

### S.37.01. – Risk concentration (RC)

This Annex contains additional instructions in relation to the templates included in Annex I of this Regulation. The first column of the next table identifies the items to be reported by identifying the columns and lines as showed in the template in Annex I.

This annex relates to annual submission of information for groups.

This template shall include all significant risk concentrations between entities in scope of group supervision and third parties, irrespective of the choice of calculation method or whether sectoral solvency rules have been used for the purposes of the group solvency calculation.

The aim is to list the most important exposure (net maximum exposure) by counterparty (group or/and entity) outside the scope of the re/insurance group (maximum exposure per contract and if a reinsurer fails; off balance sheet risk concentration). It can be understood as the maximum possible exposure on a contractual basis and not necessarily be reflected on the balance sheet, but not taking into account any risk mitigation instruments or techniques. Thresholds can be fixed by the group supervisor after consulting the group itself and the college.

	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
C0010 (A2)	Name of the counterparty of the Group	This is the name of the (external) counterparty of the group.
C0020	Identification code of the counterparty of the Group	The unique identification code attached to the investor/buyer/transferee by this order of priority if existent: - Legal Entity Identifier (LEI); - Specific code  Specific code: - For EEA insurance and reinsurance undertakings and other EEA regulated undertakings within the group: 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 group, identification code will be provided by the group. When allocating an identification code to each non-EEA or non-regulated undertaking, the group shall comply with the following format in a consistent manner: identification code of the parent undertaking + ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code of the country of the undertaking + 5 digits
C0030	ID code type of the counterparty of the Group	Identification of the code used in item "Identification code of the counterparty of the Group": 1 - LEI 2 - Specific code
C0040 (A4)	Country of exposure (closed list)	Identify the ISO Code (3166-1 alpha-2) of country from which the exposure comes from. If there is an issuer of for example an entity, this is the country where the headquarter of the entity issuer is located.

C0050 (A3)	Nature of exposure	<p>Description of the type of exposure. Derivatives and collaterals are also to be included as well as exposures to sovereign counterparties. If there is more than one type of exposure per counterparty, separate entries have to be reported in separate lines. The following close list shall be used::</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 - Assets – Bonds</li> <li>2 - Assets – Equity</li> <li>3 - Assets - reinsurance</li> <li>4 - Assets – others</li> <li>5 - Liabilities – insurance</li> <li>6 - Liabilities – loans</li> <li>7 - Liabilities – debts</li> <li>8 - Liabilities – others</li> <li>9 - Off-balance-sheet</li> </ol> <p>Derivatives shall be reported net of collateral.</p>
C0060 (A5)	Identification code of the exposure	<p>Exposure ID code using the following priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ISO 6166 code of ISIN when available</li> <li>- Other recognised codes (e.g.: CUSIP, Bloomberg Ticker, Reuters RIC)</li> <li>- Code attributed by the undertaking, when the options above are not available. This code must be consistent over time.</li> </ul>
C0070 (A6)	identification code Type	<p>Type of ID Code used for the “Asset ID Code” item. One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 - ISO 6166 for ISIN code</li> <li>2 - CUSIP (The Committee on Uniform Securities Identification Procedures number assigned by the CUSIP Service Bureau for U.S. and Canadian companies)</li> <li>3 - SEDOL (Stock Exchange Daily Official List for the London Stock Exchange)</li> <li>4 - WRT (Wertpapier Kenn-Number, the alphanumeric German identification number)</li> <li>5 - Bloomberg Ticker (Bloomberg letters code that identify a company's securities)</li> <li>6 - BBGID (The Bloomberg Global ID)</li> <li>7 - Reuters RIC (Reuters instrument code)</li> <li>8 - Other code by members of the Association of National Numbering Agencies</li> <li>9 - Code attributed by the undertaking</li> </ol>
C0080 (A7)	External rating	<p>Rating of the exposure at the reporting reference date issued by the nominated credit assessment institution (ECAI).</p>
C0090 (A8)	Nominated ECAI	<p>Identify the credit assessment institution (ECAI) giving the external rating.</p>
C0100 (A9)	Sector	<p>Identify the economic sector of issuer based on the latest version of NACE code. The letter reference of the NACE code identifying the Section shall be used as a minimum for identifying sectors (e.g. ‘A’ or ‘A0111’ would be acceptable) except for the NACE relating to Financial and Insurance activities, for which the letter identifying the Section followed by the 4 digits code for the class shall be used (e.g. ‘K6411’).</p>
C0110 (A10)	Group entity subject to the exposure	<p>List of all involved entities of the group in the exposure. It concerns all entities and for each entity a separate entry has to be reported. If more than one entity of the group is involved, for</p>

		each entity a separate line is necessary.
C0120 (A11)	Identification code of the group entity	<p>The unique identification code as reported in S.32.01.</p> <p>Identification code by this order of priority if existent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Legal Entity Identifier (LEI);</li> <li>- Specific code</li> </ul> <p>Specific code:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For EEA insurance and reinsurance undertakings and other EEA regulated undertakings within the group: identification code used in the local market, attributed by the undertaking's competent supervisory authority;</li> <li>- For non-EEA undertakings and non-regulated undertakings within the group, identification code will be provided by the group. When allocating an identification code to each non-EEA or non-regulated undertaking, the group shall comply with the following format in a consistent manner: identification code of the parent undertaking + ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code of the country of the undertaking + 5 digits</li> </ul>
C0130 (A12)	Maturity (asset side) / Validity (liability side)	Identify the ISO 8601 (yyyy-mm-dd) code of the maturity date of assets and the validity date of liabilities. A fixed date shall be indicated for the maturity date of assets and for the validity date of liabilities which shall be understood as a contractual termination date or the last projected cash flow point depending on which is the earlier of both.
C0140 (A13)	Solvency II value of the exposure	Solvency II value of the exposure as of the reporting date, if available. The Solvency II value of the exposure is the value calculated under Solvency II-rules (e.g. Art. 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC). It is also applicable for reinsurance contracts.
C0150 (A14)	Currency	Identify the ISO 4217 alphabetic code of the currency of the group.
C0160 (A15)	Net Maximum exposure	<p>Net maximum exposure towards a single counterparty, where the asset and liabilities due from and to a single counterparty are netted off to define the total net maximum exposure. The net maximum exposure measures the market direction towards a single counterparty and is defined as: Long exposure + short exposure (in contrary to a gross maximum exposure which is not requested here (=long exposure + absolute value of short exposure)). No account shall be taken of any risk mitigation instruments or techniques when determining this item.</p> <p>The maximum exposure refers to the contractual maximum exposure to a counterparty which may not necessarily be reflected on the balance sheet that represents the best estimate of a liability or market value of the asset. Moreover, these contractual maximum exposures may not be readily available in the IT system and firms may need to refer to the underlying contracts to find the relevant information.</p> <p>It is in respect of all exposures including reinsurance. Examples of such contractual maximums include caps in the reinsurance contracts or limits on how much can be paid on a particular policy or a group of policies.</p>

C0170 (A16)	Maximum amount to be paid by the reinsurer	Only applicable if the exposure is “reinsurance”: In the case the reinsurer has to pay resulting from a reinsurance contract, this is the maximum amount to be payable to the contract party by the reinsurer taking into account the specificities of the reinsurance contract.
C0180 (A17)	Ceded Technical Provisions	Only applicable if the exposure is “reinsurance”. Technical Provisions in case they are ceded.
C0190 (A18)	Impact on: Assets / Liabilities / Off Balance Sheet	Indicate if the exposure affects the asset side of the balance sheet or the liability side or if the exposure is off balance sheet. For off-balance sheet exposures, it shall be indicated whether this is a contingent asset or liability. The following close list shall be used: 1 - Asset side, 2 - Liability side, 3 - Off Balance Sheet (contingent asset), 4 - Off Balance Sheet (contingent liability)