

Chapter 10

Instructions regarding reporting templates

IR.36.04 — IGT — cost sharing, contingent liabilities, off BS and other items

General comments

This section relates to annual submission of information for individual entities and groups.

The purpose of this template is to collect information on all other IGTs (significant, very significant and transactions required to be reported in all circumstances) which have not been captured in IR.36.01 and IR.36.02 templates within a group identified according to Group Supervision 2.1 and 2.2. These include, but not limited to:

- Internal cost sharing;
- Contingent liabilities (other than derivatives);
- Off balance sheet guarantees;
- Any other transactions between related undertakings or natural persons in scope of the group supervision.

This template shall include IGTs that were:

- in-force at the start of the reporting period.
- incepted during the reporting period and outstanding at the reporting date.
- incepted and expired/matured during the reporting period.

Where similar transactions with a related entity may be excluded from IGT reporting when considered individually against the thresholds for significant and very significant, these transactions must nevertheless be individually reported where collectively they are at or above the corresponding threshold values for significant or very significant IGTs.

Each transaction shall be reported separately.

Any additions / top-ups to significant IGTs shall be reported as a separate IGT, even if the top-up in its own right falls below the significant threshold limit. For example, if an undertaking increases the initial loan amount to another related undertaking the addition to the loan should be recorded as a separate item with its issue date as the date of the top-up.

Where the transaction value is different for two transacting parties (e.g. a EUR 10 m transaction between A and B where A records EUR 10 m but B only receive EUR 9,5 m because of transaction costs, of say EUR 0,5 m has been expensed) the template should record the maximum amount as the transaction amount, in this case EUR 10 m.

Where there is a chain of related IGTs (say A invests in B and B invests in C), each link of the chain needs to be reported as a separate IGT.

Bank of England PRA

	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
C0010	ID of intragroup transaction	Unique internal identification code for each intragroup transaction. Must be consistent over time.
C0020	Investor/ Buyer/ Beneficiary name	Legal name of the entity that is purchasing/investing in the asset/investment or receiving the service/guarantee.
C0030	Identification code and type of code of the Investor/ Buyer/ Beneficiary	<p>The unique identification code attached to the investor/buyer/transferee by this order of priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Entity Identifier (LEI); • Specific code <p>Specific code:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For EEA insurance and reinsurance undertakings and other EEA regulated undertakings within the scope of the group; as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook: identification code used in the local market, attributed by the undertaking's competent supervisory authority; • For non–EEA undertakings and non–regulated undertakings within the scope of the group, ; as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook, identification code will be provided by the group. When allocating an identification code to each non–EEA or non–regulated undertaking, the group should comply with the following format in a consistent manner: <p>identification code of the parent undertaking + ISO 3166–1 alpha–2 code of the country of the undertaking + 5 digits</p>
C0050	Issuer/ Seller/ Provider name	Legal name of the entity that is selling/transferring the asset/investment or providing the service/guarantee.
C0060	Identification code and type of code of the Issuer/ Seller/ Provider	The unique identification code attached to the investor/buyer/transferee by this order of priority:

Bank of England PRA

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Entity Identifier (LEI); • Specific code <p>Specific code:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For EEA insurance and reinsurance undertakings and other EEA regulated undertakings within the scope of the group, as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook: identification code used in the local market, attributed by the undertaking's competent supervisory authority; • For non–EEA undertakings and non–regulated undertakings within the scope of the group, as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook, identification code will be provided by the group. When allocating an identification code to each non–EEA or non–regulated undertaking, the group should comply with the following format in a consistent manner: <p>identification code of the parent undertaking + ISO 3166–1 alpha–2 code of the country of the undertaking + 5 digits</p>
C0080	Transaction type	<p>Identify the type of transaction. The following close list shall be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 — Contingent liabilities • 2 — Off balance sheet items • 3 — Internal cost sharing • 4 — Others
C0090	Transaction Issue date	Identify the ISO 8601 (yyyy–mm–dd) code of the date when the transaction/issue takes effect.
C0100	Effective date of agreement/ contract underlying transaction	Where applicable, Identify the ISO 8601 (yyyy–mm–dd) code of the date when the transaction or contract underlying the transactions takes effect if different from the transaction date. If same as the

Bank of England PRA

		transaction date, the transaction date is to be reported.
C0110	Expiry date of agreement / contract underlying transaction	Where applicable, identify the ISO 8601 (yyyy-mm-dd) code of the date when the agreement/contract ceases. If the expiry date is perpetual use '9999-12-31'.
C0120	Currency of transaction	Identify the ISO 4217 alphabetic code of the currency in which the transaction took place.
C0130	Trigger event	Where applicable, brief description of event that would trigger the transaction/payment/liability/none e.g. event that would result in a contingent liability occurring.
C0140	Value of transaction/collateral /Guarantee	<p>Value of the transaction, collateral pledged or contingent liability recognised on the Solvency II balance sheet.</p> <p>This item is to be reported in the reporting currency of the group.</p> <p>All items shall be reported on Solvency II value. However where Solvency II value is not available (e.g. non-UK operations under method 2 in equivalent regimes or banks and credit institutions) then the local or sectoral valuation rules should be used.</p>
C0150	Maximum possible value of contingent liabilities	Maximum possible value, if possible, regardless of their probability (i.e. future cash flows required to settle the contingent liability over the lifetime of that contingent liability, discounted at the relevant risk-free interest rate term structure) of contingent liabilities included in Solvency II Balance Sheet.
C0160	Maximum possible value of contingent liabilities not included in Solvency II Balance Sheet	<p>Enter the maximum amount of the contingent liability, for those not included in the Solvency II Balance Sheet, that could be due from the Provider.</p> <p>This item is to be reported in the reporting currency of the group.</p>
C0170	Maximum value of letters of credit/guarantees	Sum of all possible cash flows if events triggering guarantees were all to happen in relation to guarantees provided by the 'provider' (cell C0050) to the 'beneficiary' (Cell C0020) to guarantee the payment of the liabilities due by the undertaking (includes letter of credit, undrawn committed borrowing facilities). This item shall not include

Bank of England PRA

		amounts already reported under C0150 and C0160.
C0180	Value of guaranteed assets	<p>Value of the guaranteed asset for which the guarantees are received.</p> <p>Other local/sectoral valuation principles than Solvency II ones may be relevant in this case.</p>