, that absolute value. If there is no matched position, the amount of horizontal disallowance is zero. If there is a matched position, then the amount of horizontal disallowance between time zones 1 and 2 is the value of the matched position multiplied by the disallowance factor for time zones 1 and 2 specified in Table 10.7;
- (iv) derive the net residual position in time zone 2, by taking the difference between the absolute value of the residual position in time zone 2 and the matched position between time zones 1 and 2, and allocating to that amount, if any, the sign of the residual position in time zone 2. If the net residual position in time zone 2 is positive this is a net residual long position and if it is negative this is a net residual short position;

- (v) there is a matched position between time zones 2 and 3 if there is a net residual long position in time zone 2 and a residual short position in time zone 3 or a net residual short position in time zone 2 and a residual long position in time zone 3. The matched position is either the smaller of the absolute value of those residual positions, or, if the absolute values of those positions are equal, that absolute value. If there is no matched position, the amount of the horizontal disallowance is zero. If there is a matched position then the amount of horizontal disallowance between time zones 2 and 3 is the value of the matched position multiplied by the disallowance factor for time zones 2 and 3 specified in Table 10.7;
- (vi) derive the net residual position in time zone 1 and in time zone 3:
 - (A) in time zone 1, by taking the difference between the absolute value of the residual position in time zone 1 and the matched position between time zones 1 and 2, and allocating to that amount, if any, the sign of the residual position in time zone 1;
 - (B) in time zone 3, by taking the difference between the absolute value of the residual position in time zone 3 and the matched position between time zones 2 and 3, and allocating to that amount, if any, the sign of the residual position in time zone 3;

(if the net residual position in a time zone is positive this is a net residual long position and if it is negative this is a net residual short position);
- (vii) there is a matched position between time zones 1 and 3 if there is a net residual long position in one time zone and a net residual short position in the other. The matched position is either the smaller of the absolute value of the net residual long position and the absolute value of the net residual short position, or, if the absolute values of those positions are equal, that absolute value. If there is no matched position, the amount of horizontal disallowance is zero. If there is a matched position then the amount of horizontal disallowance between time zones 1 and 3 is the value of the matched position multiplied by the disallowance factor for time zones 1 and 3 specified in Table 10.7.
- (d) The amount of the horizontal disallowance in a single currency is the aggregate of the amounts of intra-zone disallowances and inter-zone disallowances in that currency.
- (e) The horizontal disallowance in a currency must have the same sign (positive or negative) as the directional interest rate risk calculated for that currency.

131. **Aggregate capital charge for interest rate exposure for all currencies**

The aggregate capital charge for interest rate exposure is the greater of the absolute value of the sum of any positive interest rate exposures and the absolute value of the sum of any negative interest rate exposures.

132. **Aggregate Capital Charge for Foreign Currency Exposure**

Capital charge for Foreign Currency Exposure in a Single Foreign Currency

- (1) Subject to subsections (2), the capital charge for foreign currency exposure in a single foreign currency is derived by subtracting the aggregate value of financial liabilities (whether recognised or unrecognised) in that foreign currency from the aggregate value of the financial assets (whether recognised or unrecognised) in that foreign currency and multiplying the result by 0.08.
- (2) Financial instruments that have been issued by associates of the registered bank or which have been included in the capital of the banking group must not be included in the calculation of foreign currency exposure.
- (3) The value of a financial instrument is:
 - (a) for options in a single foreign currency, the delta equivalent value;
 - (b) the present value of that financial instrument expressed in New Zealand dollars using the relevant spot exchange rate;
 - (c) for an unrecognised financial instrument, or a recognised financial instrument which is a market related contract, the face or contract amount of the financial instrument expressed in New Zealand dollars using the relevant spot exchange rate; or
 - (d) for any other financial instruments, the carrying amount of the financial instrument expressed in New Zealand dollars using the relevant spot exchange rate.

Aggregate capital charge for foreign currency exposure

- (4) Aggregate capital charge for foreign currency exposure is the greater of the sum of any positive capital charges for foreign currency exposure and the absolute value of the sum of any negative capital charges for foreign currency exposures.

133. **Aggregate Capital Charge for Equity Exposure**

Capital Charge for Equity Exposure in a single currency

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), the capital charge for equity exposure in a single currency is derived by subtracting the aggregate amount of the value of all of the equity instruments (whether recognised or unrecognised) in that currency that are financial liabilities from the aggregate amount of the value of all the equity instruments (whether recognised or unrecognised) in that currency that are financial assets and multiplying the result by 0.08.
- (2) Equity instruments issued by associates of the registered bank must not be included in the calculation of the banking group's equity exposure.
- (3) The value of an equity instrument is:
 - (a) for a net equity futures position, the marked-to-market value of the notional underlying equity position;
 - (b) for a net equity option position, the delta equivalent value;

- (c) for an unrecognised equity instrument, or a recognised equity instrument which is a market related contract, the face or contract amount of the equity instrument expressed in New Zealand dollars using the relevant spot exchange rate; and
- (d) for any other equity instruments, the carrying amount of the equity instrument expressed in New Zealand dollars using the relevant spot exchange rate.

Aggregate capital charge for equity exposure

- (4) The aggregate capital charge for equity exposure is the sum of the absolute values of the capital charge for equity exposures in each currency.

134. Total capital charge for market risk exposure

The total capital charge for market risk exposure is the sum of the aggregate capital charge for equity exposure, the aggregate capital charge for foreign currency exposure and the aggregate capital charge for interest rate exposure for all currencies.