

## Appendix D

### List of minimum categories of recovery plan indicators and illustrative list of recovery plan indicators

<b>List of minimum categories and non-exhaustive list of recovery plan indicators</b>
<b>1. Liquidity risk indicators</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Deposits at banks / daily redeemed amount (five rolling day average)</li> <li>b) Deposits at banks + repurchase agreements that can be terminated by one working day notice + highly liquid financial instruments / highest daily redeemed amount over the last three months</li> <li>c) Deposits at banks + repurchase agreements that can be terminated by seven working day notice + highly liquid financial instruments / sum of the seven highest daily redeemed amounts over the last twelve months</li> <li>d) Deposits at banks + repurchase agreements that can be terminated by one working day notice + highly liquid financial instruments / sum of highest daily redeemed amount over the last three months to the ten largest stablecoin holders</li> <li>e) Daily net flow, i.e. stablecoin issued – stablecoin redeemed (seven rolling day average)</li> </ul>
<b>2. Operational risk indicators</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Any incident significantly disrupting the regular operation of the stablecoin issuer's services or its business continuity (e.g. prolonged outage affecting IT systems or stablecoin delivery systems; infrastructure failures, including dysfunctions of the Distributed Ledger Technology; risks stemming from interoperability of different infrastructures, e.g. via bridges), also where caused by a third party service provider.</li> <li>b) Recovery Time Objective (i.e. the maximum acceptable time to recover from a product or system failure)</li> <li>c) Maximum time since resignation or prolonged absence of key personnel</li> <li>d) Breach or expected breach of any regulatory requirement</li> <li>e) Legal risk</li> </ul>
<b>3. Credit risk/asset-quality indicators</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Highly liquid financial assets with impairment indicators (e.g. indicators of impairment to credit quality as laid down in IFRS 9) / reserve assets</li> <li>b) Negative change in the credit rating of key counterparties (e.g. banks holding deposit)</li> </ul>
<b>4. Reference asset(s) related indicators</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) De-pegging risk, to be measured as the ratio between the market value of the token and the market value of the referenced asset(s)</li> <li>b) Regulatory changes negatively affecting the reference asset(s)</li> <li>c) Freeze or significant negative change in the liquidity of the market where the referenced asset(s) is (are) exchanged</li> </ul>
<b>5. Capital adequacy indicators</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Own funds indicator</li> </ul>
<b>Additional minimum categories for issuers of significant stablecoins and for other issuers that do not provide appropriate justification for the non-inclusion to the CBB</b>
<b>6. Market risk indicators</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Ratio 'Daily change of reserve assets' fair value / 5 days rolling day average</li> <li>b) Sensitivity to interest rate changes of the reserve assets</li> <li>c) Ratio 'Value At Risk of the reserve assets / issuer's own funds'</li> </ul>

**7. Concentration risk indicators**

- a) Ratio 'Value of stablecoins held by five largest counterparties / total value of stablecoin issued'
- b) Ratio '(Deposit at single banking group + securities issued by a single counterparty) / maximum concentration limit
- c) Concentration ratio of deposits held in banks / maximum concentration ratio for deposits

**8. Market confidence indicators**

- a) Negative news or media coverage including coverage in social media and blogging platforms, for the stablecoin issuer or the stablecoin issued
- b) Negative news or media coverage including coverage in social media and blogging platforms, for key counterparties (e.g. provider of custodial services; banks holding a material amount of deposits)
- c) Breach or expected breach of recovery plan indicators relative to any other stablecoin issued
- d) Material changes in the frequency or amount of payments executed by using the stablecoin as well as in the way stablecoins are used as a means of payment
- e) Impairment to the reputation of the stablecoin issuer or of approved persons of the stablecoin issuer
- f) Sudden increase in redemption requests
- g) Sudden decrease of stablecoin issuance