	Comments Template on Proposal for Quantitative Reporting Templates for Financial Stability Purposes	Deadline 20 February 2012
Name of Company: HSBC Securities Services		
Disclosure of comments:	Please indicate if your comments should be treated as confidential:	Public
	Please follow the following instructions for filling in the template:	
	⇒ <u>Do not change the numbering</u> in the column "reference"; if you change numbering, your comment cannot be processed by our IT tool	
	⇒ Leave the last column empty.	
	⇒ Please fill in your comment in the relevant row. If you have <u>no comment</u> on a paragraph or a cell, keep the row <u>empty</u> .	
	⇒ Our IT tool does not allow processing of comments which do not refer to the specific numbers below.	
	 In spreadsheets & LOGs, certain cell number may seem like they are missing (ex : going directly from cell B1 to cell B3); this is normal, as they may refer to a previously existing cell that has been deleted during informal consultations, and cell numberings have not been changed for interal consistency purposes 	
	 If your comment refers to multiple cells or paragraphs, please insert your comment at the first relevant paragraph and mention in your comment to which other cells or paragraphs this also applies. 	
	 If your comment refers to subparagraphs or specific cells within a group, please indicate this in the comment itself. 	
	Please send the completed template, in Word Format, to	
	$\underline{\text{cp-}011@eiopa.europa.eu}. \ \text{Our IT tool does not allow processing of any other formats}.$	
	The numbering of the paragraphs refers to this Consultation Paper, the numbering of cells refers to the <u>accompanying spreadsheets and LOGs.</u>	

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Reference	Comment	
General Comment	The objectives of raising this feedback are to: 1) Highlight areas of asset data inconsistency, and shortfalls in required asset data content, that we anticipate will need to be resolved if Solvency II reporting is to achieve the regulatory objectives. 2) To suggest proposals to overcome these specific data content challenges and to provide lead time for the shortfalls to be resolved. 3) Prevent the expense and delays that would result from subsequent re-design or rebuild of the asset data content infrastructure in support of Solvency II. 4) Avoid unnecessary costs to the industry by supplying market data only from those sources that are necessary and appropriate to achieve the regulatory objectives. Background Third Party Administrators (TPAs) have responsibilities for managing the asset data content on behalf of Insurance firms (along with the rest of the buy-side including Fund Managers, Pension funds and Hedge funds). Many large Insurance firms have outsourced their Fund Administration to TPAs. Data consistency between TPAs needs to be addressed for some specific gaps and differences relating to data content. For example where an Insurer has their assets administered by more than one TPA the data within Solvency II reports and results needs to be consistent. There is also potential that data supplied by TPAs in QRTs (Pillar 3) could be used within Internal/Standard models (Pillar 1). The future crossover of the resulting data content to Pension Funds and also other regulations (e.g. AIFMD, MIFIR, FATCA, UCITS) provides additional impetus to get these areas of data content standardised and agreed.	

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Technical Annex		
FS 1 - A1		
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FS 1 – A5			
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FS 1 – A7			
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The Solvency II requirement is to have "Issuer/Counterparty" and their respective "Ultimate Parent" and an "Issuer code" to identify them by (specified in QRTs as Issuer Name, Issuer Group (Code), Counterparty ID and Counterparty Group (Code)). Solvency II reporting represents the first occasion when Issuer data is included in industry-wide (cross-organisation, cross-jurisdiction) regulatory reporting. Currently each firm manages the data on a micro'illo basis using one of four data vendors. As a result there are differences and inconsistencies that have not been exposed previously I ssuer information must be consistent across all Solvency II reporting from all firms and all countries because otherwise any analysis of systemic risk, at an aggregate level, would not be accurate and the data differences could not be detected easily. The challenge is that the existing Issuer data vendor sources produce different results for issuer and ultimate parent data for the same securities. This means that firms may generate different Solvency II reporting results for the same security unless the different data vendor sources converge fully to become 100% consistent before the January 2014 live date. The error rate, based on a sample of 22 held securities in two very large holding companies, ranged between 5% and 18% for Issuer data and between 9% and 41% for Ultimate Parent data. We believe these differences could result in material differences to Solvency II reports and results. Initial analysis indicates that although the data vendors have quite different structures and sources, most of the data content consistency required for Issuer and Ultimate Parent data could be achieved through more rigorous and consistent data cleansing (by the data vendors) as opposed to structural changes. The LEI (Legal Entity Identifier) that is being delivered via Dodd Frank could serve to engender some convergence of issuer data between vendors over time however the definition of the hierarchy linkage between issuer and ultimate parent	

Proposal: • A consistent quality standard for Issuer data needs to be stipulated for Solvency II in order to meet the data quality requirements of completeness, accuracy and appropriateness. It will be necessary for all existing data vendors to provide data content that is identical and standardised in order to become Solvency II compliant. Assets - D1Q- cell A9 (list) Assets - D1Q- cell A10 (list) Assets - D1Q- cell A11 (list) Assets - D1Q- cell A12 (list) Assets - D1Q- cell A13 (list) Comments below for Assets - D1Q - cell A15, also relate to Assets - D2O - cell A11 We believe that a consistent Complementary Identification Code (CIC) is essential to ensure greater harmonisation and transparency, and reduce risk. Accurate cross-country analysis for EIOPA will only be possible if all assets are reported using the identical CIC. If the CIC is not consistent across the industry then consolidating information will be extremely challenging and require significant effort and Judgement to accurately reconcile and aggregate. An existing precedent is the CFI (Classification of Financial instruments - ISO 10962) which uses a similar formula to the CIC but delivers inconsistent results because the codes are sourced from three numbering agencies that are able to make their own differing interpretations for the same asset. CIC uses a very similar formula to the CFI so the same inconsistency will be inevitable unless a single central global numbering		Comments Template on Proposal for Quantitative Reporting Templates for Financial Stability Purposes	Deadline 20 February 2012
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Assets - D1Q- cell A12 (list) Comments below for Assets - D1Q - cell A15, also relate to Assets - D2O - cell A11 We believe that a consistent Complementary Identification Code (CIC) is essential to ensure greater harmonisation and transparency, and reduce risk. Accurate cross-country analysis for EIOPA will only be possible if all assets are reported using the identical CIC. If the CIC is not consistent across the industry then consolidating information will be extremely challenging and require significant effort and judgement to accurately reconcile and aggregate. An existing precedent is the CFI (Classification of Financial instruments - ISO 10962) which uses a similar formula to the CIC but delivers inconsistent results because the codes are sourced from three numbering agencies that are able to make their own differing interpretations for the same asset. CIC uses a very similar formula to the CFI so the same inconsistency will be inevitable unless a single central global numbering	Assets - D1Q- cell A10 (list)		
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Assets – D2O – cell A11 We believe that a consistent Complementary Identification Code (CIC) is essential to ensure greater harmonisation and transparency, and reduce risk. Accurate crosscountry analysis for EIOPA will only be possible if all assets are reported using the identical CIC. If the CIC is not consistent across the industry then consolidating information will be extremely challenging and require significant effort and judgement to accurately reconcile and aggregate. An existing precedent is the CFI (Classification of Financial instruments - ISO 10962) which uses a similar formula to the CIC but delivers inconsistent results because the codes are sourced from three numbering agencies that are able to make their own differing interpretations for the same asset. CIC uses a very similar formula to the CFI so the same inconsistency will be inevitable unless a single central global numbering	Assets - D1Q- cell A13 (list)		
CIC administration and assignment will be a much more complex task than for ISIN/Sedol/Valoren codes because the CIC requires detailed assessment of the type of instrument. There are likely to be different categories of CIC e.g.		Assets – D2O – cell A11 We believe that a consistent Complementary Identification Code (CIC) is essential to ensure greater harmonisation and transparency, and reduce risk. Accurate crosscountry analysis for EIOPA will only be possible if all assets are reported using the identical CIC. If the CIC is not consistent across the industry then consolidating information will be extremely challenging and require significant effort and judgement to accurately reconcile and aggregate. An existing precedent is the CFI (Classification of Financial instruments - ISO 10962) which uses a similar formula to the CIC but delivers inconsistent results because the codes are sourced from three numbering agencies that are able to make their own differing interpretations for the same asset. CIC uses a very similar formula to the CFI so the same inconsistency will be inevitable unless a single central global numbering agency can be appointed. CIC administration and assignment will be a much more complex task than for ISIN/Sedol/Valoren codes because the CIC requires detailed assessment of the type of	

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	i) possible to assign centrally by numbering agency (market assets such as equity, bond, exchange traded derivatives and new CCPs for OTC derivatives); ii) might require additional information from Fund Manager to numbering agency (Collective Funds); iii) makes no sense to manage centrally (e.g. bi-lateral OTC derivatives, segregated funds)	
	A uniform code for identifying securities would appear to be within the objectives of Solvency II, since it would help to draw comparisons and to identify cases where specific insurance groups had significant risk exposures. It could also help to identify risk exposures from investments within Europe as a whole, which is relevant to financial stability.	
	In order for any proposed standardisation to be effective our view is:	
	 It will be necessary for EIOPA or The European Commission to create or appoint a numbering agent for CIC, and enforce the use of the identical code for all firms. A single global numbering agency would also need to be appointed so that there are consistent CICs for each asset that can be distributed identically. Cross-referencing to ISIN codes would provide the means to deliver the accuracy and data integrity within Solvency II data reporting systems. 	
	We would be grateful for clarification from EIOPA on whether they expect CIC to be consistent across the industry, in order to achieve the required results.	
Assets - D1Q- cell A16 (list)	The state of the s	
	Comments below for Assets – D1Q – cell A17, also relate to Assets – D1Q – cell A18 Assets – D2O – cell A34 Assets – D2O – cell A35	
Assets - D1Q- cell A17 (list)	The Credit Ratings requirement for Solvency II state: "An insurance or reinsurance undertaking shall nominate one or more ECAI (External Credit Assessment Institutions) to be used for the determination of the different parameters to derive the	

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	capital requirements of the various modules of the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) standard formula". There is a cost consideration because all organisations involved in the Solvency II data content process (Insurance firms, Fund Managers and Third Party Administrators) will each require licenses with the credit ratings supplier(s) used. The EIOPA guidance does not specifically state whether long term ratings (trend) or short term ratings (snapshot) should be used but since long term ratings are used much more commonly we be believe they should apply.	
Assets - D1Q- cell A18 (list)		
Assets - D1Q- cell A20 (list)		
Assets - D1Q- cell A22 (list)		
Assets - D1Q- cell A23 (list)		
	Comments below for Assets – D1Q – cell A24, also relate to Assets – D2O – cell A29	
	When valuing assets under Solvency II it is necessary to specify whether a mark-to-market or a mark-to-model methodology has been used.	
	Proposal	
	The Solvency II definitions should be consistent with the IFRS / FASB definitions. The existing IFRS7/FASB157 level 1, level 2 and level 3 classifications for instrument pricing were introduced during the last three years as international accounting standards and are already in use extensively for regulatory reporting for the Insurance industry. For example level 1 could be mapped to "Mark to Market" and levels 2 and 3	
Assets - D1Q- cell A24 (list)	to Mark to Model".	
Assets - D1Q- cell A25 (list)		
Assets - D1Q- cell A26 (list)		
Assets - D1Q- cell A28 (list)		
Assets - D1Q- cell A30 (list)		

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Assets - D2O- cell A1		
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Assets - D2O- cell A3		
Assets - D2O- cell A4		
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Assets - D2O- cell A6		
Assets - D2O- cell A7		
Assets - D2O- cell A8		
Assets - D2O- cell A9		
Assets - D2O- cell A10		
Assets - D2O- cell A11		
Assets - D2O- cell A13		
Assets - D2O- cell A14		
Assets - D2O- cell A15		
Assets - D2O- cell A16		
Assets - D2O- cell A17		
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Assets - D2O- cell A25		
Assets - D2O- cell A26		
Assets - D2O- cell A27		
Assets - D2O- cell A28		

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Assets - D2O- cell A29		
Assets - D2O- cell A31		
	We would like some further clarification around 'Maximum loss under unwinding event'	
Assets - D2O- cell A32	Is this the pre-defined loss which is likely to occur on the occurrence of an unwinding event or is this the difference between pre-defined loss minus actual loss made on the event?	
Assets - D20- cell A33	event :	
Assets - D2O- cell A34		
Assets - D2O- cell A35		
Assets - D3- cell A1		
Assets - D3- cell A3		
Assets - D3- cell A4		
Assets - D3- cell A6		
Assets - D3- cell A7		
Assets - D3- cell A8		
Assets - D3- cell A15		
	Comments below for Assets – D4 – cell A1, also relate to Assets – D4 – cell A2 Assets – D4 – cell A3 Assets – D4 – cell A4 Assets – D4 – cell A5 Assets – D4 – cell A6 Assets – D4 – cell A7 Assets – D4 – cell A8	
Assets - D4- cell A1	This also refers to Under Solvency II, look-through data is required to be provided by the insurance firm to regulators quarterly (5 weeks after quarter end) and annually (14 weeks after year end) as follows:	

	emplate on Proposal for nplates for Financial Stability Purposes	Deadline 20 February 2012
or foreign). For funds of funds, to perf that all material risk is captured; - Mandate (M): for collective investme to use the mandate as a reference;	ies, main geographical zones and currency (local orm as many iterations as necessary to ensure nt schemes that are not sufficiently transparent, "global equity" (if fund invests only in EEA or	
distributed on a limited scale bi-latera • The source of the look-through organisations 'away' from the insurance pooled funds. The number of organisations many of which will be far removed fro • The fragmented source of look and appropriateness of the final comp • Investment managers do not point breaches their strict disclosure rules amongst investment managers. • Investment managers will need.	ime delayed by several months and is ly using templates. data can be three or more administrative se firm, for example funds holding collectives or tions involved in sourcing the look-through data, in the top level insurance firm. through data puts the accuracy, completeness	
data for collectives, the insurance firm CIC across all assets for Pillar 3 report	er concerns relating to disclosure of look-through (or elected TPA) could aggregate holdings by ing. For Pillar 1 for some (but not necessarily through constituents and holdings is likely to	

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	 To address concerns relating to obtaining look-through data in a timely manner, consider the use of a proxy, such as the benchmark for a collective (relevant to public indexes for non synthetic funds), in the case of the holding in the collective not being material to the insurance firm's overall assets (consistent with the Mandate method). For Solvency II purposes this information will need industrial scale and systematic (but tightly controlled) dissemination using data vendor solutions. Vended solutions will need to be created from scratch. 	
Assets - D4- cell A2		
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Assets - D5- cell A12		

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Assets - D5- cell A13		
Assets - D5- cell A14		
TP - F1Q- cell A1		
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TP - F1Q- cell A6		
TP - F1Q- cell A7		
TP - F1Q- cell A9		
TP - F1Q- cell A10		
TP - F1Q- cell A12		
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TP - F1Q- cell C1		

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TP - F1Q- cell C2		
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TP - F1Q- cell C6		
TP - F1Q- cell C7		
TP - F1Q- cell B9		
TP - F1Q- cell C10		
TP - F1Q- cell C11		
TP - F1Q- cell C12		
TP - F1Q- cell C13		
TP - F1Q- cell C14		
TP - F1Q- cell E1		
TP - F1Q- cell E2		
TP - F1Q- cell E4		
TP - F1Q- cell E6		
TP - F1Q- cell E7		
TP - F1Q- cell E9		
TP - F1Q- cell E10		
TP - F1Q- cell E12		
TP - F1Q- cell E13		
TP - F1Q- cell E14		
TP - F3- cell A21		
TP - F3- cell A30		
TP - E1Q- cell A11		
TP -E1Q- cell B11		

	Comments Template on Proposal for Quantitative Reporting Templates for Financial Stability Purposes	Deadline 20 February 2012
TP -E1Q- cell C11		
TP - E1Q- cell D11		
TP -E1Q- cell E11		
TP -E1Q- cell F11		
TP - E1Q- cell G11		
TP -E1Q- cell H11		
TP -E1Q- cell I11		
TP - E1Q- cell L11		
TP -E1Q- cell M11		
TP -E1Q- cell N11		
TP - E1Q- cell P11		
TP - E1Q- cell P11		
TP -E1Q- cell Q11		
TP - E1Q- cell R11		
TP - E1Q- cell Q11		
TP - E1Q- cell A12		
TP -E1Q- cell B12		
TP -E1Q- cell C12		
TP - E1Q- cell D12		
TP -E1Q- cell E12		
TP -E1Q- cell F12		
TP - E1Q- cell G12		
TP -E1Q- cell H12		
TP -E1Q- cell I12		
TP - E1Q- cell L12		
TP -E1Q- cell M12		

	Comments Template on Proposal for Quantitative Reporting Templates for Financial Stability Purposes	Deadline 20 February 2012
TP -E1Q- cell N12		
TP - E1Q- cell O12		
TP - E1Q- cell P12		
TP -E1Q- cell Q12		
TP - E1Q- cell R12		
TP - E1Q- cell Q12		
TP - E1Q- cell A13		
TP -E1Q- cell B13		
TP -E1Q- cell C13		
TP - E1Q- cell D13		
TP -E1Q- cell E13		
TP -E1Q- cell F13		
TP - E1Q- cell G13		
TP -E1Q- cell H13		
TP -E1Q- cell I13		
TP - E1Q- cell L13		
TP -E1Q- cell M13		
TP -E1Q- cell N13		
TP - E1Q- cell O13		
TP - E1Q- cell P13		
TP -E1Q- cell Q13		
TP - E1Q- cell R13		
TP - E1Q- cell Q13		
Re - J2- cell H1		
Re - J2- cell X1		
Re - J2- cell Y1		

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Re - J2- cell AG1		
Re - J2- cell AP1		
Re - J3- cell B1		
Re - J3- cell N1		
Re - J3- cell O1		
Re - J3- cell S1		