

EXAMPLES FOR THE CALCULATION OF THE OPERATIONAL RISK CAPITAL REQUIREMENT UNDER THE SIMPLE APPROACHES

1.1. BASIC INDICATOR APPROACH

Business Line	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
A	30	20	30
B	20	-20	10
C	-10	-10	-20
To be considered:	40	0	20

Value of the relevant indicator: $(40+20)/2=30$

Value of the capital requirement: $30*0.15=4.5$

1.2. STANDARDISED APPROACH

Business Line	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	To be considered by business line	Business line relevant indicators
A (12%)	30	20	30	60	20
B (15%)	20	-20	10	30	10
C (18%)	-10	-10	-20	-30	-10
Total:	40	-10	20	-	-

Pursuant to CRD Annex X Part 2 Paragraph 1, if the annual profit or loss for the business line is negative, it may be included in the numerator of the business line's relevant indicator as a negative figure. (Business Line C).

Pursuant to CRD Annex X Part 2 Paragraph 1, due to the negative total in year 2 (representing the aggregate of the profit or loss of all business lines covered by the Standardised Approach), all business lines are to be considered as zero for the calculation of the average for year 2.

Unlike with the Basic Indicator Approach, the number of years to be considered for the calculation of the average is always 3.

Value of the capital requirement: $(20*0.12)+(10*0.15)+(-10*0.18)=2.1$