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## REPORTING ON OWN FUNDS AND OWN FUNDS REQUIREMENTS

### Textual Amendments

- F1** Substituted by [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2017/2114 of 9 November 2017 amending Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 680/2014 as regards templates and instructions \(Text with EEA relevance\)](#).

## PART II: TEMPLATE RELATED INSTRUCTIONS

### 4. OPERATIONAL RISK TEMPLATES

#### 4.1. C 16.00 – OPERATIONAL RISK (OPR)

##### 4.1.1. General Remarks

114. This template provides information on the calculation of own funds requirements according to Articles 312 to 324 of CRR for Operational Risk under the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA), the Standardised Approach (TSA), the Alternative Standardised Approach (ASA) and the Advanced Measurement Approaches (AMA). An institution cannot apply TSA and ASA for the business lines retail banking and commercial banking at the same time at solo level
115. Institutions using the BIA, TSA and/or ASA shall calculate their own funds requirement, based on the information at financial year end. When audited figures are not available, institutions may use business estimates. If audited figures are used, institutions shall report the audited figures which should remain unchanged. Deviations from this ‘unchanged’ principle are possible, for instance if during that period the exceptional circumstances, such as recent acquisitions or disposals of entities or activities, are met.
116. If an institution can justify its competent authority that – due to exceptional circumstances such as a merger or a disposal of entities or activities – using a three year average to calculating the relevant indicator would lead to a biased estimation for the own funds requirement for operational risk, the competent authority may permit the institution to modify the calculation in a way that would take into account such events. Also the competent authority may on its own initiative, require an institution to modify the calculation. Where an institution has been in operation for less than three years it may use forward looking business estimates in calculating the relevant indicator, provided that it starts using historical data as soon as they are available.
117. By columns, this template presents information, for the three most recent years, on the amount of the relevant indicator of the banking activities subject to operational risk and on the amount of loans and advances (the latter only applicable in the case of ASA). Next, information on the amount of own funds requirement for operational risk is reported. If applicable, it must be detailed which part of this amount is due to an allocation mechanism. Regarding AMA, memorandum items are added to present a detail of the effect of the expected loss, diversification and mitigation techniques on own funds requirement for operational risk.
118. By rows, information is presented by method of calculation of the operational risk own funds requirement detailing business lines for TSA and ASA.

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119. This template shall be submitted by all institutions subject to operational risk own funds requirement.

#### 4.1.2. Instructions concerning specific positions

<b>Columns</b>	
010-030	<p><b>RELEVANT INDICATOR</b></p> <p>Institutions using the relevant indicator to calculate the own funds requirement for operational risk (BIA, TSA and ASA) report relevant indicator for the respective years in columns 010 to 030. Moreover, in the case of a combined use of different approaches as referred in Article 314 of CRR, institutions also report, for information purposes, relevant indicator for the activities subject to AMA. It is also the case for all other AMA banks.</p> <p>Hereafter, the term ‘relevant indicator’ refers to ‘the sum of the elements’ at the end of the financial year as defined in Article 316 point 1, Table 1 of CRR.</p> <p>If the institution has less than 3 years of data on ‘relevant indicator’ available, the available historical data (audited figures) shall be assigned by priority to the corresponding columns in the table. If, for instance, historical data for only one year is available, it shall be reported in column 030. If it seems reasonable, the forward looking estimates shall then be included in column 020 (estimate of next year) and column 010 (estimate of year +2).</p> <p>Furthermore if there are no historical data on ‘relevant indicator’ available the institution may use forward-looking business estimates.</p>
040-060	<p><b>LOANS AND ADVANCES (IN THE CASE OF ASA APPLICATION)</b></p> <p>These columns shall be used to report the amounts of the loans and advances for business lines ‘Commercial banking’ and ‘Retail banking’, as referred to in Article 319(1) point (b) of CRR. These amounts shall be used to calculate the alternative relevant indicator that leads to the own funds requirements corresponding to the activities subject to ASA (Article 319(1) point (a) of CRR).</p> <p>For the ‘commercial banking’ business line, securities held in the non-trading book shall also be included.</p>

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No. 680 may be subject to amendment by EU Exit Instruments made by both the Prudential Regulation Authority and the Financial Conduct Authority under powers set out in The Financial Regulators' Powers (Technical Standards etc.) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2018 (S.I. 2018/1115), regs. 2, 3, Sch. Pt. 4. These amendments are not currently available on [www.legislation.gov.uk](http://www.legislation.gov.uk). Details of relevant amending instruments can be found on [www.legislation.gov.uk](http://www.legislation.gov.uk). (See end of Document for details)

070	<b>OWN FUNDS REQUIREMENT</b> The own fund requirement is calculated according to the approach used, following Articles 312 to 324 of CRR The resulting amount is reported in column 070.
071	<b>TOTAL OPERATIONAL RISK EXPOSURE AMOUNT</b> Article 92(4) of CRR. Own funds requirements in column 070 multiplied by 12.5.
080	<b>OF WHICH: DUE TO AN ALLOCATION MECHANISM</b> Article 18(1) of CRR (related to the inclusion, in the application referred to in Article 312(2) of CRR) of the methodology used for allocating operational risk capital between the different entities of the group and of whether and how diversification effects are intended to be factored in the risk measurement system used by a EU parent credit institution and its subsidiaries or jointly by the subsidiaries of an EU parent financial holding company or EU parent mixed financial holding company.
090-120	<b>AMA MEMORANDUM ITEMS TO BE REPORTED IF APPLICABLE</b>
090	<b>OWN FUNDS REQUIREMENT BEFORE ALLEVIATION DUE TO EXPECTED LOSS, DIVERSIFICATION AND RISK MITIGATION TECHNIQUES</b> The own funds requirement reported in column 090 is the one of column 070 but calculated before taking into account the alleviation effects due to expected loss, diversification and risk mitigation techniques (see below).
100	<b>(-) ALLEVIATION OF OWN FUNDS REQUIREMENTS DUE TO THE EXPECTED LOSS CAPTURED IN BUSINESS PRACTICES</b> In column 100 the alleviation of own funds requirements due to expected loss captured in internal business practices (as referred to in Article 322(2) point (a) of CRR) is reported.
110	<b>(-) ALLEVIATION OF OWN FUNDS REQUIREMENTS DUE TO DIVERSIFICATION</b>

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	<p>is the difference between the sum of own funds requirements calculated separately for each operational risk class (i.e. a 'perfect dependence' situation) and the diversified own funds requirement calculated by taking into account correlations and dependencies (i.e. assuming less than 'perfect dependence' between the risk classes). The 'perfect dependence' situation occurs in the 'default case', that is when the institution does not use explicit correlations structure between the risk classes, hence the AMA capital is computed as the sum of the individual operational risk measures of the chosen risk classes. In this case the correlation between the risk classes is assumed of 100 % and the value in the column has to be set to zero. Conversely, when the institution computes an explicit correlations structure between risk classes, it has to include in this column the difference between the AMA capital as stemming from the 'default case' and that obtained after applying the correlations structure between the risk classes. The value reflects the 'diversification capacity' of the AMA model, that is the ability of the model to capture the not simultaneous occurrence of severe operational risk loss events. In the column 110 the amount by which the assumed correlation structure decreases the AMA capital relative to the assumption of 100 % correlation has to be reported.</p>
120	<p><b>(-) ALLEVIATION OF OWN FUNDS REQUIREMENT DUE TO RISK MITIGATION TECHNIQUES (INSURANCE AND OTHER RISK TRANSFER MECHANISMS)</b> In column 120 the impact of insurance and other risk transfer mechanisms according to Article 323(1) to (5) of CRR is reported.</p>
<b>Rows</b>	
010	<p><b>BANKING ACTIVITIES SUBJECT TO BASIC INDICATOR APPROACH (BIA)</b> This row shall present the amounts corresponding to activities subject to the BIA to calculate the own funds requirement for operational risk (Articles 315 and 316 of CRR).</p>



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#### 4.2.1. General Remarks

120. Template C 17.01 (OPR DETAILS 1) summarises the information on the gross losses and loss recoveries registered by an institution in the last year according to event types and business lines. Template C 17.02 (OPR DETAILS 2) provides detailed information on the largest loss events in the last year.
121. Operational risk losses that are related to credit risk and are subject to own funds requirements for credit risk (boundary credit-related operational risk events) are neither considered in template C 17.01 nor template C 17.02.
122. In case of a combined use of different approaches for the calculation of own funds requirements for operational risk according to Article 314 CRR, losses and recoveries registered by an institution shall be reported in C 17.01 and C 17.02 irrespective of the approach applied to calculate own funds requirements.
123. 'Gross loss' means a loss stemming from an operational risk event or event type — as referred to in Article 322(3)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 — before recoveries of any type, without prejudice to 'rapidly recovered loss events' as defined below.
124. 'Recovery' means an independent occurrence related to the original operational risk loss that is separate in time, in which funds or inflows of economic benefits are received from first or third parties, such as insurers or other parties. Recoveries are broken down into recoveries from insurance and other risk transfer mechanisms and direct recoveries.
125. 'Rapidly recovered loss events' means operational risk events that lead to losses that are partly or fully recovered within five working days. In case of a rapidly recovered loss event, only the part of the loss that is not fully recovered (i.e. the loss net of the partial rapid recovery) shall be included into the gross loss definition. As a consequence, loss events that lead to losses that are fully recovered within five working days shall not be included into the gross loss definition, as well as into the OPR DETAILS reporting at all.
126. 'Date of accounting' means the date when a loss or reserve/provision was first recognized in the Profit and Loss statement, against an operational risk loss. This date logically follows the 'Date of occurrence' (i.e. the date when the operational risk event happened or first began) and the 'Date of discovery' (i.e. the date on which the institution became aware of the operational risk event).
127. Losses caused by a common operational risk event or by multiple events linked to an initial operational risk event generating events or losses ('root-event') are grouped. The grouped events shall be considered and reported as one event, and thus the related gross loss amounts respectively amounts of loss adjustments shall be summed up.
128. The figures reported in June of the respective year are interim figures, while the final figures are reported in December. Therefore the figures in June have a six-month reference period (i.e. from 1 January to 30 June of the calendar year) while the figures in December have a twelve-month reference period (i.e. from 1 January to 31 December of the calendar year). Both for data reported as of June and December, 'previous reporting reference periods' means all reporting reference periods until and including the one ending at the preceding calendar year end.
129. In order to verify the conditions envisaged by Article 5 (b) (2) (b) (i) of this Regulation, the institutions shall use the latest statistics as available in the Supervisory Disclosure

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within the same Member State'. In order to verify the conditions envisaged by Article 5 (b) 2 (b) (iii), the gross domestic product at market prices as defined in point 8.89 of Annex A to Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (ESA 2010) and published by Eurostat for the previous calendar year shall be used.

4.2.2. C 17.01: Operational risk losses and recoveries by business lines and event types in the last year (OPR DETAILS 1)

4.2.2.1. General Remarks

130. In template C 17.01, the information is presented by distributing the losses and recoveries above internal thresholds amongst business lines (as defined in Article 317, Table 2 of CRR including the additional business line 'Corporate items' as referred to in Article 322(3) point (b) CRR) and event types (as defined in Article 324 CRR), being possible that the losses corresponding to one event are distributed amongst several business lines.

131. Columns present the different event types and the totals for each business line, together with a memorandum item that shows the lowest internal threshold applied in the data collection of losses, revealing within each business line the lowest and the highest threshold if there is more than one threshold.

132. Rows present the business lines, and within each business line, information on the number of events (new events), the gross loss amount (new events), the number of events subject to loss adjustments, the loss adjustments relating to previous reporting periods, the maximum single loss, the sum of the five largest losses and the total loss recoveries (direct loss recoveries as well as recoveries from insurance and other risk transfer mechanisms).

133. For the total business lines, data on the number of events and the gross loss amount is also requested for certain ranges based on set thresholds, 10 000, 20 000, 100 000, and 1 000 000. The thresholds are set in Euro amounts and are included for comparability purposes of the reported losses among institutions; therefore they do not necessarily relate with the minimum loss thresholds used for the internal loss data collection, to be reported in another section of the template.

4.2.2.2. Instructions concerning specific positions

<b>Columns</b>	
010-070	<p><b>EVENT TYPES</b></p> <p>Institutions report the losses in the respective columns 010 to 070 according to the event types as defined in Article 324 CRR. Institutions that calculate their own funds requirement according to BIA may report those losses for which the event type is not identified in column 080 only.</p>
080	<p><b>TOTAL EVENT TYPES</b></p> <p>In column 080, for each business line, institutions report the total 'number of events (new events)', the total of 'gross loss amount (new events)', the total 'number of events</p>

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	<p>adjustments relating to previous reporting periods', the 'maximum single loss', the 'sum of the five largest losses', the total of 'total direct loss recovery' and the total of 'total recovery from insurance and other risk transfer mechanisms'.</p> <p>Provided that the institution has identified the event types for all losses, column 080 shows the simple aggregation of the number of loss events, the total gross loss amounts, the total loss recovery amounts and the 'loss adjustments relating to previous reporting periods' reported in columns 010 to 070. The 'maximum single loss' reported in column 080 is the maximum single loss within a business line and identical to the maximum of the 'maximum single losses' reported in columns 010 to 070, provided that the institution has identified the event types for all losses.</p> <p>For the sum of the five largest losses, in column 080 the sum of the five largest losses within one business line is reported.</p>
090-100	<p><b>MEMORANDUM ITEM: THRESHOLD APPLIED IN DATA COLLECTION</b></p> <p>Institutions report in the columns 090 and 100 the minimum loss thresholds they are using for the internal loss data collection in accordance with Article 322(3) point (c), last sentence CRR.</p> <p>If the institution applies only one threshold for in each business line, only the column 090 shall be filled in.</p> <p>In the case where there are different thresholds applied within the same regulatory business line, then the highest applicable threshold (column 100) shall be filled in as well.</p>

### Rows

010-880	<p><b>BUSINESS LINES: CORPORATE FINANCE, TRADING AND SALES, RETAIL BROKERAGE, COMMERCIAL BANKING, RETAIL BANKING, PAYMENT AND SETTLEMENT, AGENCY SERVICES, ASSET MANAGEMENT, CORPORATE ITEMS</b></p> <p>For each business line as defined in Article 317(4), table 2 CRR, including the additional business line 'Corporate items' as referred to in Article 322(3) point (b) CRR, and for</p>
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	<p>Adjusted losses related to a single event which are accounted for within the reporting reference period are summed up and considered as the gross loss for that event for that reporting reference period.</p> <p>The reported gross loss amount shall refer to 'new events' as defined in the row above. For events 'accounted for the first time' within a previous reporting reference period which had not been included in any previous supervisory report, the total loss accumulated until the reporting reference date (i.e. the original loss plus/minus all loss adjustments made in previous reporting reference periods) shall be reported as the gross loss at the reporting reference date.</p> <p>The amounts to be reported do not take into account obtained recoveries.</p>
030, 130, 230, 330, 430, 530, 630, 730, 830	<p><b>Number of loss events subject to loss adjustments</b></p> <p>The number of loss events subject to loss adjustments is the number of operational risk events 'accounted for the first time' in previous reporting reference periods and already included in previous reports, for which loss adjustments were made in the current reporting reference period.</p> <p>If more than one loss adjustment was made for an event within the reporting reference period, the sum of those loss adjustments shall be counted as one adjustment in the period.</p>
040, 140, 240, 340, 440, 540, 640, 740, 840	<p><b>Loss adjustments relating to previous reporting periods</b></p> <p>Loss adjustments relating to previous reporting reference periods is the sum of the following elements (positive or negative):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the gross loss amounts pertinent to positive loss adjustments made within the reporting reference period (e.g. increase of provisions, linked loss events, additional settlements) of operational risk events 'accounted for the first time' and reported in previous reporting reference periods;</li> <li>(ii) the gross loss amounts pertinent to negative loss adjustments made within the reporting reference period (e.g. due to decrease of provisions) of operational risk events 'accounted for the first time'</li> </ul>

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	<p>reference periods.</p> <p>If more than one loss adjustment was made for an event within the reporting reference period, the amounts of all those loss adjustments are summed up, taking into account the sign of the adjustments (positive, negative). This sum is considered as the loss adjustment for that event for that reporting reference period.</p> <p>If, due to a negative loss adjustment, the adjusted loss amount attributable to an event falls below the internal data collection threshold of the institution, the institution shall report the total loss amount for that event accumulated until the last time when the event was reported for a December reference date (i.e. the original loss plus/minus all loss adjustments made in previous reporting reference periods) with a negative sign instead of the amount of the negative loss adjustment itself.</p> <p>The amounts to be reported do not take into account obtained recoveries.</p>
<p>050, 150, 250, 350, 450, 550, 650, 750, 850</p>	<p><b>Maximum single loss</b></p> <p>The Maximum single loss is the larger of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the largest gross loss amount related to an event reported for the first time within the reporting reference period and</li> <li>(ii) the largest positive loss adjustment amount (as defined above) related to an event reported for the first time within a previous reporting reference period.</li> </ul> <p>The amounts to be reported do not take into account obtained recoveries.</p>
<p>060, 160, 260, 360, 460, 560, 660, 760, 860</p>	<p><b>Sum of the five largest losses</b></p> <p>The sum of the five largest losses is the sum of the five largest amounts among</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the gross loss amounts for events reported for the first time within the reporting reference period and</li> <li>(ii) the positive loss adjustment amounts (as defined for rows 040, 140, ..., 840 above) relating to events reported for the first time within a previous reporting reference period. The amount which can qualify as one of the five largest ones is the amount of the loss adjustment itself, not</li> </ul>

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	<p>respective event before or after the loss adjustment.</p> <p>The amounts to be reported do not take into account obtained recoveries.</p>
070, 170, 270, 370, 470, 570, 670, 770, 870	<p><b>Total direct loss recovery</b></p> <p>Direct recoveries are all recoveries obtained except those which are subject to Article 323 CRR as reported in the row below.</p> <p>The total direct loss recovery is the sum of all the direct recoveries and adjustments to direct recoveries accounted for within the reporting period and pertinent to operational risk events accounted for the first time within the reporting reference period or in previous reporting reference periods.</p>
080, 180, 280, 380, 480, 580, 680, 780, 880	<p><b>Total recovery from insurance and other risk transfer mechanisms</b></p> <p>Recoveries from insurance and other risk transfer mechanisms are those recoveries which are subject to Article 323 CRR.</p> <p>The total recovery from insurance and other risk transfer mechanisms is the sum of all the recoveries from insurance and other risk transfer mechanisms and adjustments to such recoveries accounted within the reporting reference period and pertinent to operational risk events accounted for the first time within the reporting reference period or in previous reporting reference periods.</p>
910-980	<p><b>TOTAL BUSINESS LINES</b></p> <p>For each event type (column 010 to 080), the information (Article 322(3) lit. b), c) and e) of CRR on total business lines has to be reported.</p>
910-914	<p><b>Number of Events</b></p> <p>In row 910, the number of events above the internal threshold by event types for the total business lines shall be reported. This figure may be lower than the aggregation of the number of events by business lines since the events with multiple impacts (impacts in different business lines) shall be considered as one. It may be higher, if an institution calculating its own funds requirements according to BIA cannot identify the business line(s) affected by the loss in every case.</p> <p>In rows 911 – 914, the number of events with a gross loss amount within the ranges defined in the pertinent rows shall be reported.</p>

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	<p>its losses either to a business line listed in Article 317(4) table 2 CRR or the business line 'Corporate items' as referred to in Article 322(3) point (b) CRR respectively that it has identified the event types for all losses, the following shall apply for column 080:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— The total number of events reported in rows 910 to 914 is equal to the horizontal aggregation of the number of events in the corresponding row, given that in those figures the events with impacts in different business lines shall have already been considered as one event.</li> <li>— The figure reported in column 080, row 910 shall not necessarily be equal to the vertical aggregation of the number of events which are included in column 080, given that one event can have an impact in different business lines simultaneously.</li> </ul>
<p>920-924</p>	<p><b>Gross loss amount (new events)</b>                  Provided that the institution has assigned all its losses either to a business line listed in Article 317(4) table 2 CRR or the business line 'Corporate items' as referred to in Article 322(3) point (b) CRR, the gross loss amount (new events) reported in row 920 is the simple aggregation of the gross loss amounts of new events for each business line.                  In rows 921 – 924, the gross loss amount for events with a gross loss amount within the ranges defined in the pertinent rows shall be reported.</p>
<p>930, 935, 936</p>	<p><b>Number of loss events subject to loss adjustments</b>                  In row 930, the total of the numbers of events subject to loss adjustments as defined for rows 030, 130, ..., 830 shall be reported. This figure may be lower than the aggregation of the number of events subject to loss adjustments by business lines since events with multiple impacts (impacts in different business lines) shall be considered as one. It may be higher, if an institution calculating its own funds requirements according to BIA cannot</p>

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	<p>loss in every case. The number of loss events subject to loss adjustments shall be broken down into the number of events for which a positive loss adjustment was made within the reporting reference period and the number of events for which a negative loss adjustment was made within the reporting period (all reported with a positive sign).</p>
940, 945, 946	<p><b>Loss adjustments relating to previous reporting periods</b> In row 940, the total of the loss adjustment amounts relating to previous reporting periods per business lines (as defined for rows 040, 140, ..., 840) shall be reported. Provided that the institution has assigned all its losses either to a business line listed in Article 317(4) table 2 of CRR or the business line 'Corporate items' as referred to in Article 322(3) point (b) of CRR, the amount reported in row 940 is the simple aggregation of the loss adjustments relating to previous reporting periods reported for the different business lines. The amount of loss adjustments shall be broken down into the amount related to events for which a positive loss adjustment was made in the reporting reference period (row 945, reported with as positive figure) and the amount related to events for which a negative loss adjustment was made within the reporting period (row 946, reported as negative figure). If, due to a negative loss adjustment, the adjusted loss amount attributable to an event falls below the internal data collection threshold of the institution, the institution shall report the total loss amount for that event accumulated until the last time when the event was reported for a December reference date (i.e. the original loss plus/minus all loss adjustments made in previous reporting reference periods) with a negative sign in row 946 instead of the amount of the negative loss adjustment itself.</p>
950	<p><b>Maximum single loss</b> Provided that the institution has assigned all its losses either to a business line listed in Article 317(4) table 2 CRR or the business line 'Corporate items' as referred to in Article 322(3) point (b) CRR, the maximum</p>







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	<p>The event ID is a row identifier and shall be unique for each row in the table.</p> <p>Where an internal ID is available, institutions shall provide the internal ID. Otherwise, the reported ID shall follow the numerical order 1, 2, 3, etc.</p>
020	<p><b>Date of Accounting</b>          Date of accounting means the date when a loss or reserve/provision against an operational risk loss was first recognized in the Profit and Loss statement.</p>
030	<p><b>Date of occurrence</b>          Date of occurrence is the date when the operational risk event happened or first began.</p>
040	<p><b>Date of discovery</b>          Date of discovery is the date on which the institution became aware of the operational risk event.</p>
050	<p><b>Event Type</b>          Event types as defined in Article 324 CRR</p>
060	<p><b>Gross loss</b>          Gross loss related to the event as defined for rows 020, 120 etc. of template C 17.01 above</p>
070	<p><b>Gross loss net of direct recoveries</b>          Gross loss related to the event as defined for rows 020, 120 etc. of template C 17.01 above net of direct recoveries pertinent to that loss event</p>
080 - 160	<p><b>Gross loss by business line</b>          The gross loss as reported in column 060 shall be allocated to the relevant business lines as defined in Articles 317 and 322 (3) point (b) CRR.</p>
170	<p><b>Legal Entity name</b>          Name of the legal entity as reported in column 010 of C 06.02 where the loss – or the greatest share of the loss, if several entities were affected – occurred.</p>
180	<p><b>Legal Entity ID</b>          LEI code of the legal entity as reported in column 025 of C 06.02 where the loss – or the greatest share of the loss, if several entities were affected – occurred.</p>
190	<p><b>Business Unit</b>          Business unit or corporate division of the institution where the loss – or the greatest</p>

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	<p>share of the loss if several business units or corporate divisions were affected – occurred.</p>
200	<p><b>Description</b>          Narrative description of the event, where necessary in an generalised or anonymised manner, which should comprise at least information about the event itself and information about the drivers or causes of the event, where known.]</p>

**Status:**

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EUR 2014 No. 680 may be subject to amendment by EU Exit Instruments made by both the [Prudential Regulation Authority](#) and the [Financial Conduct Authority](#) under powers set out in The Financial Regulators' Powers (Technical Standards etc.) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2018 (S.I. 2018/1115), regs. 2, 3, Sch. Pt. 4. These amendments are not currently available on legislation.gov.uk. Details of relevant amending instruments can be found on their website/s.