



Vanguard Asset Services, Limited and subsidiaries
(together the “Vanguard UK consolidated group”)

Pillar 3 disclosures based on Vanguard UK’s
audited and consolidated financial statements
as at 31st December 2019

1) **Overview**

a) Introduction

The Vanguard UK consolidated group ('VCG') last published its Pillar 3 disclosures in 2019, based on the audited consolidated financial statements of VCG as at 31 December 2018. This document updates VCG's required disclosures now that the audited consolidated financial statements of VCG as at 31 December 2019 are available.

VCG is, as at the date of publication of this document, comprised:

Name of Company	Country of incorporation	Regulation	Principal activity
Vanguard Asset Services, Ltd. ('VAS')	England & Wales	Non-regulated entity	Provision of administration and other services to companies within VCG
Vanguard Asset Management, Ltd. ('VAM')	England & Wales	FCA	Portfolio management and distribution
Vanguard Investments UK, Limited ('VIUK')	England & Wales	FCA	UCITS Manco
Vanguard Investments Switzerland, GmbH ('VISG')	Switzerland	FINMA	Fund distribution
Vanguard UK Nominees Limited ('VUN')	England & Wales	Non-regulated entity	Dormant
Vanguard Pension Trustee UK Limited ('VPTUK')	England & Wales	Non-regulated entity	Dormant

This document sets out the Pillar 3 disclosures for VCG and is based on VCG's current Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process document (the 'ICAAP') formally adopted by the Boards of VAS, VAM, VCG and VIUK, and the Managing Officer of VISG.

b) Basis of consolidation

The consolidation of VCG's financial statements is based upon the inclusion of all entities controlled by VAS to 31 December each year. A list of all subsidiary undertakings controlled by VAS can be found in section 1(a) in this document. All subsidiaries are fully consolidated in the financial statements.

The consolidation for regulatory purposes is on the same basis as above.

There are no subsidiaries where actual own funds are less than the capital requirements as at 31st December 2019.

c) Purpose of disclosure

The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision published its set of rules on 16 December 2010, referred to as Basel III. Basel III includes the Basel II agreement as of 2004, which consists of 3 supplemental Pillars:

- **Pillar 1:** establishes the Capital Resources Requirement (the minimum capital requirement)
- **Pillar 2:** the process for assessing capital adequacy in relation to the actual risk profile and determining whether additional capital is required to cover these risks by the

firm's Board of Directors through the ICAAP and the subsequent regulator's Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process ('**SREP**').

- **Pillar 3:** Rules for the disclosure of risk and capital management, including capital adequacy. The purpose of Pillar 3 is to encourage market discipline by developing a set of disclosure requirements which will allow market participants to assess key pieces of information on a firm's capital, risk exposures and risk assessment process. The disclosures to be made public are for the benefit of the market.

The transposition of the Basel III framework into European law was done in two parts: publication of the Capital Requirements Directive IV ('**CRD IV**'/Directive 2013/36/EU) and the Capital Requirements Regulation ('**CRR**'/Regulation [EU] Nr. 575/2013). It was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 27 June 2013.

Pillar 3 was further implemented via a Prudential Sourcebook for Investment Firms ('**IFPRU**') designed to sit alongside the existing Prudential Sourcebook Banks, Building Societies and Investment Firms ('**BIPRU**') Sourcebook. In addition, CRR, Part Eight (Disclosure by Institutions) also applies to firms governed by CRD IV / CRR.

All disclosures in this document are based upon data and the rules in existence from 1 January 2014. As such they are made in accordance with BIPRU, IFPRU and CRR in combination as appropriate.

d) Basis of disclosure

The Pillar 3 disclosure process meets the Pillar 3 disclosure requirements contained in Articles 431 to 455 of CRR as well as FCA requirements set out in BIPRU and IFPRU. The disclosures included in this document relate to the VCG on a consolidated basis based on the consolidated statutory financial statements of the capital position of the group at a key point in time (usually the year-end), the risk management arrangements and approach as applied to the key risks identified. In terms of regulatory requirements and credit exposures these are backward not forward looking. All information in this report is disclosed in thousands of Pounds Sterling (GBP), unless otherwise specified.

e) Materiality

In accordance with Article 432 CRR and EBA/GL/2014/14, the Pillar 3 disclosure requirements permit a firm to omit required disclosures (other than stated in section 1(c) above) if it believes the information is immaterial. A disclosure is deemed to be material if the omission or misstatement of that information could change or influence the assessment or decision of a user relying on the information for the purposes of making economic decisions. This disclosure states where VCG has decided something meets this criterion it can therefore be omitted.

f) Publication

These disclosures will be made at least on an annual basis in accordance with Article 433 CRR. Publication is made available according to Article 434 CRR on Vanguard's website (<https://global.vanguard.com/documents/pillar3-disclosures.pdf>).

g) Other issues

Other than restrictions due to regulatory capital requirements on regulated entities, there is no current or foreseen material practical or legal impediments to the prompt transfer of capital resources or repayment of liabilities when due among VCG.

2) **Risk Management objectives and policies**

a) Governance

VCG is committed to implementing a good practice firm-wide governance and risk management framework appropriate to the size, nature and complexity of the business.

Under the Risk Management Framework, the Board of Directors of the companies in VCG (along with the Managing Officer of VISG) have the ultimate responsibility for managing and controlling risk within that entity and within the risk appetite of VCG as a whole.

To assist VCG in fulfilling its responsibilities, an organisational structure has been set up which reflects the nature of the risks across the business.

Responsibilities for managing risks are allocated according to the “three lines of defence” model as follows:

- Primary responsibility for managing risk rests with the business functions;
- Risk management and control functions (Legal & Compliance, European Risk and Risk Management Group); and
- The Internal Audit function has responsibility for providing the Boards of VAM, VIUK and VAS and the Managing Officer of VISG with assurance that the business operates effectively in managing its risks.

b) Risk Objectives and Risk Framework

VCG’s risk management objective is to safeguard client assets and those of VCG. VCG is committed to maintaining a strong risk management, control and compliance environment and so an appropriate risk management framework is in place to deliver this.

Risk in VCG is managed according to common principles and policies approved by the Board of Directors of each of VAS, VAM, VIUK and the Managing Officer of VISG. The following key principles are central to VCG’s risk management strategy:

- Align business strategy, critical objectives, capital management and risk management;
- Help Vanguard achieve its corporate mission and fulfil its pledge to clients; and
- Help secure its reputation as a reliable and trustworthy organisation.

VCG uses risk management tools and techniques to help employees identify situations where risks need to be managed. By employing the appropriate level of controls, VCG believes it can minimise the possibilities of the risk occurring in the first place.

Regular reports are made to the Board of each VCG entity so that the risk assessments continue to reflect the business undertaken by that entity and of VCG as a whole on an on-going basis.

c) Key Control Monitoring

VCG believes that an effective system of internal control is an essential element of good management and it has put in place procedures to appropriately control key risks within each entity’s risk appetite and the risk appetite of VCG as a whole. Independent and objective assessment and monitoring of key controls is an enterprise approach supported by areas such as Internal Audit (both locally and via a function supplied by The Vanguard Group Inc (‘VGP’)), Legal & Compliance, and Risk Management (and where necessary, with additional support from VGI).

d) Risk Reporting
Regular risk reporting, both quarterly and annual where applicable, through various different regular individual and consolidated reports are presented to the Board of Directors of VAS, VAM and VIUK (along with the Managing Officer of VISG) so that the risk assessments continue to accurately reflect the business undertaken by VCG on an on-going basis.

e) Policy
VCG has a Risk Framework with respect to key areas of risk to the firm. It also has a Code of Ethics (“**Code**”) and a Conduct Risk Policy which have been approved and adopted by the Board of Directors of VAS, VAM and VIUK and the Managing Officer of VISG. The Code applies to all personnel of VCG.

3) **Capital Resources**

VCG’s capital resources on a consolidated basis only comprise Common Equity Tier 1 capital, which is the highest ranking form of capital and includes permanent share capital, retained profits and reserves.

The own funds of VCG from the audited consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2019 are listed below:

Current Distribution of Capital	VCG (£’000)
Share capital, share premium and capital contribution	65,733
Retained earnings and accumulated other comprehensive income	44,952
Own funds:	110,685

A full reconciliation of own funds items to audited financial statements in accordance with Article 437(1) (a), at 31 December 2019 is disclosed in Appendix 1. The reconciliation includes all items that are included within or deducted from own funds.

Firms are required to disclose additional items on own funds in the transitional period for the four years ending 31 December 2019. A transitional own funds disclosure template and the alignment to the audited financial statements is included in Appendix 2.

Article 437(1) (b) requires disclosure of the main features of Common Equity Tier 1 instruments. The capital instruments’ main features template is attached in Appendix 3.

4) **Capital Adequacy**

VCG, and the entities which comprise VCG at an unconsolidated level, maintain sufficient Eligible Capital to meet UK regulatory requirements. In line with these requirements, VCG maintains the higher of Pillar 1 and Pillar 2 (ICAAP) capital requirements. The adequacy of the capital held by VCG, and the entities which comprise VCG at the unconsolidated level, is assessed on an ongoing basis as part of the ICAAP and is subject to formal approval by the Board of Directors of each of VAS, VAM and VIUK and the Managing Officer of VISG.

a) Basis Pillar 1 Capital Resources Requirement¹

VCG falls within the scope of CRD IV and is therefore required to hold own funds in excess of 8% of their total risk exposure amount (“TREA”). As a ‘limited licence’ firm, the TREA is the higher of the sum of credit and market risk, or fixed overhead

¹ Terms defined in the Glossary of the FCA’s Handbook of Rules and Guidance are capitalised

requirement ('FOR'). As VCG is categorised as a "limited licence" group, it is not required to calculate operational risk under Pillar 1.

b) Calculation of capital requirements

Vanguard UK Consolidation Group	
Summary of Consolidated Capital Resources Requirement	£'000's
Total Base Requirement	Not Applicable
Consolidated Credit Risk	114,765
Consolidated Market Risk	7,552
Consolidated Total Credit/Market Risk Requirement (A)	122,317
Consolidated Fixed Overhead Requirement (£'000) (B)	394,840
TREA (Higher of A and B)	394,840

In addition to the 8% requirement discussed above, VCG has an internal capital target set by the Board. In advance of any significant decisions being made, the impact these will have on the capital of VCG is fully assessed to ensure a suitable capital surplus is maintained.

The Board assesses the adequacy of its internal capital through its ICAAP. The ICAAP provides an on-going assessment of VCG's risk, how VCG intends to mitigate those risks and how much current and future capital is required.

c) Credit Risk

The components of this requirement in respect of credit risk are as follows:

Consolidated Credit Risk by Exposure Class	£'000
Institutions	43,829
Central Governments	8,277
Collective investment undertakings	4,657
Corporates	3,741
Other items	54,261
Total Consolidated Credit Risk Capital Component	114,765

d) Counterparty Credit Risk

VIUK has a low counterparty credit risk. Counterparty settlement risk is calculated using the mark to market approach. When acting as agent (counterparty) for client transactions, as VIUK does when acting as Authorised Corporate Director for certain UK domiciled funds, the firm is exposed to counterparty settlement risk if settlement is delayed for 3 business days or more after the settlement date ("SD") which is T+2. Counterparty credit risk is calculated as the exposure multiplied by the % factor.

e) Market Risk

Market risk is defined as the risk of loss arising from fluctuation in the values of, or income from, assets or arising from fluctuations in market factors.

The principal area of market risk that applies to firms such as those that form VCG is foreign exchange risk. Market risk for VCG is largely limited to fluctuations in foreign currencies as certain assets and liabilities are denominated in non-sterling currencies.

f) Other Key Risks

Reputation Risk

Reputation damage most often arises as an ancillary (but often the most potent) effect of the crystallisation of other risks. As Vanguard is a global brand, reputational risk is particularly important to it.

Business Risk

Business risk encompasses the exposure to uncertainty in the wider economic and competitive environment and the impact of that environment on VCG's ability to carry out its stated business plan. This risk is managed with a long-term focus, assisted by appropriate management oversight and a strong corporate governance framework.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is defined as the loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, and systems or from external influences. Examples of significant operational incidents which could arise are: financial crime and fraud, systems outage, financial and tax reporting, operational processing errors, crew litigation, physical damage and loss of premises, outsourcing provider failure, product and performance or fund valuation errors.

VCG's exposure to operational risk has been assessed using a number of approaches including the consideration of both internal incident history and publically available data on operational risk at other similar firms.

VCG also has a programme of insurance designed to reduce exposures to liabilities and to protect assets.

5) **Remuneration Disclosure**

In terms of primary legislation, VCG's remuneration policies and practices are governed by Articles 75 and 92-95 of the CRR; whilst VCG's remuneration disclosure is made in accordance with the requirements of Article 450 of CRD IV. This disclosure provides information regarding the remuneration policies and practices for staff identified in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 604/2014 which establishes qualitative and appropriate quantitative criteria to identify categories of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on the firm's risk profile.

Institutions are required to disclose certain information, regarding the remuneration policy and practices of the institution for those categories of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on its risk profile.

Article 450(2) requires firms to comply with CRR's remuneration disclosure rules in a manner that is proportionate to their size, internal organisation and the nature, scope and complexity of their activities ("the Proportionality Principle").

The FCA's General Guidance on Proportionality: The remuneration code (SYSC19A) clarifies that, as an IFPRU limited license group VCG should fall within Proportionality Level 3 and thus be able to avail itself fully of CRR's Proportionality Principle.

The PRA's Supervisory Statement LSS8/13, Remuneration Standards: The Application of Proportionality, outlines the precise disclosure obligation for firms that fall within Proportionality Level 3 – namely, compliance with CRR Article 450(1) (a), (b), (g) and

(h). All disclosures in this document are made on the basis of compliance with these elements of CRR Article 450.

An annual review of the firm's risk profile is conducted in order to determine the IFPRU Remuneration Code Staff population and a record is kept by VAM's Human Resources department.

The European Leadership Team ("ELT") oversees the remuneration of all European employees and this committee has provided recommendations as regards the European Remuneration Policy.

An evaluation is made of enterprise-wide performance of the VCG business on an annual basis and from a long-term perspective. This analysis: (i) takes into account the performance of each division based upon its success in meeting key initiatives and service excellence measures; and (ii) considers the degree to which divisional performance has resulted in client loyalty, profitable and balanced growth and superior fund performance. These results are then ultimately implemented by the ERC and the ERC oversees the amount of compensation paid to the employees of VCG in accordance with VCG's total rewards philosophy, which is to pay for performance.

VAM and VCG retain external third party consultants, as appropriate, to provide independent advice and guidance with remuneration.

The group is required to disclose quantitative remuneration information for its Code Staff population in a manner that is appropriate to its size, internal organisation and the nature, scope and complexity of its activities. The aggregate remuneration awarded for the 2019 performance year for the firm's Code Staff population as at 31 December 2019 was £15.5m, of which £11.4m was awarded to the firm's management body. The remuneration comprised base salary, variable remuneration in the form of monetary awards, long term incentive plans, pension contributions and benefits in kind in accordance with the rules.

VCG's remuneration programs emphasise enterprise-wide results, notwithstanding that it operates with distinct business areas/units. As a result of the limited number of Code Staff within VCG, VCG considers it appropriate to provide the aggregate quantitative information required across all Code Staff in order not to prejudice individuals with regard to the processing of personal data.

Balance sheet reconciliation as at 31 December 2019**Appendix 1**

	<i>VCG Balance Sheet in the Audited Financial Statements</i>	<i>VCG Own Funds Items</i>	<i>Cross reference to Appendix 2</i>
	£'000s	£'000s	
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	8,543		
Trade and other receivables	280		
Prepayments	372		
Right Of Use Asset	41,082		
Deferred tax asset	3,311		
	53,588		
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	108,568		
Prepayments	3,626		
Cash and cash equivalents	133,695		
	245,889		
Total assets	299,477		
Equity and liabilities			
Owners' equity			
Share capital	-	-	a
Capital contribution	5,200	5,200	b
Share premium	60,533	60,533	c
Retained earnings	44,711	44,711	d
Accumulated other comprehensive income	241	241	e
Total equity	110,685		
Liabilities			
Non-current liability			
Trade and other payables	7,962		
Provisions	2,777		
Lease Liability	42,947		
	53,686		
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	93,907		
Borrowings	34,883		
Income tax payable	2,172		
Lease Liability	4,144		
	135,106		
Total liabilities	188,792		
Total equity and liabilities	299,477		

Appendix 2

	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves	(A) Amount at disclosure date £000s	(B) Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 Article Reference	(C) Amounts subject to pre-regulation (EU) No 575/2013 treatment or prescribed residual amount of regulation (EU) No 575/2013 £000s	Cross-reference to Appendix 1
1	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves		26 (1), 27, 28, 29, EBA list 26 (3)		
	of which: Ordinary shares	60,533	EBA list 26 (3)		a+c
	of which: Instrument type 2		EBA list 26 (3)		
	of which: Instrument type 3		EBA list 26 (3)		
2	Retained earnings	44,711	26 (1) (c)		d
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves, to include unrealised gains and losses under the applicable accounting standards)	5,441	26 (1)		b+e
3a	Funds for general banking risk		26 (1) (f)		
4	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (3) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from CET1		486 (2)		
	Public sector capital injections grandfathered until 1 Jan 2018		483 (2)		
5	Minority Interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET1)		84, 479, 480		
5a	Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend		26 (2)		
6	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments	110,685			
	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments				
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)		34, 105		
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability)		36 (1) (b), 37, 472 (4)		
9	Empty Set in the EU				
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met) (negative amount)		36 (1) (c), 38, 472 (5)		
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges		33 (a)		
12	Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts		36 (1) (d), 40, 159, 472 (6)		
13	Any increase in equity that results from securitised assets (negative amount)		32 (1)		
14	Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing		33 (b)		
15	Defined-benefit pension fund assets (negative amount)		36 (1) (e), 41, 472 (7)		
16	Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own CET1 instruments (negative amount)		36 (1) (f), 42, 472 (8)		
17	Holdings of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)		36 (1) (g), 44, 472 (9)		
18	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above the 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)		36 (1) (h), 43, 45, 46, 49 (2) (3), 79, 472 (10)		
19	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)		36 (1) (i), 43, 45, 47, 48 (1) (b), 49 (1) to (3), 79, 470, 472 (11)		
20	Empty set in the EU				
20a	Exposure amount of the following items which qualify for a RW of 1250%, where the institution opts for the deduction alternative		36 (1) (k)		
20b	of which: qualifying holdings outside the financial sector (negative amount)		36 (1) (k) (i), 89 to 91		
20c	of which: securitisation positions (negative amount)		36 (1) (k) (ii), 243 (1) (b), 244 (1) (b), 258		
20d	of which: free deliveries		36 (1) (k) (iii), 379 (3)		
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in 38 (3) are met) (negative amount)		36 (1) (c), 38, 48 (1) (a), 470, 472 (5)		
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold (negative amount)		48 (1)		
23	of which: direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities		36 (1) (i), 48 (1) (b), 470, 472 (11)		
24	Empty set in the EU				
25	of which deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences		36 (1) (c), 38, 48 (1) (a), 470, 472 (5)		
25a	Losses for the current financial year (negative amount)		36 (1) (a), 472 (3)		
25b	Forseeable tax charges relating to CET1 items (negative amount)	-	36 (1) (l)		

26	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 in respect of amounts subject to pre-CRR treatment			
26a	Regulatory adjustments relating to unrealised gains and losses pursuant to Articles 467 and 468			
	Of which: ...filter for unrealised loss 1		467	
	Of which: ...filter for unrealised loss 2		467	
	Of which: ...filter for unrealised gain 1		468	
	Of which: ...filter for unrealised gain 2		468	
26b	Amount to be deducted from or added to Common Equity Tier 1 capital with regard to additional filters and deductions required pre CRR		481	
	Of which...		481	
27	Qualifying AT1 deductions that exceed the AT1 capital of the institution (negative amount)		36 (1) (j)	
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1 (CET1)			
29	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	110,685		
	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments			
30	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts		51, 52	
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards			
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards			
33	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (4) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from AT1		486 (3)	
	Public sector capital injections grandfathered until 1 January 2018		486 (3)	
34	Qualifying Tier 1 capital included in consolidated AT1 capital (including minority interests not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties		85, 86, 480	
35	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out		486 (3)	
36	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments	-		
	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments			
37	Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own AT1 Instruments (negative amount)		52 (1) (b), 56 (a), 57, 475 (2)	
38	Holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)		56 (b), 58, 475 (3)	
39	Direct and indirect holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above the 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)		56 (c), 59, 60, 79, 475 (4)	
40	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount above the 10% threshold net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)		56 (d), 59, 79, 475 (4)	
41	Regulatory adjustments applied to additional tier 1 in respect of amounts subject to pre-CRR treatment and transitional treatments subject to phase out as prescribed in Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (i.e. CRR residual amounts)			
41a	Residual amounts deducted from Additional Tier 1 capital with regard to deduction from Common Equity Tier 1 capital during the transitional period pursuant to article 472 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013		472, 472(3)(a), 472 (4), 472 (6), 472 (8) (a), 472 (9), 472 (10) (a), 472 (11) (a)	
	Of which items to be detailed line by line, e.g. Material net interim losses, intangibles, shortfall of provisions to expected losses etc			
41b	Residual amounts deducted from Additional Tier 1 capital with regard to deduction from Tier 2 capital during the transitional period pursuant to article 475 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013		477, 477 (3), 477 (4) (a)	
	Of which items to be detailed line by line, e.g. Reciprocal cross holdings in Tier 2 instruments, direct holdings of non-significant investments in the capital of other financial sector entities, etc			
41c	Amount to be deducted from or added to Additional Tier 1 capital with regard to additional filters and deductions required pre- CRR		467, 468, 481	
	Of which: ...possible filter for unrealised losses		467	
	Of which: ...possible filter for unrealised gains		468	
	Of which: ...		481	
42	Qualifying T2 deductions that exceed the T2 capital of the institution (negative amount)		56 (e)	
43	Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	-		
44	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	-		
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	110,685		
	Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments and provisions			
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts		62, 63	
47	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (5) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from T2		486 (4)	
	Public sector capital injections grandfathered until 1 January 2018		483 (4)	

48	Qualifying own funds instruments included in consolidated T2 capital (including minority interests and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties		87, 88, 480		
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out		486 (4)		
50	Credit risk adjustments		62 (c) & (d)		
51	Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments		-		
	Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments				
52	Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own T2 instruments and subordinated loans (negative amount)		63 (b) (i), 66 (a), 67, 477 (2)		
53	Holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)		66 (b), 68, 477 (3)		
54	Direct and indirect holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)		66 (c), 69, 70, 79, 477 (4)		
54a	Of which new holdings not subject to transitional arrangements				
54b	Of which holdings existing before 1 January 2013 and subject to transitional arrangements				
55	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)		66 (d), 69, 79, 477 (4)		
56	Regulatory adjustments applied to tier 2 in respect of amounts subject to pre-CRR treatment and transitional treatments subject to phase out as prescribed in Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (i.e. CRR residual amounts)				
56a	Residual amounts deducted from Tier 2 capital with regard to deduction from Common Equity Tier 1 capital during the transitional period pursuant to article 472 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013		472, 472(3)(a), 472 (4), 472 (6), 472 (8) (a), 472 (9), 472 (10) (a), 472 (11) (a)		
	Of which items to be detailed line by line, e.g. Material net interim losses, intangibles, shortfall of provisions to expected losses etc				
56b	Residual amounts deducted from Tier 2 capital with regard to deduction from Additional Tier 1 capital during the transitional period pursuant to article 475 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013		475, 475 (2) (a), 475 (3), 475 (4) (a)		
	Of which items to be detailed line by line, e.g. reciprocal cross holdings in at1 instruments, direct holdings of non significant investments in the capital of other financial sector entities, etc				
56c	Amount to be deducted from or added to Tier 2 capital with regard to additional filters and deductions required pre CRR		467, 468, 481		
	Of which: ...possible filter for unrealised losses		467		
	Of which: ...possible filter for unrealised gains		468		
	Of which: ...		481		
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital		-		
58	Tier 2 (T2) capital		-		
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	110,685			
59a	Risk weighted assets in respect of amounts subject to pre-CRR treatment and transitional treatments subject to phase out as prescribed in Regulation (EU) No 575/2013(i.e. CRR residual amounts)				
	Of which: ...items not deducted from CET1 (Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 residual amounts) (items to be detailed line by line, e.g. Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability net of related tax liability, indirect holdings of own CET1, etc)		472, 472 (5), 472 (8) (b), 472 (10) (b), 472 (11) (b)		
	Of which: ...items not deducted from AT1 items (Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 residual amounts) (items to be detailed line by line, e.g. Reciprocal cross holdings in T2 instruments, direct holdings of non-significant investments in the capital of other financial sector entities, etc)		475, 475 (2) (b), 475 (2) (c), 475 (4) (b)		
	Items not deducted from T2 items (Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 residual amounts) (items to be detailed line by line, e.g. Indirect holdings of own t2 instruments, indirect holdings of non significant investments in the capital of other financial sector entities, indirect holdings of significant investments in the capital of other financial sector entities etc)		477, 477 (2) (b), 477 (2) (c), 477 (4) (b)		
60	Total risk weighted assets	394,840			
	Capital ratios and buffers				
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	28.03%	92 (2) (a), 465		
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	28.03%	92 (2) (b), 465		
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	28.03%	92 (2) (c)		
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (CET1 requirement in accordance with article 92 (1) (a) plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements, plus systemic risk buffer, plus the systemically important institution buffer (G-SII or O-SII buffer), expressed as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	N/A	CRD 128, 129, 130		

68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	N/A	CRD 128		
	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)				
72	Direct and indirect holdings of the capital of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)		36 (1) (h), 45, 46, 472 (10) 56 (c), 59, 60, 475 (4) 66 (c), 69, 70, 477 (4)		
73	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)		36 (1) (i), 45, 48, 470, 472 (11)		
74	Empty Set in the EU				
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 10% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met)		36 (1) (c), 38, 48, 470, 472 (5) Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2		
76	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to standardized approach (prior to the application of the cap)		62		
77	Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under standardised approach		62		
78	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to the application of the cap)		62		
79	Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach		62		
	Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2013 and 1 Jan 2022)				
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements		484 (3), 486 (2) & (5)		
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)		484 (3), 486 (2) & (5)		
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements		484 (4), 486 (3) & (5)		
83	excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)		484 (4), 486 (3) & (5)		
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements		484 (5), 486 (4) & (5)		
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)		484 (5), 486 (4) & (5)		

