subsidiary institutions or another subsidiary of its parent institutions or parent financial holding company that fulfil ~~each~~ **one** of the following conditions:

~~(a) they are not issued by the institution itself or its parent or subsidiary institutions or another subsidiary of its parent institutions or parent financial holding company;~~

(a ~~b~~) they are eligible collateral ~~in normal times for intraday liquidity needs and overnight liquidity facilities of~~ **to** a central bank ~~in a Member State or if the liquid assets are held to meet liquidity outflows in the currency of a third country, of the central bank of that third country~~;

~~(c) their price can be determined by a formula that is easy to calculate based on publicly available inputs and does not depend on strong assumptions as is typically the case for structured or exotic products;~~

~~(d) they are listed on a recognised exchange;~~

(b ~~e~~) they are tradable on active outright sale or repurchase agreement markets with a large and diverse number of market participants, a high trading volume, and market breadth and depth.

~~The condition in point (b) shall not apply in case of liquid assets held to meet liquidity outflows in a currency in which there is an extremely narrow definition of central bank eligibility.~~ In case of currencies of third countries, ~~this~~ exception ~~shall apply and only~~ **may** apply if the competent authorities of the third country apply the same exception and the third country has comparable reporting requirements in place.

4. EBA shall develop draft implementing technical standards listing the currencies which meet the conditions referred to in the paragraph 3.

EBA shall submit those draft technical standards to the Commission by 1 January 2013.

Power is conferred on the Commission to adopt the implementing technical standards referred to in the first subparagraph in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 15 of Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010.

Before the entry into force of the technical standards referred to in the previous subparagraph, institutions may continue to apply the treatment set out in the first subparagraph, where the competent authorities have applied that treatment before 1 January 2013.

5. Shares or units in CIUs may be treated as liquid assets up to an absolute amount of 250 million EUR provided that the requirements in Article 127(3) are met and that the CIU, apart from derivatives to mitigate interest rate or credit risk, only invests in liquid assets.

6. Assets managed within a portfolio management services provided by central institutions or specialized service providers within an institutional protection may be treated as liquid assets provided that they would not qualify as liquid assets according to par. 3.

7 ~~6~~. Where a liquid asset ceases to be eligible for paragraph 1, an institution may nevertheless continue to consider it a liquid asset for an additional period of ~~30 calendar days~~ **1 month rolling**.

Article 405
Operational requirements for holdings of liquid assets

The institution shall only report as liquid assets those holdings of liquid assets that meet the following conditions:

~~(a) they are appropriately diversified;~~

(a ~~b~~) not less than ~~60%~~ **[40%]** of the liquid assets that the institution reports are assets referred to under points (a) to (c) of Article 404(1). Such assets owed and due or callable within ~~30 calendar days~~ **1 month rolling** shall not count towards the ~~60%~~ **40%** unless the assets have been obtained against collateral that also qualifies under points (a) to (c) of Article 404(1);

(b) not less than [75%] of the liquid assets that the institution reports are assets meeting criterion 404(3)(b)

(c) they are legally and practically readily available at any time during the next ~~30 days~~ **1 month rolling** to be liquidated ~~via outright sale or repurchase agreements~~ in order to meet obligations coming due. Liquid assets referred to in point (c) of Article 404 which are held in third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies shall be considered available only to the extent that they correspond to outflows in the third country or currency in question;

(d) the liquid assets are controlled by a liquidity management function;

(e) a portion of the liquid assets **as defined in Article 404(3)(b)** is periodically and at least annually liquidated via outright sale or repurchase agreements for the following purposes:

(i) to test the access to the market for these assets,

(ii) to test the effectiveness of its processes for the liquidation of assets

(iii) to test the usability of the assets,

(iv) to minimise the risk of negative signalling during a period of stress;

(f) price risks associated with the assets may be hedged but the liquid assets are subject to appropriate internal arrangements that ensure that they **are readily available to the treasury function when needed** ~~will not be used in other ongoing operations, including:~~

~~(i) hedging or other trading strategies;~~

~~(ii) providing credit enhancements in structured transactions;~~

~~(iii) to cover operational costs.~~

(g) the denomination of the liquid assets is consistent with the distribution by currency of liquidity outflows after the deduction of capped inflows.

Article 406
Valuation of liquid assets

1. The value of a liquid asset to be reported shall be its market value, subject to appropriate haircuts that reflect at least the duration, the credit and liquidity risk and typical repo haircuts in periods of general market stress. The haircuts shall not be less than 15% for the assets in point (d) of Article 404(1). If the credit institution hedges the price risk associated with an asset, it shall take into account the cash flow resulting from the ~~potential~~ close-out of the **hedge if it is necessary to access asset's liquidity**.

2. Shares or units in CIUs as referred to in Article 404(4) shall be subject to haircuts, looking through to the underlying assets as follows:

(a) 0% for the assets in point (a) of Article 404(1) ;

(b) 5% for the assets in points (b) and (c) of Article 404(1) ;

(c) 20% for the assets in point (d) of Article 404(1).

The look-through approach shall be applied as follows:

(a) where the institution is aware of the underlying exposures of a CIU, it may look through to those underlying exposures in order to assign them to point (a) to (d) of Article 404(1);

(b) where the institution is not aware of the underlying exposures of a CIU, it shall be assumed that the CIU invests, to the maximum extent allowed under its mandate, in descending order in the asset types referred to in points (a) to (d) of Article 404(1) until the maximum total investment limit is reached.

3. Institutions may rely on the following third parties to calculate and report the haircuts for shares or units in CIUs, in accordance with the methods set out in points (a) and (b) in the second subparagraph of paragraph 2:

(a) the depository institution of the CIU provided that the CIU exclusively invests in securities and deposits all securities at this depository institution;

(b) for other CIUs, the CIU management company, provided that the CIU management company meets the criteria set out in Article 127(3)(a).

The correctness of the calculations by the depository institution or the CIU management company shall be confirmed by an external auditor.

Article 407

Currencies with constraints on the availability of liquid assets

1. EBA shall assess the availability for institutions of the liquid assets referred to in point (b) of Article 404(1) in the currencies that are relevant for EU institutions.

2. Where the justified needs for liquid assets in light of the requirement in Article 401 are exceeding the availability of those liquid assets in a currency, one or more of the following derogations shall apply:

   (a) by derogation to point (b) of Article 405, the percentage share of the assets referred to in points (a) to (c) of Article 404(1) in the liquid assets that the institution reports may be lower than **40%** ~~60%~~;

   (b) by derogation to point (h) of Article 405 , the denomination of the liquid assets may be inconsistent with the distribution by currency of liquidity outflows after the deduction of capped inflows.

   (c) for currencies of third countries, required liquid assets may be substituted by credit lines from the central bank of that third country, which are contractually irrevocably committed for the next ~~30 days~~ **month rolling** and are fairly priced, independent of the amount currently drawn, provided that the competent authorities of the third country do the same and the third country has comparable reporting requirements in place.

3. The derogations applied in accordance with paragraph 2 shall be inversely proportional to the availability of the relevant assets. The justified needs of institutions shall be assessed taking into account their ability to reduce, by sound liquidity management, the need for those liquid assets and the holdings of those assets by other market participants.

4. EBA shall develop draft implementing technical standards listing the currencies which meet the conditions set out in this Article.

   EBA shall submit those draft implementing technical standards to the Commission by 1 January 2013.

   Power is conferred on the Commission to adopt the implementing technical standards referred to in the first subparagraph in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 15 of Regulation (EU)No 1093/2010.

5. EBA shall develop draft regulatory technical standards to specify the exceptions referred to in paragraph 2.

EBA shall submit those draft regulatory technical standards to the Commission by 1 January 2013.

Power is delegated to the Commission to adopt the implementing technical standards referred to in the first subparagraph in accordance with the procedure laid down in Articles 10 to 14 of Regulation (EU)No 1093/2010.

6. EBA shall provide advice to the Commission by 31 December 2013 about the appropriate haircuts for assets held as a result of the derogation referred to in point (a) of paragraph 2.

Article 408
Liquidity outflows

1. Liquidity outflows to be reported shall be calculated as the sum of the following items:

(a) the percentages of the current amount outstanding for retail deposits as set out in Article 409;

(b) the percentages of the current amounts outstanding of other liabilities that come due, can be called for payout or entail an ~~im~~ **explicit** expectation of the provider of the funding that the institution would repay the liability during the next ~~30 days~~ **month rolling** as set out in Article 410;

(c) the additional outflows referred to in Article 411;

(d) the percentage of the maximum amount that can be drawn during the next ~~30 days~~ **month rolling** from undrawn **committed** credit and liquidity facilities that qualify as medium or medium to low risk under Annex I, as set out in Article 412;

(e) the additional outflows identified in the assessment according to paragraph 2.

2. Institutions shall regularly assess the likelihood and potential volume of liquidity outflows during the next ~~30 days~~ **month rolling** as far as products or services are concerned, which are not captured in Articles 410 to 412 and which these institutions offer or sponsor or which potential purchasers would consider to be associated with these institutions, including any contractual arrangements such as other off balance sheet and contingent funding obligations. These outflows shall be assessed under the assumption of a combined idiosyncratic and market-wide stress scenario.

For this assessment, institutions shall take particular account of material reputational damages that could result from them not providing liquidity support to such products or services. Institutions shall report products and services the likelihood and volume referred to in the first subparagraph is material to the competent authorities not less than yearly and the competent authorities shall determine the outflows to be assigned.

The competent authorities shall at least annually report to EBA the types of products or services for which they have determined outflows on the basis of the reports from institutions. They shall in this report also explain the methodology applied to determine the outflows.

3. EBA shall develop draft regulatory technical standards specifying the treatment of products and services referred to in paragraph 2, identifying products or services that shall be covered for these purposes and the appropriate methods to determine the outflows to be assigned.

EBA shall submit those draft regulatory technical standards to the Commission by 30 June 2014.

Power is delegated to the Commission to adopt the regulatory technical standards referred to in the first subparagraph in accordance with the procedure laid down in Articles 10 to 14 of Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010.

Article 409
Outflows on retail deposits

1. Institutions shall multiply the amount of retail deposits that are covered by a Deposit Guarantee Scheme according to Directive 94/19/EG or an equivalent deposit guarantee scheme in a third country**, and an institutional protection scheme meeting the requirements of Article 108(7) that provides equivalent protection** by at least 5% where the deposit is either

(a) part of an established relationship making withdrawal highly unlikely;

(b) held in a transactional account, including accounts to which salaries are regularly credited.

2. Institutions shall multiply other retail deposits not referred to in paragraph 1 by at least 10%.

3. EBA shall develop draft implementing technical standards to determine the conditions of application of paragraphs 1 and 2 in relation to the identification of retail deposits subject to higher outflows than specified in paragraph 1 or 2 and the definitions of those products and the appropriate outflows for purposes of this Title. These standards shall take account of the likelihood of these deposits to lead to outflows of liquidity during the next ~~30 days~~ **month rolling**. These outflows shall be assessed under the assumption of a combined idiosyncratic and market-wide stress scenario.

EBA shall submit those draft implementing technical standards to the Commission by 1 January 2013.

Power is conferred on the Commission to adopt the implementing technical standards referred to in the first subparagraph in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 15 of Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010.

4. Institutions shall multiply retail deposits that they have taken in third countries by a higher

percentage than provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 if such percentage is provided by comparable third country reporting requirements.

5. Institutions may exclude from the calculation of outflows certain clearly circumscribed categories of retail deposits as long as in each and every instance the institution rigorously

applies the following for the whole category of those deposits, unless in individually justified circumstances of hardship for the depositor:

(a) within ~~30 days~~ **the next month rolling**, the depositor is not allowed to withdraw the deposit;

(b) for early withdrawals within ~~30 days~~ **the next month rolling**, the depositor has to pay a penalty for early withdrawal that is materially greater than losing the interest he would obtain for the remaining maturity absent the early withdrawal. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, the penalty does not have to exceed the interest due for the time elapsed since the current term of the deposit had been agreed.

Article 410
Outflows on other liabilities

1. Institutions shall multiply liabilities resulting from the institutions own operating expenses by 0%.

2. Institutions shall multiply liabilities resulting from secured lending and capital market driven transactions as defined in Article 188 if they are collateralised by assets that would qualify as liquid assets according to Article 404 by:

(a) 0% up to the value of the liquid assets according to Article 406;

(b) 100% for the remaining liability.

3. Institutions shall multiply liabilities resulting from secured lending and capital market driven transactions as defined in Article 188 by [30%] if the assets would not qualify as liquid assets according to Article 404 but would meet the requirements of Article 404(3) (a) or (b).

~~3~~ **4.** Institutions shall multiply liabilities resulting from secured lending and capital market driven transactions as defined in Article 188 by 25% if the assets would not qualify as liquid assets according to Article 404 and the lender is the central bank or another public sector entity of the Member State in which the credit institution was authorised.

~~4~~ 5. Institutions shall multiply liabilities resulting from deposits that have to be maintained:

(a) by the depositor in order to obtain clearing, custody or cash management services from the institution;

(b) in the context of common task sharing within an institutional protection scheme meeting the requirements of Article 108(7) or as a legal or statutory minimum deposit by another entity being a Member of the same institutional protection scheme;

by 5% in the case of point (a) to the extent to which they are covered by a Deposit Guarantee Scheme according to Directive 94/19/EC or an equivalent deposit guarantee scheme in a third country and by 25% otherwise.

Clearing, custody or cash management services referred to in point (a) only covers such services to the extent that they are rendered in the context of an established relationship on which the depositor has substantial dependency. They shall not merely consist in correspondent banking or prime brokerage services ~~and the institution shall have objective evidence that the client is unable to withdraw those amounts over a 30 day horizon without compromising its operational functioning.~~

~~5~~ **6.** Institutions shall multiply liabilities resulting from deposits by clients that are not financial customers by ~~75%~~ **50%** to the extent they do not fall under paragraph 4.

~~6~~ 7. Institutions shall take payables and receivables expected over the ~~30 day~~ **next month rolling** horizon from the contracts listed in Annex II into account on a net basis across counterparties and shall multiply them by 100% in case of a net amount payable. Net basis shall mean also net of collateral to be received that qualifies as liquid assets under Article 404.

~~7~~ **8.** Institutions shall multiply other liabilities that do not fall under paragraphs 1 to 5 by 100%. **All notes, bonds and other debt securities issued by the bank are included in this category regardless of the holder, unless the bond is exclusively in the retail market and held in retail accounts, in which case instruments can be treated in the appropriate retail deposit category.**

~~8~~ **9.** By derogation from paragraph ~~7~~ **8**, competent authorities may grant the permission to apply a lower percentage on a case-by-case basis when where all of the following conditions are fulfilled:

(a) the depositor is **one of the following**:

(i) a parent or subsidiary institution of the institution or another subsidiary of the same parent institution or linked to the institution by a relationship within the meaning of Article 12(1) of Directive 83/349/EEC; **or**

(ii) an institution falling within the same institutional protection scheme meeting the requirements of Article 108(7);

(b) there are reasons to expect a lower outflow over the next ~~30 days~~ **month rolling** even under combined idiosyncratic and market-wide stress scenario;

(c) a corresponding symmetric ~~or more conservative inflow~~ is applied by the depositor by derogation from Article 413;

(d) the institution and the depositor are established in the same Member State unless Article 18(1)(b) applies.

Where such lower outflow is permitted to be applied, the competent authorities shall inform EBA about the decision and its reasons. The conditions for such lower outflows shall be regularly reviewed by the competent authorities.

10. Institutions shall not report as outflow liabilities resulting from deposits by other institutions if they correspond to minimum reserves required by the ECB or by the central bank of a Member State, provided that the conditions laid down in Article 114(4) are met (*Ancillary to amendment of Article 404(1)(c)*).

Article 411
Additional Outflows

1. Collateral other than assets corresponding to Article 404(1) a) to c), which is posted by the institution for contracts listed in Annex II, shall be subject to an additional outflow of 15% of the market value of assets corresponding to Article 404(1)(d) and 20% of the market value of other assets.

2. If the competent authority considers the dealings of an institution in capital market driven transactions defined in Article 188 or in the contracts listed in Annex II material in relation to the potential liquidity outflows of the institution, the institution shall add an additional outflow for the additional collateral needs resulting, according to the contracts that the institution has entered into, from a material deterioration in the credit quality of the institution such as a downgrade in its external credit assessment by three notches. The extent of this material deterioration shall be reviewed regularly and notified to the competent authority.

3. The institution shall add an additional outflow corresponding to collateral needs that would result from the impact of an adverse market scenario on the institution's dealings in the contracts listed in Annex II if the latter are material.

EBA shall develop draft regulatory technical standards to determine the conditions of application in relation to the notion of materiality and methods for the measurement of this additional outflow.

EBA shall submit those draft regulatory technical standards to the Commission by 1 January 2013.

Power is delegated to the Commission to adopt the regulatory technical standards referred to in the second subparagraph in accordance with the procedure laid down in Articles 10 to 14 of Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010.

4. The institution shall add an additional outflow corresponding to the market value of securities or other assets sold short and to be delivered within the ~~30 days~~ **next month rolling** horizon unless the institution owns the securities to be delivered or has borrowed them at terms requiring their return only after the ~~30 days~~ **next month rolling** horizon and the securities do not form part of the institutions liquid assets.

Article 412
Outflows from credit and liquidity facilities

1. Institutions shall report outflows from **committed** credit and liquidity facilities, which shall be determined as a percentage of the maximum amount that can be drawn. This maximum amount that can be drawn may be assessed net of:
   (i) the value according to Article 406 of collateral to be provided if the institution can reuse the collateral and if the collateral **is** in the form of liquid assets in accordance with Article 404;
   (ii) the [70%] of the value of collateral to be provided if the institution can reuse the collateral and if the collateral is in the form of assets which do not qualify as liquid assets according to Article 404 but which meet the requirements of Article 404(3) (a) or (b).

The collateral to be provided may not be assets issued by the counterparty of the facility or one of its affiliated entities. If the necessary information is available to the institution, the maximum amount that can be drawn for credit and liquidity facilities provided to SSPEs shall be determined as the maximum amount that could be drawn given an SSPEs own obligations coming due over the next 30 days.

2. The maximum amount that can be drawn of undrawn **committed** credit and liquidity facilities shall be multiplied by 5% if they qualify for the retail exposure class under the Standardised or IRB approaches for credit risk.

3. The maximum amount that can be drawn of undrawn **committed** credit and liquidity facilities shall be multiplied by 10% where they meet the following conditions:

   (a) they do not qualify for the retail exposure class under the Standardised or IRB approaches for credit risk;

   (b) they have been provided to clients that are not financial customers;

   (c) they have not been provided for the purpose of replacing funding of the client in situations where he is unable to obtain its funding requirements in the financial markets.

4. The maximum amount that can be drawn of other undrawn **committed** credit and liquidity facilities shall be multiplied by 100%. This applies in particular to the following:

   (a) liquidity facilities that the institution has granted to SSPEs;

(b) arrangements under which the institution is required to buy or swap assets from an SSPE.

5. Institutions, which have been set up and are sponsored by a Member State central or regional government may apply the treatments in paragraphs 2 and 3 by derogation from paragraph 4 also to credit and liquidity facilities that are provided to institutions for the sole purpose of directly or indirectly funding promotional loans qualifying for the exposure classes referred to in those paragraphs. Those promotional loans shall be available only to persons who are not financial customers on a non-competitive, not for profit basis in order to promote public policy objectives of that Member State central or regional government. It shall only be possible to draw on such facilities following a request for a promotional loan and up to the amount of such request.

Article 413
Inflows

1. Institutions shall report their capped liquidity inflows. Capped liquidity inflows shall be the liquidity inflows limited to 75% of liquidity outflows. Institutions may exempt liquidity inflows from deposits placed with other institutions **as well as inflows from loans and off balance sheet commitments** and qualifying for the treatments set out in Article 108(6) or Article 108(7) from this limit.

2. The liquidity inflows shall be measured over the next ~~30-days~~ **month rolling**. They shall comprise only contractual inflows from exposures that are not past due and for which the bank has no reason to expect non-performance within the ~~30-day time~~ **next month rolling** horizon. The inflow shall be taken into account in full with the exception of the following:

(a) monies due from customers that are not financial customers shall be reduced by 50% of their value ~~or by the contractual commitments to those customers to extend funding, whichever is higher~~. This does not apply to monies due from secured lending and capital market driven transactions as defined in Article 188 that are collateralised by liquid assets according to Article 404;

(b) monies due from secured lending and capital market driven transactions as defined in Article 188 if they are collateralised by liquid assets, shall not be taken into account up to the value net of haircuts of the liquid assets and shall be taken into account in full for the remaining monies due;

(c) monies due from secured lending and capital market driven transactions as defined in Article 188 if they are collateralised by assets which do not qualify as liquid assets according to Article 404 but which meet the requirements of Article 404(3) (a) or (b), shall be reduced by [70%];

(d) monies due that the institution owing those monies treats according to Article 410(**4 5**) **shall be reduced by 75%.**

(e) any undrawn credit or liquidity facilities and any other commitments received shall not be taken into account.

3. Notwithstanding paragraph 2, monies from assets which do not qualify as liquid assets according to Article 404 but which meet the requirements of Article 404(3) (a) or (b) shall be taken as inflow for [70%] of the value of such assets.

~~3~~ 4. Payables and receivables expected over the ~~30 days~~ **next month rolling** horizon from the contracts listed in Annex II shall be reflected on a net basis across counterparties and shall be multiplied by 100% of a net amount receivable. Net basis shall mean also net of collateral to be received that qualifies as liquid assets under Article 404.

~~4~~ 5. Competent authorities may grant the permission to apply, by derogation from paragraph 2 point ~~c)~~ **d) and e)**, a higher inflow on a case by case basis **for deposits, credit and liquidity facilities** when all of the following conditions are fulfilled:

(a) there are reasons to expect a higher inflow even under idiosyncratic stress;

(b) the **beneficiary or** provider is **one of the following**:

(i) a parent or subsidiary institution of the institution or another subsidiary of the same parent institution or linked to the institution by a relationship within the meaning of Article 12(1) of Directive 83/349/EEC; **or**

(ii) an institution falling within the same institutional protection scheme meeting the requirements of Article 108(7); and

(c) the institution and the provider shall be established in the same Member State unless Article 18(1)(b) applies.

Where such higher inflow is permitted to be applied, the competent authorities shall inform EBA about the decision and its reasons. The conditions for such higher inflows shall be regularly reviewed by the competent authorities.

~~5~~ 6. Institutions shall not report inflows from any of the liquid assets reported in accordance with Article 404 other than payments due on the assets that are not reflected in the market value of the asset.

7. With regard to article 108(7)(b) members of the institutional protection scheme may include in their cash inflow the liquidity support from the institutional protection scheme.

8. Institutions shall not report as inflow assets resulting from deposits in other institutions if they correspond to minimum reserves required by the ECB or by the central bank of a Member State, provided that the conditions laid down in Article 114(4) are met *(Ancillary to amendment of Article 404(1)(c))*.

~~6~~ **9.** Institutions shall not report inflows from new issuance of any obligations.

~~7~~ **10.** Institutions shall take liquidity inflows which are to be received in third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies into account only to the extent that they correspond to outflows in the third country or currency in question..

Title III
Reporting on stable funding

Article 414
Items providing stable funding

1. The following items shall be reported to competent authorities separately in order to allow an assessment of the availability of stable funding:

   (a) own funds;

   (b) the following liabilities not included in point (a):

      (i) retail deposits as defined in Article 409(1);

      (ii) of the deposits in (i), those that qualify for the treatment in Article 409(2).

      (iii) deposits that qualify for the treatment in Article 410(~~3~~ 4);

      (iv) of the deposits in (iii), those that are subject to a deposit guarantee according to Directive 94/19/EC or equivalent third country deposit guarantees within the terms of Article 409(2);

      (v) of the deposits in (iii), those that fall under point (b) in Article 410(~~3~~ 4)

      (vi) amounts deposited not falling under (i) or (iii) if they are not deposited financial customers;

      (vii) all funding obtained from financial customers;

      (viii) separately for amounts falling under (vi) and (vii) respectively, funding from secured lending and capital market driven transactions as defined in Article 188

         – collateralised by liquid assets as set out in Article 404;

         – collateralised by any other assets;

      (ix) liabilities resulting from securities issued qualifying for the treatment in Article 124;

      (x) other liabilities resulting from securities issued;

      (xi) any other liabilities.

2. Where applicable, all items shall be presented in the following five buckets according to the

closer of their maturity date and the earliest date at which they can contractually be called:

(a) within three months,

(b) between three and 6 months;

(c) between 6 and 9 months;

(d) between 9 and 12 months;

(e) after 12 months.

Article 415
Items requiring stable funding

1. The following items shall be reported to competent authorities separately in order to allow an assessment of the needs for stable funding:

(a) the assets referred to in Article 404, broken down by asset type;

(b) securities and money market instruments not included in (a);

(c) equity securities of non-financial entities listed on a major index in a recognised exchange;

(d) other equity securities;

(e) gold;

(f) other precious metals;

(g) non-renewable loans and receivables, separately those the borrowers of which are:

(i) natural persons other than commercial sole proprietor and partnerships and deposits placed by small and medium sized enterprises where the aggregate deposit placed by that client or group of connected clients is less than 1 million EUR;

(ii) sovereigns, central banks and PSEs;

(iii) clients not referred to in (i) and (ii) other than financial customers;

(iv) any other borrowers;

(h) derivatives receivables;

(i) any other assets;

(j) undrawn credit facilities that qualify as 'medium risk' or 'medium/low risk' under Annex I.

2. Where applicable, all items shall be presented in the five buckets described in Article 414(2).