

Options and national discretions - Members website	Dir. 2006/48 (unless indicated Dir. 2006/49/EC)	Denomination	Description	FI 2010	Legal Reference / Further Information
White cells in the templates indicate revisions to the former version.					
SUBJECT MATTER, SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS	Article 5.2 Dir. 2006/49/EC	Holding of trading book positions in financial instruments of certain investment firms	Subject to certain conditions, competent authorities may allow an investment firm which executes investors' orders for financial instruments to hold such instruments for its own account.		
FREEDOM OF ESTABLISHMENT AND FREEDOM TO PROVIDE SERVICES	Article 29	Reporting requirements for branches of credit institutions in Host Member States	Host Member States may, for statistical purposes, require that all credit institutions having branches within their territories shall report periodically on their activities in those host Member States to the competent authorities of those host Member States.	A	
OWN FUNDS	Article 27.2 Dir. 2006/49/EC	Consolidated own funds of institutions	The competent authorities responsible for exercising supervision on a consolidated basis may recognise the validity of the specific own-funds definitions applicable to the institutions concerned under Chapter IV (Articles 12 to 17 CAD) in the calculation of their consolidated own funds.	NA	
OWN FUNDS	Article 57 (second last paragraph)	Inclusion of interim profits	Member States may permit the inclusion of interim profits before a formal decision has been taken on the accounts, subject to conditions.	A	Section 45.1 point 8 of the Credit Institution Act
OWN FUNDS	Article 58	Waiver on certain deductions	Shares in another credit institution, financial institution, insurance or reinsurance undertaking may not be deducted if held temporarily for the purposes of a financial assistance operation designed to reorganise and save the entity.	A	Section 48a.4 of the Credit Institution Act
OWN FUNDS	Article 59	Alternatives to deductions	As an alternative to deductions of participations and capital instruments held in other financial institutions, credit institutions may be allowed to apply, with the necessary changes, any of the methodologies set out in Annex 1 to the Conglomerates Directive.	NA	
OWN FUNDS	Article 60	Deductions for stand-alone requirements purposes	For the purposes of the calculation of their stand alone requirements, institutions may not be required to deduct holdings and participations in institutions included in the scope of their consolidation.	A	Not applied to holdings of insurance companies
OWN FUNDS	Articles 61, 63.1	Composition of own funds of credit institutions	The list of own funds elements in the Directive is a maximum, both in items and amounts. Member States may decide on the use of these items, include other items (given certain characteristics), fix lower ceilings and deduct other items.	A	Section 48a.1 of the Credit Institution Act allows the use of an alternative deduction method of deduction for holdings of insurance companies.
OWN FUNDS	Article 63.2	Securities of indeterminate duration as own funds items	Securities of indeterminate duration and other instruments that fulfil certain conditions may also be accepted as other items.	A	
OWN FUNDS	Article 63.3	Excess value adjustments and provisions as own funds items	For IRB credit institutions, positive amounts resulting from the deduction of the expected loss amounts from the sum of respective value adjustments and provisions may, up to 0.6% of risk weighted exposure amounts, be accepted as other items.	A	
OWN FUNDS	Article 64.3	Fixed-term cumulative preferential shares and subordinated loan capital as own funds items	Member States or the competent authorities may include fixed-term cumulative preferential shares and subordinated loan capital, if certain binding agreements exist.	PA	

OWN FUNDS	Article 13.2 Dir. 2006/49/EC	Alternative form of calculation for investment firms not providing certain services and applying Article 21	Investment firms that, in view of the services they provide, are allowed to calculate their own funds as a percentage of the turnover of the previous year (Article 21), may be also authorised to apply a definition of own funds other than that prescribed by directive 2006/48/EC	PA	Only item c of Article 13.2 is possible
OWN FUNDS	Article 13.5 Dir. 2006/49/EC	Flexibility in the composition of own funds for investment firms making use of the option in Article 13.2	If an institution is calculating its own funds in accordance with the alternative offered in Article 13.2 of directive 2006/49/EC, it can be allowed to substitute subordinated loans by other elements described in Article 57 of directive 2006/48/EC, mainly as Tier 2.	NA	
OWN FUNDS	Article 14 Dir. 2006/49/EC	Excess of subordinated capital	The Competent Authorities may allow investment firms to hold subordinated capital in excess of ordinary thresholds, up to certain limits.	NA	
SCOPE OF APPLICATION	Article 69.1	Individual waiver for subsidiaries	Member States may grant individual institutions which are subsidiaries within a group, subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions, an exemption from individual requirements. The same applies where the parent company is a financial holding company.	A	
SCOPE OF APPLICATION	Article 69.3	Individual waiver for parent credit institutions	Member States may grant individual institutions which are the parent company within a group, subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions, an exemption from individual requirements.	NA	
SCOPE OF APPLICATION	Article 70	Solo consolidation	Member States may allow, on a case-by-case basis, for the purpose of the calculation of the individual requirements of the parent institution, and subject to certain conditions, the incorporation of subsidiaries whose material exposures or liabilities are all to that parent institution.	NA	
SCOPE OF APPLICATION	Article 72.3	Exemption from Pillar III	The Competent Authorities may decide to exempt, fully or partially, a credit institution from Pillar III requirements provided such institution is included within a group complying with comparable disclosures on a consolidated basis in a third country.	A	
SCOPE OF APPLICATION	Article 73.1	Exemption from consolidation	Member States may decide that, if certain conditions are met, some subsidiaries need not be included in consolidation.	A	point (a) not mentioned specifically
SCOPE OF APPLICATION	Article 22.1 Dir. 2006/49/EC	Consolidated waiver for investment firms	A group of investment firms may be exempted from consolidated capital requirements, on a case-by-case basis, provided conditions are met.	A	
SCOPE OF APPLICATION	Article 22.2 Dir. 2006/49/EC	Lower limit for the consolidated waiver for parent financial holding companies	Competent authorities may permit financial holding companies which are the parent financial holding company in a Member State of an investment firm to use a lower value for the respective condition to apply the consolidated waiver in Article 22.1 CAD.	A	
SCOPE OF APPLICATION	Article 24 Dir. 2006/49/EC	Consolidated waiver for (Article 20(2)) investment firms	Competent authorities may exempt investment firms from the consolidated capital requirement established in Article 2(2), provided that all the investment firms in the group are covered by Article 20(2) and the group does not include credit institutions.	NA	
SCOPE OF APPLICATION	Article 25 Dir. 2006/49/EC	Consolidated waiver for (Article 20(2) and (3)) investment firms	Competent authorities may exempt investment firms from the consolidated capital requirement established in Article 2(2), provided that all the investment firms in the group are covered by Article 20(2) and (3) and the group does not include credit institutions.	NA	

COUNTERPARTY RISK IN DERIVATIVES AND OTHER EXPOSURES	Annex III, Part 2, Point 6	0% risk weight for other credit risk exposures determined by the competent authorities outstanding with a central counterparty	Competent Authorities may determine other exposures that the credit institution has outstanding with the central counterparty (apart from those given in Point 6) to which an exposure value of zero can be attributed.	A	
COUNTERPARTY RISK IN DERIVATIVES AND OTHER EXPOSURES	Annex III, Part 3	Alternative template for the calculation of potential future value in certain cases	For institutions complying with certain requirements in their trading activities in commodities, gold and other products, Member States may allow percentages for the calculation of potential future value other than the general ones.	A	
COUNTERPARTY RISK IN DERIVATIVES AND OTHER EXPOSURES	Annex III, Part 6, Point 7	Higher value of coefficient Alpha (multiplier to calculate the exposure value of certain contracts)	Member States may set a value for coefficient Alpha higher than 1.4.	A	
COUNTERPARTY RISK IN DERIVATIVES AND OTHER EXPOSURES	Annex III, Part 6, Point 12	Internal determination of the value of coefficient Alpha (multiplier to calculate the exposure value of certain contracts)	Member States may allow institutions to calculate Alpha internally, subject to a floor of 1.2.	A	
COUNTERPARTY RISK IN DERIVATIVES AND OTHER EXPOSURES	Annex III, Part 7c (ii)	Calculation (separate/aggregate) of 'net-to-gross ratio'	At the discretion of Competent Authorities, credit institutions may use either separate calculation or aggregate calculation when calculating the 'net-to-gross ratio'. If Member States permit credit institutions a choice of methods, the method chosen is to be used consistently.	A	
STANDARDISED APPROACH	Article 80.3 & Annex VI, Part 1, Point 24	Risk-weighting exposures to credit institutions	Member States may choose between two alternative methods for risk-weighting exposures to credit institutions: (a) on the basis of the risk-weight of the corresponding central government and (b) on the basis of the credit assessment of the institution itself	A	Applied the method a
STANDARDISED APPROACH	Article 80.7	Exemption of intra-group exposures from risk-weighted exposures	If certain conditions are met, the Competent Authorities may assign a 0% risk-weight on exposures not forming part of "own funds" of a credit institution to its parent undertaking, its subsidiary, a subsidiary of its parent undertaking or an undertaking linked by a relationship within the meaning of Article 12.1 of Directive 83/349/EEC.	A	
STANDARDISED APPROACH	Article 80.8	Treatment of exposures to a counter-party which is member of the same institutional protection scheme.	If certain conditions are met, the Competent Authorities may assign a 0% risk weight on exposures not forming part of "own funds" to counterparties which are members of the same institutional protection scheme as the lending institution.	A	
STANDARDISED APPROACH	Article 83.2	Permission to use unsolicited ratings	In order to use unsolicited ratings, credit institutions must get permission from the Competent Authorities. To make this possible, that alternative should be incorporated to legislation (implicit discretion).	A	
STANDARDISED APPROACH	Annex VI, Part 1, Point 5	Recognition of a third country's treatment of central government and central bank exposures	When a third country with supervisory/regulatory arrangements at least equivalent to those in the Community, assigns for the exposures to its own central government and central bank denominated and funded in the domestic currency a lower risk weight than the one applicable in principle, a Member State may allow the risk-weight of such exposures in the same manner.	A	
STANDARDISED APPROACH	Annex VI, Part 1, Point 11	Recognition of a third country's treatment of regional governments and local authorities	When a third country with supervisory/regulatory arrangements at least equivalent to those in the Community treats exposures to regional government and local authorities as exposures to its central government, a Member State may allow the risk-weight of such exposures in the same manner.	A	

STANDARDISED APPROACH	Annex VI, Part 1, Point 14	Treatment of public sector entities as institutions	Exposures to public sector entities may be treated as exposures to credit institutions, without applying the preferential weights applicable to short term exposures to institutions.	A
STANDARDISED APPROACH	Annex VI, Part 1, Point 15	Treatment of exposures to public sector entities guaranteed by central governments	The Competent Authorities may, in exceptional cases, treat exposures to public sector entities as exposures to the central government in whose jurisdiction they are established where, in their opinion, there is no difference in the risk between such exposures because of the existence of an appropriate guarantee from the central government.	A
STANDARDISED APPROACH	Annex VI, Part 1, Point 17	Recognition of a third country's treatment of public sector entities	When a third country with supervisory/regulatory arrangements at least equivalent to those applied in the Community treats exposures to its public sector entities as exposures to institutions, a Member State may allow the risk-weight of exposures to such public sector entities in the same manner.	A
STANDARDISED APPROACH	Annex VI, Part 1, Point 37	Treatment of short term exposures to EU institutions in their national currency	A Competent Authority may allow short term exposures to Member States' institutions denominated and funded in the national currency a risk weight that is one category less favourable than the preferential risk weight applicable on exposures to EU central governments.	A
STANDARDISED APPROACH	Annex VI, Part 1, Point 40	Treatment of exposures in the form of minimum reserves held by an intermediary credit institution.	Provided that certain conditions are met, a Member State may permit exposures in the form of minimum reserves required by the ECB or by the central bank of a Member State to be held by a credit institution, in accordance with the relevant ECB regulation on the application of minimum reserves, to be risk weighted as exposures to the central bank of the Member State concerned	A
STANDARDISED APPROACH	Annex VI, Part 1, Point 49	Treatment of exposures secured by mortgages on residential property-conditional waiver of a criterion	Competent authorities may dispense with the condition contained in point 48(b) for exposures fully and completely secured by mortgages on residential property which is situated within their territory, if they have evidence that a well-developed and long-established residential real estate market is present in their territory with loss rates which are sufficiently low to justify such treatment	A
STANDARDISED APPROACH	Annex VI, Part 1, Point 51	Risk-weighting exposures secured by mortgages on commercial real estate	Subject to the discretion of the competent authorities, exposures or any part of an exposure fully and completely secured, to the satisfaction of the competent authorities, by mortgages on offices or other commercial premises situated within their territory may be assigned a risk weight of 50%	NA
STANDARDISED APPROACH	Annex VI, Part 1, Point 52	Risk-weighting exposures secured by shares in Finnish housing companies	Subject to the discretion of the competent authorities, exposures fully and completely secured, to the satisfaction of the competent authorities, by shares in Finnish housing companies, operating in accordance with the Finnish Housing Company Act of 1991 or subsequent equivalent legislation, in respect of offices or other commercial premises may be assigned a risk weight of 50%	NA
STANDARDISED APPROACH	Annex VI, Part 1, Point 53	Risk-weighting eligible property leasing transactions	Subject to the discretion of the competent authorities, exposures related to property leasing transactions concerning offices or other commercial premises situated in their territories under which the credit institution is the lessor and the tenant has an option to purchase may be assigned a risk weight of 50% provided that the exposure of the credit institution is fully and completely secured to the satisfaction of the competent authorities by its ownership of the property	NA

STANDARDISED APPROACH	Annex VI, Part 1, Point 58	Treatment of exposures secured by mortgages on commercial real estate - conditional waiver of a criterion	Competent authorities may dispense with the condition contained in point 54(b) for exposures fully and completely secured by mortgages on commercial property which is situated within their territory, if they have evidence that a well-developed and long-established commercial real estate market is present in their territory with loss-rates which do not exceed certain limits.	NA	
STANDARDISED APPROACH	Annex VI, Part 1, Point 63	Risk-weighting past due exposures secured by non eligible collateral	A risk weight of 100% may be assigned on past due exposures which are fully secured by non eligible collateral when value adjustments reach 15% of the exposure gross of the value adjustments, if strict operational criteria exist to ensure the good quality of the collateral.	NA	
STANDARDISED APPROACH	Annex VI, Part 1, Point 64	Risk-weighting of past due exposures secured by mortgages on residential property	The applicable risk weight on past due exposures secured by mortgages on residential property net of value adjustments may be reduced to 50%, if value adjustments are no less than 20% of the exposure amount gross of the value adjustments.	A	
STANDARDISED APPROACH	Annex VI, Part 1, Point 66	Risk-weighting items belonging to regulatory high risk categories	The Competent Authorities have the discretion to assign a risk weight of 150% on exposures associated with particularly high risks.	A	as defined in Fin-FSA standard 4.3c chapter 7.11 (140) for certain (risk)equity fund investments and other equity investments
STANDARDISED APPROACH	Annex VI, Part 1, Point 67	Regulatory high risk categories - lower risk weight due to value adjustments	Competent Authorities may permit that the risk weight on non past due exposures receiving a 150% risk weight be reduced to (a) 100% if value adjustments exist which are no less than 20% of the gross exposure and (b) 50% if value adjustments are no less than 50% of the gross exposure.	NA	
STANDARDISED APPROACH	Annex VI, Part 1, Point 68(e)	Loans secured by commercial real estate as collateral for covered bonds	The Competent Authorities may recognise loans secured by commercial real estate as eligible collateral for covered bonds where the required loan to value ratio of 60% is exceeded up to a maximum level of 70%, if certain defined criteria and conditions are met.	A	
STANDARDISED APPROACH	Annex VI, Part 1, Point 85	Risk-weighting institutions specialising in the inter-bank and public debt market	Member States may allow a risk weight of 10% for exposures to institutions specialising in the interbank and public debt markets in their home member states, if such institutions are subject to close supervision and the exposures are adequately secured.	A	
STANDARDISED APPROACH	Annex VI, Part 3, Point 17	Exceptions to the non-use of domestic currency ratings for foreign-currency exposures	The Competent Authorities may allow the domestic currency rating of an obligor to be used for its foreign currency exposures provided such exposures arise from institutions' participation in a loan extended by a Multilateral Development Bank.	A	
IRB	Article 84.2 (second subparagraph)	Requirements for IRB standards for parent and EU subsidiaries altogether	When IRB approach is used by an EU parent or financial holding company and its subsidiaries, Member States may allow the minimum requirements to qualify for IRB to be met by parent and subsidiaries considered together.	A	
IRB	Annex VII, Part 1, Point 6 (second subparagraph)	Lower rate for specialized lending	The Competent Authorities may authorise a credit institution to generally assign a 50% risk weight to SL-Category 1 and 70% to SL-Category 2 (regardless of maturity) if certain conditions are met.	A	
IRB	Annex VII, Part 1, Point 13 (last sentence)	Special treatment for revolving retail exposures secured by a link to a wage account	The requirement that retail revolving exposures be unsecured (Annex VII, Part 1, Para. 13 b)) may be waived by the Competent Authorities in respect of collateralised credit facilities linked to a wage account.	A	

IRB	Annex VII, Part 1, Point 18	Treatment of ancillary banking services	Competent authorities may allow the attribution of risk weighted exposure amounts for equity exposures to ancillary services undertakings according to the treatment of other non credit-obligation assets.	A
IRB	Annex VII, Part 2, Points 5 and 7 & Annex VIII, Part 1, Point 26	Possibility to extend the list of unfunded protection providers for the purposes of recognition of unfunded credit protection in PD	For the purposes of the recognition of unfunded credit protection in PD by institutions, the Competent Authorities may extend the list of unfunded credit protection providers further than those included in Annex VIII, Part 1, Para. 26.	A
IRB	Annex VII, Part 2, Point 12	Alternatives for the calculation of maturity	The Competent Authorities may require all institutions in their jurisdiction to use maturity (M) for each exposure in accordance with formulae instead of using values by default (0.5 years for repos and 2.5 for other exposures).	NA
IRB	Annex VII, Part 2, Point 14	Alternatives for the calculation of maturity	Competent authorities may specify certain short-term exposures which are not part of the credit institution's ongoing financing of the obligor for which M shall be at least one-day.	A
IRB	Annex VII, Part 2, Point 15	Maturity for EU-firms (< EUR 500 million)	The Competent Authorities may allow maturity of exposures to European corporates with consolidated assets of less than EUR 500 million to be set at values by default, even if they apply the formulae option.	NA
IRB	Annex VII, Part 2, Point 15 (last sentence)	Maturity for EU-firms investing primarily in real estate (< EUR 1,000 million)	The Competent Authorities may allow maturity of exposures to European corporates that invest primarily in real estate with consolidated assets of less than EUR 1,000 million to be set at values by default, even if they apply the formulae option.	NA
IRB	Annex VII, Part 2, Point 20 & Annex VIII, Part 1, Point 26	Possibility to extend the list of unfunded protection providers for the purposes of calculation of dilution risk	For the purposes of the calculation of dilution risk, the Competent Authorities may extend the list of unfunded credit protection providers further than those included in Annex VIII, Part 1, Para. 26.	A
IRB	Annex VII, Part 4, Point 44 (last sentence)	Definition of threshold for the exposure past due	In all cases, the exposure past due shall be above the threshold defined by the competent authorities and which reflects a reasonable level of risk.	A
IRB	Annex VII, Part 4, Point 48 (first and second sentence)	Definition of default for retail exposures	For retail exposures, the competent authorities of each Member State shall set the exact number of days past due that all credit institutions in its jurisdiction shall abide by under the definition of defaults set out in §44, for exposures to such counterparts situated within this Member State. The specific number shall fall within 90-180 days and may differ across product lines.	NA
IRB	Annex VII, Part 4, Point 48 (first and second sentence)	Definition of default for PSE exposures	For PSE exposures, the competent authorities of each Member State shall set the exact number of days past due that all credit institutions in its jurisdiction shall abide by under the definition of defaults set out in §44, for exposures to such counterparts situated within this Member State. The specific number shall fall within 90-180 days and may differ across product lines.	NA

IRB	Annex VII, Part 4, Point 56	Flexibility in data collection	The Competent Authorities may apply less stringency as regards the data needed for estimation and collected before the implementation of the directive, provided the credit institution makes appropriate adjustments.	A
CREDIT RISK MITIGATION	Annex VIII, Part 1, Point 15	Recognition of shares in Finnish housing companies as eligible collateral	The Competent Authorities may authorise their credit institutions to recognise as eligible collateral shares in Finnish housing companies that are operating in accordance with the Finnish Housing Company Act of 1991 provided that certain conditions are met.	A
CREDIT RISK MITIGATION	Annex VIII, Part 1, Point 16 (first sentence)	Residential real estate property waiver	The competent authorities may waive the requirement for their credit institutions to comply with condition (b) in point 13 for exposures secured by residential real estate property situated within the territory of that Member State if the competent authority have evidence that that the relevant market is well-developed and long-established with loss-rates which are sufficiently low to justify such action.	A
CREDIT RISK MITIGATION	Annex VIII, Part 1, Point 17	Commercial real estate property waiver	The competent authorities of the Member States may waive the requirement for their credit institutions to comply with the condition in point 13(b) for commercial real estate property situated within the territory of that Member State, if the competent authorities have evidence that the relevant market is well-developed and long-established and that loss-rates stemming from lending secured by commercial real estate property satisfy certain conditions.	N/A
CREDIT RISK MITIGATION	Annex VIII, Part 1, Point 20	Amounts receivable as eligible collateral	The Competent Authorities may recognise as eligible collateral amounts receivable linked to a commercial transaction or transactions with an original maturity of less than or equal to one year. Eligible receivables do not include those associated with securitisations, sub-participations or credit derivatives or amounts owed by affiliated parties.	A
CREDIT RISK MITIGATION	Annex VIII, Part 1, Point 21	Other physical collateral	The Competent Authorities may recognise as eligible collateral physical items of a type other than real estate collateral, if satisfied as to the following: (a) liquid markets for disposal of the collateral do exist in an expeditious and economically efficient manner; and (b) well-established, publicly available market prices for the collateral do exist. The institution must be able to demonstrate that there is no evidence that the net prices it receives when collateral is realised deviates significantly from these market prices.	A
CREDIT RISK MITIGATION	Annex VIII, Part 1, Point 28	Eligible protection providers	The Competent Authorities may recognise as eligible collateral physical items of a type other than real estate collateral, if satisfied as to certain conditions.	N/A
CREDIT RISK MITIGATION	Annex VIII, Part 2, Point 9a (ii)	Minimum requirements for the recognition of receivables as collateral	Credit institutions must take all steps necessary to fulfil local requirements in respect of the enforceability of security interest. There shall be a framework which allows the lender to have a first priority claim over the collateral subject to national discretion to allow such claims to be subject to the claims of preferential creditors provided for in legislative or implementing provisions.	A
CREDIT RISK MITIGATION	Annex VIII, Part 3, Point 19	Permission to use empirical correlations within and across risk categories	The Competent Authorities may allow credit institutions to use empirical correlations within risk categories and across risk categories if they are satisfied that the credit institution's system for measuring correlations is sound and implemented with integrity.	A

CREDIT RISK MITIGATION	Annex VIII, Part 3, Point 43	Own estimates of volatility adjustments (categories of security)	When debt securities have a credit assessment from a recognised ECAI equivalent to investment grade or better, the Competent Authorities may allow credit institutions to calculate a volatility estimate for each category of security.	A
CREDIT RISK MITIGATION/TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS	Annex VIII, Part 3, Point 72	Reduced LGDs for leasing transactions	Until 31 December 2012, the Competent Authorities may, subject to the indicated levels of collateralisation, allow credit institutions to assign lower levels of LGD for senior exposures in the form of Commercial Real Estate leasing and of equipment leasing and of equipment leasing.	a) and c) N/A, b)A
CREDIT RISK MITIGATION	Annex VIII, Part 3, Point 73	Alternative treatment for real estate collateral (50% risk-weight)	Subject to the requirements of this point and point 74 and as an alternative to the treatment in points 68 to 72, the competent authorities of a Member State may authorise credit institutions to assign a 50 % risk weight to the Part of the exposure fully collateralised by residential real estate property or commercial real estate property situated within the territory of the Member State if they have evidence that the relevant markets are well-developed and long-established with loss-rates from lending collateralised by residential real estate property or commercial real estate property respectively that do not exceed certain limits.	N/A
CREDIT RISK MITIGATION	Annex VIII, Part 3, Point 89	Sovereign guarantees	The Competent Authorities may apply reduced risk weights to exposures or portions of exposures guaranteed by the central government or central bank, where the guarantee is denominated in the domestic currency of the borrower and the exposure is funded in that currency.	A
SECURITISATION	Annex IX, Part 4, Point 30	Treatment of certain retail exposures subject to early amortisation provision	Competent Authorities may apply a treatment analogue the lines of paras. 26 to 28 in the case of securities subject to an early amortisation provision of certain retail exposures (uncommitted, unconditionally cancellable without prior notice, early amortisation is triggered by a quantitative value in respect of something other than the three months average excess spread) for determining the conversion figure.	NA
SECURITISATION	Annex IX, Part 4, Point 53 (last sentence)	Application of the simplified Supervisory Formula Method	The Competent Authorities may permit credit institutions to apply for securitisations involving retail exposures the Supervisory Formula Method using simplifications for certain risk parameters.	A
OPERATIONAL RISK	Article 102.4 & Annex X, Part 4, Points 1 and 2	Combination of approaches	The Competent Authorities may allow institutions to use a combination of approaches.	A
OPERATIONAL RISK	Article 104.3	Alternative Standardised Approach	The Competent Authorities may under certain conditions authorise institutions to use a alternative indicator to calculate its operational risk capital requirements.	A
OPERATIONAL RISK	Article 105.4	Qualifying criteria for AMA within the same group	The Competent Authorities may allow the qualifying criteria set out to be met by the parent and its subsidiaries considered together.	A
OPERATIONAL RISK	Annex X, Part 2, Points 3 and 5	Alternative Standardised Approach	The Competent Authorities may authorise institution to calculate its operational risk capital requirement using an alternative standardised approach.	A
OPERATIONAL RISK	Article 20.2 Dir. 2006/49/EC	Minimum level of own funds	The Competent Authorities may allow investment firms with limited licence to provide own funds which are always more than or equal to the higher of the capital requirement for credit and market risk or 25% of the preceding years fixed overheads.	NA

OPERATIONAL RISK	Article 20.3 Dir. 2006/49/EC	Minimum level of own funds	The Competent Authorities may allow investments firms which hold 730 000 EUR in initial capital, but which fall within certain categories, to provide own funds which are always more than or equal to the higher of the capital requirement for credit and market risk or 25% of the preceding years fixed overheads.	NA	
QUALIFYING HOLDINGS OUTSIDE THE FINANCIAL SECTOR	Article 122.1	Special treatment for insurance undertakings	Member States may exempt insurance sector undertakings from the general limits established for qualifying holdings.	PA	Section 71.4 of the Credit Institution Act
QUALIFYING HOLDINGS OUTSIDE THE FINANCIAL SECTOR	Article 122.2	Alternative - deduction	Member States may decide not to apply limits on qualifying holdings, provided excess is deducted from own funds.	A	Section 48.3 point 5 of the Credit Institution Act
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS	Article 153, Para. 1 (first sentence)	Transitional treatment for certain property leasing transactions	The Competent Authorities may, until December 31, 2012, allow leasing exposures on offices or commercial premises in their territory and subject to certain conditions, to be rated 50%.		
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS	Article 153, Para. 2 (second sentence)	Transitional definition of the secured portion of a loan	The Competent Authorities may, until December 31, 2010, allow, for the purpose of defining the secured portion of a loan, recognise eligible collateral other than the one meeting the requirements.	NA	
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS	Article 154.1 (first subparagraph)	Transitional default definition for PSE exposures (SA)	Until December 31, 2011, the Competent Authorities may set the number of days past due up to 180 days if local conditions make it appropriate (for the purposes of application of the standardised approach).		
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS	Article 154.1 (first subparagraph)	Transitional default definition for corporate exposures (SA)	Until December 31, 2011, the Competent Authorities may set the number of days past due up to 180 days if local conditions make it appropriate (for the purposes of application of the standardised approach).		
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS	Article 154.1 (first subparagraph)	Transitional default definition for retail exposures (SA)	Until December 31, 2011, the Competent Authorities may set the number of days past due up to 180 days if local conditions make it appropriate (for the purposes of application of the standardised approach).		
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS	Article 154.4	Transitional treatment for certain types of participations	The Competent Authorities may, until December 31, 2012, allow credit institutions to continue to apply Basel I treatment to certain types of participations.		
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS	Article 154.6	Transitional exemption for certain equity exposures	The Competent Authorities may, until December 31, 2017, exempt from IRB certain equity exposures held on December 31, 2007.	NA	
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS	Article 154.7 (first two sentences)	Transitional default definition for corporate exposures (IRB)	Until 31 December 2011, for corporate exposures, the competent authorities of each Member State may set the number of days past due that all credit institutions in its jurisdiction shall abide by under the definition of 'default' set out in Annex VII, Part 4, point 44 for exposures to such counterparts situated within this Member State. The specific number shall fall within 90 up to a figure of 180 days if local conditions make it appropriate	NA	
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS	Article 155	Transitional calculations: standardised approach - operational risk (credit institutions)	Until December 31, 2012, the "trading and sales" business line may be applied a 15% factor, if it represents at least 50% of the total relevant indicators.	NA	
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS	Annex VII, Part 2, Point 8 (second subparagraph)	Transitional LGD for covered bonds	Until December 31, 2010, covered bonds may be assigned an LGD of 11.5%	A	
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS	Annex VII, Part 4, Points 66, 71, 86 and 95	Transitional reduction of minimum length of observation periods	Member States may transitionally allow a reduction of the minimum length of the observation periods required for own estimations of PD, LGD and CCF, subject to an absolute minimum of 2 years.	A	

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS	Article 44 Dir. 2006/49/EC	Transitional calculations: standardised approach - operational risk (investment firms)	Until December 31, 2012, the "trading and sales" business line may be applied a 15% factor, if it represents at least 50% of the total relevant indicators.	NA
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS	Article 46 Dir. 2006/49/EC	Alternative transitional operational risk requirement	Until December 31, 2011, the Competent Authorities may choose not to apply requirements for operational risk as set out in Article 75(d) of directive 2006/48/EC to low size investment firms. An alternative treatment applies instead.	NA
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS	Article 47 Dir. 2006/49/EC	Transitional applicability of recognized specific risk models	Until December 31, 2009, or any other date specified by the Competent Authorities on a case-by-case basis, it may be provided that for institutions that have received specific risk model recognition prior to January 1, 2007, previous requirements (as in the old directive) apply.	A
TRADING BOOK	Article 18.2 and 3 Dir. 2006/49/EC	Application of the banking book rules to trading book, if not material	The Competent Authorities may allow institutions to apply banking book rules to their trading book exposures, provided the trading book activities does not exceed certain limits.	A
TRADING BOOK	Article 19.1 Dir. 2006/49/EC	0% weighting of certain debt securities	For the calculation of capital requirements against specific risk, a 0 % weighting may, subject to the discretion of the national authorities, be assigned to debt securities issued by certain entities, where these debt securities are denominated and funded in domestic currency.	A
TRADING BOOK	Article 19.2 Dir. 2006/49/EC	Specific risk requirement for covered bonds	Member States may set a reduced specific risk requirement for covered bonds, with reductions similar to those applied in the banking book under the standardised approach.	A
TRADING BOOK	Article 19.3 Dir. 2006/49/EC and Annex I, point 52	Third country CIU	A Competent Authority of one member state may make use of the approval of another one without conducting its own assessment.	A
TRADING BOOK	Article 26 Dir. 2006/49/EC	Offsetting trading positions	For the purposes of calculation of consolidated capital requirements, the Competent Authorities may authorise the offsetting of trading (trading book, commodities, etc.) positions even when they are booked in different institutions within the group, subject to certain conditions.	NA
TRADING BOOK	Article 33.3 Dir. 2006/49/EC	Alternative requirements for valuation in absence of readily available market prices	The Competent Authorities, in the absence of readily available market prices, may choose not to apply daily mark to market and, instead, require institutions to apply alternative methods subject to their approval.	A
TRADING BOOK	Annex I, Point 2 Dir. 2006/49/EC	Netting of convertible and offsetting positions in the underlying instrument	No netting shall be allowed between a convertible and an offsetting position in the instrument underlying it, unless the competent authorities adopt an approach under which the likelihood of a particular convertible's being converted is taken into account or have a capital requirement to cover any loss which conversion might entail.	NA
TRADING BOOK	Annex I, Point 4 (second subparagraph, first sentence) Dir. 2006/49/EC	Capital requirement for an exchange-traded future	Subject to certain conditions, the Competent Authorities may allow that the capital requirement for an exchange-traded future contract be equal to the margin required by the exchange.	NA
TRADING BOOK	Annex I, Point 4 (second subparagraph, second sentence) Dir. 2006/49/EC	Capital requirement for OTC derivative cleared by a clearing house	Subject to certain conditions, the Competent Authorities may allow that the capital requirement for an OTC derivative cleared by a clearing house to be equal to the margin required by the clearing house.	NA
TRADING BOOK	Annex I, Point 5 (second subparagraph) Dir. 2006/49/EC	Prescription of specific methodologies for the calculation of delta	The Competent Authorities may prescribe that delta be calculated following methodologies specified by them.	A

TRADING BOOK	Annex I, Point 5 (third subparagraph) Dir. 2006/49/EC	Capital requirement for exchange-traded written options and OTC options cleared by a clearing house	Subject to certain conditions, the Competent Authorities may allow that the capital requirement for an exchange-traded written option, or an OTC option cleared by a clearing house to be equal to the margins required by the exchange or the clearing house, respectively.	NA
TRADING BOOK	Annex I, Point 5 (third subparagraph) Dir. 2006/49/EC	Capital requirement for exchange-traded bought options and OTC bought options cleared by a clearing house	Subject to certain conditions, the Competent Authorities may allow that the capital requirement for an exchange-traded bought option, or an OTC bought option cleared by a clearing house to be equal to the requirement for the underlying instrument.	NA
TRADING BOOK	Annex I, Point 14 Dir. 2006/49/EC	Specific risk charge for a non-qualifying issuer	The Competent Authorities may require that instruments issued by non-qualifying issuers are applied a specific risk capital charge higher than 8% or 12% and/or disallow offsetting for the purposes of general market risk between such instruments and any other instrument.	NA
TRADING BOOK	Annex I, Point 26 Dir. 2006/49/EC	Use of duration instead of the standard system for calculation of the general risk of traded debt positions	The Competent Authorities may, either in general or on an individual basis, allow institutions to use a system for calculating the general risk for traded debt instruments which reflects duration instead of the system set out in the directive.	A
TRADING BOOK	Annex I, Point 35 (first sentence) Dir. 2006/49/EC	Reduced specific risk requirement for certain equity portfolios	The Competent Authorities may allow certain equity portfolios to be assigned a specific risk requirement of 2% instead of 4%.	A
TRADING BOOK	Annex I, Point 35 (last sentence) Dir. 2006/49/EC	Alternative maximum weight of an individual position in an institution's equity portfolio	The Competent Authorities may authorise that individual positions represent a maximum of 10% of the total equity portfolio (instead of 5% as in the Directive), provided that the sum of such positions do not exceed 50%.	A
TRADING BOOK	Annex I, Point 41 Dir. 2006/49/EC	Special procedure for calculation of capital requirements for underwriting of debt and equity instruments	In the case of the underwriting of debt and equity instruments, the competent authorities may allow an institution to use the procedure given in Para. 41 of Annex I in calculating its capital requirements.	A
TRADING BOOK	Annex III, Point 2.1 (last sentence) Dir. 2006/49/EC	Discretionary use of net present value for determining the open position in currencies or gold	The Competent Authorities have the discretion to allow institutions to use net present value when determining their open positions in currencies or gold.	A
TRADING BOOK	Annex III, Point 3.1 Dir. 2006/49/EC	Lower capital requirements for closely correlated currencies	The Competent Authorities may allow institutions to provide lower capital requirements for positions in closely correlated currencies, as defined in the Directive.	NA
TRADING BOOK	Annex III, Point 3.2 (first subparagraph) Dir. 2006/49/EC	Alternative calculation of capital requirements for positions in foreign currencies subject to a legally binding intergovernmental agreement	The competent authorities may allow institutions a certain alternative calculation of capital requirements for positions in any currency which is subject to a legally binding intergovernmental agreement to limit its variation relative to other currencies covered by the same agreement.	A
TRADING BOOK	Annex III, Point 3.2 (second subparagraph) Dir. 2006/49/EC	Capital requirement for matched positions in EMU-currencies	Competent authorities may allow the capital requirement on the matched positions in currencies of Member States participating in the second stage of the economic and monetary union to be 1,6 %, multiplied by the value of such matched positions.	NA
TRADING BOOK	Annex IV, Point 7 Dir. 2006/49/EC	Definition of 'positions in the same commodity'	The Competent Authorities may regard, in some cases, different but closely linked commodities as the same, for the purposes of calculating the position in a commodity.	A
TRADING BOOK	Annex IV, Point 8 Dir. 2006/49/EC	Capital requirement for exchange-traded commodities OTC commodity derivatives cleared by a clearing house	Subject to certain conditions, the Competent Authorities may allow that the capital requirement for an exchange-traded commodity, or an OTC commodity derivative cleared by a clearing house to be equal to the margins required by the exchange or the clearing house, respectively.	NA

TRADING BOOK	Annex IV, Point 10 (first subparagraph) Dir. 2006/49/EC	Prescription of specific methodologies for the calculation of delta for derivatives on commodities	The Competent Authorities may prescribe that delta for commodity derivatives be calculated following methodologies specified by them.	A	
TRADING BOOK	Annex IV, Point 10 (three last subparagraphs) Dir. 2006/49/EC	Capital requirement for exchange-traded options and OTC options cleared by a clearing house	Subject to certain conditions, the Competent Authorities may allow that the capital requirement for an exchange-traded written option, or an OTC option cleared by a clearing house to be equal to the margins required by the exchange or the clearing house, respectively. Also OTC bought options may be assigned the same requirement as the underlying commodity.	NA	
TRADING BOOK	Annex IV, Point 14 Dir. 2006/49/EC	Offsetting positions in the same commodity	The Competent Authorities may allow positions in the same commodity - or in commodities regarded as the same - to be offset prior to assignment to the appropriate maturity band.	A	
TRADING BOOK	Annex IV, Point 21 Dir. 2006/49/EC	Alternative minimum spreads for commodities risk capital requirements	Competent authorities may authorise institutions to use alternative minimum spread, carry and outright rates provided that the institution fulfils certain prerequisites.	NA	
LARGE EXPOSURES	Article 30.4 Dir. 2006/49/EC	0% or 20%-weighing of assets constituting claims/other exposures on recognised third-country investment firms and recognised clearing houses and exchanges for large exposures purposes	Competent authorities may allow assets constituting claims and other exposures on recognised third-country investment firms and recognised clearing houses and exchanges to be treated like comparable claims on institutions (0% or 20% weighing).	NA	
LARGE EXPOSURES	Article 32.2 Dir. 2006/49/EC	Reporting and LE limits in case of alternative determination of own funds of institutions	Subject to certain conditions, competent authorities may permit institutions which are allowed to use the alternative determination of own funds under Article 13(2) to use that determination for the purposes of reporting and compliance with or temporal breach of limits.	NA	
LARGE EXPOSURES	Article 111 (1) last subparagraph	LE limit for exposures to institutions	Member States may set a lower large exposure limit than EUR 150 million for exposures to institutions	NA	
LARGE EXPOSURES	Article 113 (4)(a)	exemption or partial exemption from the application of Article 111(1)	exemption or partial exemption of covered bonds from the application of Article 111(1)	A	partial exemption - 90 % of the nominal value exempted
LARGE EXPOSURES	Article 113 (4)(b)	exemption or partial exemption from the application of Article 111(1)	exemption or partial exemption of exposures to from the application of Article 111(1)	NA	
LARGE EXPOSURES	Article 113 (4)(c)	exemption or partial exemption from the application of Article 111(1)	exemption or partial exemption of exposures incurred by a credit institution to parent undertaking or subsidiaries under certain conditions from the application of Article 111(1)	A	full exemption
LARGE EXPOSURES	Article 113 (4)(d)	exemption or partial exemption from the application of Article 111(1)	exemption or partial exemption of exposures to regional central credit institutions with which the credit institution is associated in a network and which are responsible for cash-clearing operations within the network from the application of Article 111(1)	A	partial exemption
LARGE EXPOSURES	Article 113 (4)(e)	exemption or partial exemption from the application of Article 111(1)	exemption or partial exemption of certain exposures to credit institution incurred by credit institutions operating on a non-competitive basis from the application of Article 111(1)	NA	
LARGE EXPOSURES	Article 113 (4)(f)	exemption or partial exemption from the application of Article 111(1)	exemption or partial exemption of exposures to institutions that do not last longer than the following business day and are not denominated in a major currency from the application of Article 111(1)	A	exemption requires FSA's approval
LARGE EXPOSURES	Article 113 (4)(g)	exemption or partial exemption from the application of Article 111(1)	exemption or partial exemption of exposures to central banks in the form of required minimum reserves, denominated in national currency from the application of Article 111(1)	A	full exemption

LARGE EXPOSURES	Article 113 (4)(h)	exemption or partial exemption from the application of Article 111(1)	exemption or partial exemption of exposures to central banks in the form of statutory liquidity requirements, funded in national currency, rated investment grade from the application of Article 111(1)	NA
LARGE EXPOSURES	Article 113 (4)(i)	exemption or partial exemption from the application of Article 111(1)	exemption or partial exemption of 50% of certain medium/low risk off-balance sheet items and 80% of certain loan guarantees by mutual guarantee schemes from the application of Article 111(1)	NA
LARGE EXPOSURES	Article 113 (4)(j)	exemption or partial exemption from the application of Article 111(1)	exemption or partial exemption of legally required guarantees in the context of mortgage loan financing by issuing mortgage bonds from the application of Article 111(1)	NA

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