Changes to legislation: Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/585 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 28 May 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)EUR 2015 No. 585 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. (See end of Document for details) View outstanding changes

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/585 of 18 December 2014 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards for the specification of margin periods of risk (Text with EEA relevance)

COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2015/585

of 18 December 2014

supplementing Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards for the specification of margin periods of risk

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of 26 June 2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012⁽¹⁾, and in particular the fourth subparagraph of Article 304(5) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The framework for the calculation of margin periods of risk (MPORs) used to compute own funds requirements of clearing members for exposures to their clients should be suitable both for institutions using the internal model method (IMM) and for those using the standardised methods. It should also reflect changes in the market conditions in order to constitute a prudentially sound approach, without, at the same time, imposing an excessive operational burden on those institutions.
- (2) While the definition of liquidation periods used by central counterparties (CCPs) is not identical to the definition of MPORs used by clearing members for the purpose of calculating their own funds requirements for exposures to their clients, the former are nevertheless very similar to the latter from the point of view of their substance. Indeed, liquidation periods reflect changes in the market conditions and take into account closeout periods of contracts and transactions. CCPs' estimates of the liquidation periods should therefore serve as a proxy for the MPORs for the computation of own funds requirements of clearing members for exposures to their clients.
- (3) Using liquidation periods would also ensure comprehensive coverage of all types of products and transactions set out in Article 301(1) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 that are cleared by CCPs and would have the added benefit of not requiring updates to this Delegated Regulation every time a CCP would start clearing a new type of product or transaction.

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- (4) Unlike MPORs, liquidation periods disclosed by the CCPs sometimes include additional periods to allow for the novation of positions to a non-defaulting clearing member. Since those additional periods are specific to liquidation periods and do not reflect any difference in the risks being incurred by clearing members, they need not be added to the MPOR that institutions may use for the calculation of the own funds requirements for their exposures to a client when acting as clearing members.
- (5) In order to ensure that such estimates are subject to supervisory approval, only the liquidation periods estimated by qualifying central counterparties as defined in point 88 of Article 4(1) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 should be allowed to serve as proxies for the MPORs for the computation of own funds requirements of clearing members for exposures to their clients.
- (6) As the MPOR is aimed at capturing changes in the market value of a netting set of transactions during the time from the most recent exchange of collateral covering that netting set with a defaulting counterparty until the transactions are closed out and the resulting market risk is re-hedged, and as markets can be closed on certain calendar days, MPORs should be expressed in business days. This will ensure that the own funds requirement for those transactions fully reflects the risks that the institution is exposed to during the MPOR. It is therefore appropriate to provide that the MPOR floor to be used for the purposes of Article 304(3) Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 is equal to five business days, i.e. longer than the minimum of five days provided for in that Article. The MPOR floor would thus also be aligned with the provisions set out in Section 6 of Chapter 6 of Title II of Part Three of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 that cover the requirements for the use of the IMM.
- (7) In accordance with Article 304(3) and (4) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, the shorter MPORs that institutions may apply when calculating the own funds requirements for their exposures to a client are only applicable where institutions are acting as clearing members. Therefore rules on the MPORs that institutions may use under those provisions do not apply where institutions calculate own funds requirements for exposures to a client but are not acting as clearing members for those exposures. This is irrespective of whether such institutions apply the IMM or not, and irrespective of whether the relevant exposures to clients are centrally-cleared or not.
- (8) This Regulation is based on the draft regulatory technical standards submitted by the European Banking Authority to the Commission.
- (9) The European Banking Authority has conducted open public consultations on the draft regulatory technical standards on which this Regulation is based, analysed the potential related costs and benefits and requested the opinion of the Banking Stakeholder Group established in accordance with Article 37 of Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽²⁾,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

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Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C1 The "appropriate regulator" has power to make such provision as they consider appropriate by means of an instrument in writing to prevent, remedy or mitigate any failure of the provisions of this Regulation to operate effectively or any other deficiency arising from the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the EU, see The Financial Regulators' Powers (Technical Standards etc.) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2018 (S.I. 2018/1115), regs. 2, 3, Sch. Pt. 4 (with saving on IP completion day by S.I. 2019/680, regs. 1(2), 11; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1))
- C2 Regulation: power to modify conferred (11.7.2023) by Financial Services and Markets Act 2023 (c. 29), ss. 3, 86(3), Sch. 1 Pts. 1, 3; S.I. 2023/779, reg. 2(d)

Article 1

1 The margin periods of risk (MPORs) of a netting set that institutions may use for the purposes of Article 304(3) and (4) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 shall be determined in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article.

2 Where the relevant netting set includes transactions cleared with a qualifying central counterparty as defined in point 88 of Article 4(1) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, the MPORs that institutions may use shall be the longer of the following:

- a five business days;
- b the longest liquidation period of the contracts or transactions included in the netting set, as disclosed in accordance with point (b)(vi) of Article 10(1) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 153/2013⁽³⁾ by the qualifying central counterparty with which those contracts or transactions are cleared.

For the purposes of point (b) of the first subparagraph, where the liquidation period disclosed includes an additional period for the purpose of the novation of the positions to a non-defaulting clearing member, the period to be used by institutions as MPOR shall exclude that additional period.

3 Where the relevant netting set includes transactions not cleared with a qualifying central counterparty as defined in point 88 of Article 4(1) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, the MPORs that institutions may use shall be at least ten business days.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 18 December 2014.

For the Commission

The President

Jean-Claude JUNCKER

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(2) Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 establishing a European Supervisory Authority (European Banking Authority), amending Decision No 716/2009/EC and repealing Commission Decision 2009/78/EC (OJ L 331, 15.12.2010, p. 12).

(3) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 153/2013 of 19 December 2012 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards on requirements for central counterparties (OJ L 52, 23.2.2013, p. 41).

Changes to legislation:

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Changes and effects yet to be applied to :

Regulation revoked by 2023 c. 29 Sch. 1 Pt. 13

Changes and effects yet to be applied to the whole legislation item and associated provisions

Pt. 2 revoked by S.I. 2021/1078 reg. 13(2)(d) (This amendment not applied to legislation.gov.uk. The affected provision Pt. 2 (PRA) was modified by a non-legislative instrument (Technical Standards (Capital Requirements) (EU Exit) (No.3) Instrument 2019) and is not present in the text of the retained EU legislation on legislation.gov.uk. Details of the non-legislative modifications can be found on the Bank of England's website on the page entitled "The Bank of England's amendments to financial services legislation under the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018".)