EBA - Template Instructions
EU panels Basel III monitoring exercise

End-December 2022 exercise (v.4.6 December 2022)

Contents

Abbreviations

EBA	European Banking Authority
BCBS	Basel Committee on Banking Supervision
CCPs	Central counterparties
CCR	Counterparty credit risk
CET1	Common equity tier 1
CfA	Call for Advice
C-QIS	Comprehensive quantitative impact study
CR	Credit risk
CRD IV	Capital Requirements Directive – Directive 2013/36/EU
CRE	Commercial real estate
CRR	Capital Requirements Regulation – Regulation (EU) No 575/2013
CVA	Credit Value Adjustment
GCRE	General commercial real estate
GRRE	General residential real estate
IPCRE	Income-producing commercial real estate
IPRRE	Income-producing residential real estate
IRB	Internal Rating Based
MREL	Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities
RRE	Residential real estate
RWA	Risk weighted assets
SA	Standardised Approach
SFT	Securities financing transaction
SME	Small and medium enterprise
TLAC	Total loss absorbing capacity

1. Introduction

1. The European Banking Authority (EBA) regularly monitors the impact of the implementation of the Basel III standards on a sample of EU institutions. Such assessment is done on a biannual bases and the exercise is run in parallel with the monitoring exercise carried out by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS).[1]

2. The current QIS data collection (Reference date December 2022) includes additional templates and panels to collect additional information for EU banks. The purpose of these additional panels and templates is it to collect data on EU specificities existing in the current CRD IV-CRR framework or additional specific items which are part of the existing EU regulation, part of the European Commission´s legislative proposal to amend the Capital Requirements Regulation (Regulation 2013/575/EU)[2]; the so-called and from now on CRR3 proposal, or part of the Council agreement to amend the Capital Requirements Regulation (Regulation 2013/575/EU)[3]; the so-called and from now on Council agreement . The intention of collecting this additional data is merely to better understand the impact of this specificities. No additional interpretation of the future implementation of Basel III in the EU should be done with these regards. The CRR3 proposal and the council agreement are still currently ongoing its approval process and it should not be assumed that the future implementing regulation will exactly reflect those proposals. The measurement of some specificities in the EBA impact studies does not imply that the EBA assumes that neither the CRR3 proposal nor the council will be approved unchanged.

3. In particular, EU banks are required to fill in the EU-specific Worksheets “EU RRE”, “EU TB SSRM”, “EU CVA”, “EU CCP” and “EU General Info” and the EU-specific panels in “Credit risk (SA)”, “Credit risk (IRB)” and “CCR and CVA”.

4. The EBA is mindful of the burden placed on the institutions that participate in the data collection. Therefore, the additional information, to be completed on a best effort basis, has been designed so as to minimise the volume of requested data.

5. This document provides specific instructions on how to fill in the EU-specific information and it should be read in conjunction with the Basel III monitoring instructions.

[1] https://www.bis.org/bcbs/qis/

[2] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52021PC0664

[3] https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-13772-2022-INIT/en/pdf

2. General Info

2.1 Panel A5: Approaches for market risk

6. Only banks that meet the conditions set out in Article 325a of the CRR2 may indicate the **simplified SA** under the revised framework (cell D48) and such banks should only complete panel B1a. For such banks, data submitted in panels B1b, B2, B3, B4 and C (ie capital requirements under the revised SA or internal models approach) will be ignored.

3. EU General Info

3.1 Panel A1: Identification data

7. Panel A1 collects general information that will allow identifying the Bank for the purposes of using, where appropriate, the bank's reporting data in COREP.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
4	C	LEI code of the Bank	**All institutions should disclose in this cell the valid Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) of the bank**

8. It is very important to point out that the information regarding the LEI of the bank is strictly confidential and the EBA will treat it as such. Results will not be disclosed at bank level and the LEI and name of the participating bank will only be used internally by the EBA for using, where appropriate, the bank's reporting data in COREP. For the banks participating in the BCBS monitoring exercise, their relevant templates will be shared with BCBS for the purpose of EBA/BCBS monitoring exercise without, though, disclosing the LEI information to the BCBS.

3.2 Panel A2: Approaches to counterparty credit risk for derivatives

9. Panel A2 collects information on the approaches to counterparty credit risk for derivatives used under the current framework. Please note that following the implementation of the revised CCR approaches in the CRR that are applicable since 28 June 2021, the calculation of capital requirements under the current framework should equal the calculation of capital requirements for counterparty credit risk under the revised framework. This panel complements the information collected in the "General Info" worksheet, rows 18 to 22.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
7	C	Original Exposure Method (OEM) - CRR Article 282	Indicate whether the Original Exposure Method (OEM) as set out in CRR Article 282 is used to calculate the counterparty credit risk exposure amounts associated with derivatives contracts for a portion of the exposures reported in this study.
8	C	Simplified SA-CCR – CRR Article 281	Indicate whether the simplified SA-CCR as set out in CRR Article 281 is used to calculate the counterparty credit risk exposure amounts associated

Row	Column	Heading	Description
			with derivatives contracts for a portion of the exposures reported in this study.

3.3 Panel A3: Approaches to CVA risk

10. Panel A3 collects information on the approaches to CVA risk used under the current framework. This panel complements the information collected in the "General Info" worksheet, rows 38 to 42.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
11	C	Alternative method - CRR Article 385, current framework	Indicate whether the Alternative Method based on Original Exposure Method (OEM) as set out in CRR Article 385 is used under the **current** framework to calculate own funds requirements for CVA risk for a portion of the exposures reported in this study.

4. Credit risk reforms

4.1 Overview

11. The EU-specific panels aim to assess various options and discretions included in the revised Basel III standards. These worksheets include EU-specific panels in order to collect information regarding specificities of the existing EU regulation compared to Basel framework related to CR SA and IRB. They also collect specific data on additional specific items which are part of CRR3 Proposal.

12. Only banks using the SA (as indicated in cell C11 of Worksheet "General Info") have to fill in Worksheet "Credit risk (SA)". Similarly, *only* banks using the IRB approach (as indicated in cells C12 and C13 of Worksheet "General Info") need to complete Worksheet "Credit risk (IRB)". IRB banks with partial use of the standardised approach have to complete both worksheets.

Scope of the Credit Risk Worksheets

13. The scope of Credit risk worksheets is the same as described in the Basel instructions:

- The scope of SA credit risk worksheets ("Credit risk (SA)") is the current SA portfolio;
- The scope of IRB credit risk worksheets ("Credit risk (IRB)") is the current IRB portfolio: exposures moving to standardised approach due to substitution; equity exposures moving to standardised approach, and remaining IRB exposures

4.2 Worksheet "Credit risk (SA)"

14. The additional EU-specific panels in this worksheet aim at assessing alternative scenarios/calibrations under the revised framework. In particular:

- Column AI to AK of Panel A 1: collects information on the transitional arrangement for the application of the SA-CCR approach (alpha=1) in the credit risk SA output floor calculation.
- Panel B 1: collects information allowing to measure the impact of the CRR2 proposed SME Supporting Factors under either the baseline or target scenarios.
- Panel B 2: collects information allowing to measure the impact of the CRR2 proposed Infrastructure Lending Supporting Factors under either the baseline or target scenarios, and to measure CCR3 proposal for specialised lending
- Panel C: collects information about the CRR3 Proposal for equity exposures.
- Panel D: collects information for trade finance off balance sheet items.
- Panel E: collects information for real estate exposures.

4.2.1 Column AI to AK of Panel A 1: EU-specific: transitional SA-CCR application for credit risk output floor

15. Article 465(4) of the CRR3 legislative proposal introduces a transitional implementation for the application of the SA-CCR approach in the credit risk output floor calculation. In this regard, exposures values of contracts listed in Annex II of the CRR that are calculated in accordance with the IMM approach for RWA that are not subject to a floor, should use the SA-CCR approach for the purpose of the floored RWA and set alpha=1 until 31 December 2029. The transitional SA-CCR approach (alpha=1) does not apply to exposures values of contracts listed in Annex II of the CRR that are calculated under the SA-CCR for RWA calculation that is not subject to a floor, i.e. exposures for which institutions apply the SA-CCR in columns R to AC. Columns AI to AK of Panel A1 aim to collect information on the impact of the SA-CCR transitional arrangement for the output floor calculation.

16. Columns AI to AK of panel A1 **only apply to institutions that use the IMM approach** to calculate exposures of derivative transactions for the purpose of calculating RWA that are not subject to a floor under the credit risk SA in columns R to AC. All other institutions should leave the panel empty.

Column	Headings	Description
Full non-modelling approach Use of SA-CCR with alpha = 1 for CCR exposures calculated under the IMM for RWA not subject to a floor, and CR-SA for RWA calculation Leave empty if IMM not applied		
AI	Total exposures (post-CCF, post-CRM)	Non entry cell. Total credit exposure after application of CCF and CRM and applying the transitional SA-CCR approach (alpha =1) for calculating exposures of derivative transactions that are calculated in accordance with the IMM approach for RWA not subject to a floor. It is calculated automatically as the total exposure in column AF and substituting CCR exposures in column AG with the ones calculated using the transitional SA-CCR approach in column AJ.
AJ	of which: CCR	CCR exposures calculated with the transitional SA-CCR approach (alpha =1) for exposures of derivative transactions that are calculated in accordance with the IMM approach for RWA not subject to a floor.
AK	RWA	Total RWA computed under the final Basel III SA to credit risk and related to the exposures in column AI.

4.2.2 Panel B: Additional information for the purposes of calculating the impact of supporting factors

17. This Panel, that includes two tables, is meant to assess the impact of the SME supporting factor (SME SF) as currently set out in Article 501 CRR2 (Panel B.1) and the supporting factor for infrastructure lending exposures[4] (infrastructure supporting factor, INF SF), as featured in Article 501a CRR2 (Panel B.2).[5] Panel B.2 also collects data to measure the impact of the CRR3 proposal for specialised lending.

4.2.3 Panel B.1: SME supporting factor

18. In Panel B.1, banks are to report the breakdown of exposures to which the SME supporting factor may apply. Such breakdown is required within the following exposure classes (and sub-classes as

[5] REGULATION (EU) 2019/876 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 20 May 2019 amending Regulation (EU) No 575/2013: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32019R0876

applicable): corporates excluding SMEs, corporate SMEs, retail, exposures secured by real estate based on the exposure class classification as set out in the revised Basel III standards. The breakdown of exposures eligible for the SME supporting factor is required also for the exposure class 'Corporates excluding SME' because the definitions of SME applicable for the purposes of the exposure class classification and for the supporting factor eligibility are different. The row 'Other exposures […]' (row 226) is meant to capture all the exposure classes of the SA other than those listed in the previous rows of Panel B.1. To be sure, the sum of exposure amounts reported in rows 193, 197, 201, 205, 226 should result in the **Total Standardised Approach amounts reported under row 143 of Panel A**.

19. Within each exposure class (and sub-class as applicable), including within the category 'Other exposures', banks should breakdown exposures compliant with the SME supporting factor as explained in the following table.

20. It should be noted that within each exposure class (and sub-class as applicable), including within the category 'Other exposures', the breakdown of exposures eligible for either the SME supporting factors (Art. 501 CRR2) or the CRR2 Infrastructure supporting factor (Art. 501a CRR2), reported in Panel B.2, is expected to be mutually exclusive, i.e. a given exposure should not be eligible for both the SME and infrastructure supporting factors.

Row	Heading	Description
195, 199, 203, 208, 212, 216, 220, 224, 228	exposures compliant with the criteria set in Art 501 (2) CRR2, of which amount owed is below EUR 2.5 m	Banks shall report in these rows exposures that **comply with criteria set in Article 501 CRR2 and for which the total amount owed (as defined by E* in Article 501 (1) CRR2) is <u>below</u> EUR 2.5 mln**. <u>Example:</u> If the total amount owed is EUR 1 million, the exposure will be reported in this row. If the amount owed is EUR 3 million, the exposure will not be reported in this row.
196, 200, 204, 209, 213, 217, 221, 225, 229	exposures compliant with the criteria set in Art 501 (2) CRR2, of which amount owed is above EUR 2.5 m	Banks shall report in these row exposures that **comply with criteria set in Article 501 CRR2 and for which the total amount owed (as defined by E* in Article 501 (1) CRR2) is <u>above</u> EUR 2.5 mln**. <u>Example:</u> If the total amount owed is EUR 1 million, the exposure will not be reported in this row. If the amount owed is EUR 3 million, the exposure will be **fully** reported in this row.
194, 198, 202, 207, 211, 215, 219, 223, 227	of which: exposures compliant with the criteria set in Art 501 (2) CRR2; of which;	These rows include formulas, computing the total of exposures compliant with Art 501(2) CRR2, as the sum of two subsets: - Amount owed below EUR 2.5 mln - Amount owed above EUR 2.5 mln

21. For all columns in this panel, the same definitions apply as for those in Panel A where the same heading is used.

22. The table below includes additional instructions related to columns:

Column	Heading	Description
D to L	Amounts applying national rules at the reporting date	Banks shall report in these columns amounts calculated in accordance with national rules at the reporting date, i.e. the CRR rules. This means that both the CRR2 SME supporting factor and the CRR2 INF supporting factor apply, as specified in the Regulation 2020/873 (the so-called and from now on CRR quick fix) that frontloaded the application of the SME and INF supporting factors due to the COVID-19 crisis; In columns dedicated to exposure amounts, the rows corresponding to exposure classes (and sub-classes as applicable), including the category 'Other Exposures under the Standardised Approach', are formulas linked to Panel A of the worksheet. Banks shall only report exposure amounts in the rows dedicated to the breakdown on exposures that are compliant with Art. 501 CRR2.
M to V	Amounts applying revised Basel III rules for SA and for CCR exposures (no supporting factors)	Banks shall report in these columns amounts calculated in accordance with the revised Basel III framework, i.e. no supporting factors of any type shall apply. Note that exposures to unrated corporate SME should have a 85% RW according to the Basel III framework In columns dedicated to exposure amounts and RWAs, the rows corresponding to exposure classes (and sub-classes as applicable), including the category 'Other Exposures under the Standardised Approach', are formulas linked to Panel A of the worksheet. Banks shall only report exposure amounts and RWAs in the rows dedicated to the breakdown on exposures that are compliant with Art. 501 CRR2
W to Z	Amounts applying revised Basel III rules for SA and for CCR exposures and including CRR2 SME Supporting Factor and the CRR2 RW for unrated corporates SME	Banks shall report in these columns amounts calculated in accordance with the revised Basel III framework, applying in addition the CRR2 SME supporting factor to eligible exposures. In these columns, banks should apply a 100% RW to exposures to unrated corporate SME (instead of the 85% Basel III risk-weight) and apply the SME supporting factor on top, if applicable.
AA-AC	Full non-modelling approach **with** CRR2 SME supporting factor (output floor) and the CRR2 RW for unrated corporates SME	Only standardised approaches should be applied for the calculation of exposures and RWA reported in this column ("full non-modelling approach"). Standardised approaches should be applied in

Column	Heading	Description
		accordance with the revised Basel III framework, applying in addition the CRR2 SME supporting factor to eligible exposures. In these columns, banks should apply a 100% RW to exposures to unrated corporate SME (instead of the 85% Basel III risk-weight) and apply the SME supporting factor on top, if applicable.
AD-AF	Full non-modelling approach. Use of SA-CCR with alpha = 1 for CCR exposures calculated under the IMM for RWA not subject to a floor, and CR-SA for RWA calculation **with SME CRR2 Supporting Factor** (output floor) and the CRR2 RW for unrated corporates SME	Only banks using IMM for counterparty credit risk shall fill in these columns. Banks should follow the same instructions as for columns AA to AC. The only difference should be how CCR exposures shall be calculated -> SA-CCR with alpha = 1 (Please refer to section 3.2.1 for specific instructions on this topic). Note that for retail exposures the applicable Basel III RW of 75% should apply on top of the CRR2 SME supporting factor. In these columns, banks should apply a 100% RW to exposures to unrated corporate SME (instead of the 85% Basel III risk-weight) and apply the SME supporting factor on top, if applicable.

4.2.4 Panel B.2: Infrastructure supporting factor and specialised lending

23. In Panel B.2, banks are to report the breakdown of exposures to which the INF supporting factor may apply. Such breakdown is required within the following exposure classes (and sub-classes as applicable): corporates excluding SMEs, corporate SMEs, specialised lending[6]. The row 'Other exposures […]' (row 253) is meant to capture all the exposure classes of the SA other than those listed in the previous rows of Panel B.2. To be sure, the sum of exposures amounts reported in rows 236, 238, 240, 253 **should result in the Total Standardised Approach amounts reported under row 143 of Panel A.**

24. Within each exposure class (and sub-class as applicable), including within the category 'Other exposures', banks should breakdown exposures compliant with the INF supporting factor as explained in the following table. Additionally, the CRR3 proposal on specialised lending should be taken into consideration (Article 122a of the CRR3 proposal), in particular to identify which exposures are considered "high quality" in the subcategory of object finance.

25. It should be noted that within each exposure class (and sub-class as applicable), including within the category 'Other exposures', the breakdown of exposures eligible for either the SME supporting factors (Art. 501 CRR2) reported in Panel B.1 or the CRR2 Infrastructure supporting factor (Art. 501a CRR2) reported in Panel B.2 is expected to be mutually exclusive, i.e. a given exposure should not be eligible for both the SME and infrastructure supporting factors.

[6] Separate rows are provided for project finance, pre-operation, operational and operational (high quality) phases, oject finance, and commodity finance. In general, it is expected that exposures subject to INF SF are those in project and object finance. Commodity finance was included for completeness, and to cover special cases when this exposures class could qualify for the INF SF.

Row	Heading	Description
237, 239, 243, 245, 247, 249, 252, 254	exposures compliant with the criteria set in Art 501a CRR2 (INF SF)	Banks shall report in this row exposures that **comply with the criteria set in Art 501a of the CRR2**.
250	Specialised lending, object finance, of which: high quality	Banks shall report in this row exposures that are deemed **'high quality' according to the requirements in article 122a (3) (a) of the CRR3 Proposal**

26. For all columns in this panel, the same definitions apply as for those in Panel A where the same heading is used.

27. The table below includes additional instructions related to columns:

Column	Heading	Description
D to L	Amounts applying national rules at the reporting date	Banks shall report in these columns amounts calculated in accordance with national rules at the reporting date, i.e. the CRR rules. This means that both the CRR2 SME supporting factor and the CRR2 INF supporting factors apply, as specified in the Regulation 2020/873 (quick fix) that frontloaded the application of the Infrastructure supporting factor due to the COVID-19 crisis; In columns dedicated to exposure amounts, the rows corresponding to exposure classes (and sub-classes as applicable), including the category 'Other Exposures under the Standardised Approach', are formulas linked to Panel A of the worksheet. Banks shall only report exposure amounts in the rows dedicated to the breakdown on exposures that are compliant with Art. 501a CRR2.
M to V	Amounts applying revised Basel III rules for SA and for CCR exposures (no supporting factors)	Banks shall report in these columns amounts calculated in accordance with the revised Basel III framework, i.e. no supporting factors of any type shall apply.; In columns dedicated to exposure amounts and RWAs, the rows corresponding to exposure classes (and sub-classes as applicable), including the category 'Other Exposures under the Standardised Approach', are formulas linked to Panel A of the worksheet. Banks shall only report exposure amounts and RWAs in the rows dedicated to the breakdown on exposures that are compliant with Art. 501a CRR2.
W to Z	Amounts applying revised Basel III rules for SA and for CCR exposures including CRR2 Infrastructure	Banks shall report in these columns amounts calculated in accordance with the revised Basel III framework, applying in addition the CRR2 Infrastructure supporting factor. For object finance exposures classified as "high quality" following article 122a of the CRR3 proposal, banks shall

Column	Heading	Description
	Supporting Factors and CRR3 proposal on Specialised lending	calculate amounts applying the RW as defined in such article (applying in addition the CRR2 Infrastructure supporting factor if applicable).
AA-AC	Full non-modelling approach **with** CRR2 INF supporting factors and CRR3 proposal on Specialised lending (output floor)	Only standardised approaches should be applied for the calculation of exposures and RWA reported in this column ("full non-modelling approach"). Standardised approaches should be applied in accordance with the revised Basel III framework, applying in addition the CRR2 SME supporting factor. For object finance exposures classified as "high quality" following article 122a of the CRR3 proposal, banks shall calculate amounts applying the RW as defined in such article (applying in addition the CRR2 Infrastructure supporting factor if applicable).
AD-AF	Full non-modelling approach Use of SA-CCR with alpha = 1 for CCR exposures calculated under the IMM for RWA not subject to a floor, and CR-SA for RWA calculation with CRR2 INF Supporting Factor and CRR3 proposal on Specialised lending **(output floor)**	Only banks using IMM for counterparty credit risk shall fill in these columns. Banks should follow the same instructions as for columns Z to AB. The only difference should be how CCR exposures shall be calculated -> SA-CCR with alpha = 1 (Please refer to 3.2.1 for specific instructions on this topic).

4.2.5 Panel C: Additional information for equity Exposures

28. This Panel aims at assessing an CRR3 proposal treatment of equity exposures in the credit risk portfolio. By breaking down existing Basel III categories of equity exposures, this panel distinguishes which equity exposures could benefit from a preferential risk-weight with the application of the CRR3 Proposal. Following the more detailed instructions below, banks should make reference to article 49, article 133 and article 495a of the CRR3 proposal.

29. This Panel is dedicated to exposures currently treated in SA. Exposures treated as IRB and moving to SA are reported in the Credit Risk IRB panels accordingly.

Row	Heading	Description
261	**Equity exposures**	This line is calculated as the sum of the lines below corresponding to speculative unlisted (262), exposures to certain legislative programs (263), and others (264). The total exposures amounts in this line should match the total exposures to **equities (excluding equity investments in funds) aligned with what is reported in panel A, hence, following the definitions in the revised Basel III framework.** However, RWAs amounts under the revised Basel III framework may not coincide with the amounts reported in panel A, as banks are

Row	Heading	Description
		requested to apply a different risk-weight to the specific subcategories in this panel.
262	speculative unlisted	This line is linked to the corresponding line in panel A. The amounts in this line represent equity exposures that are classified as "speculative unlisted" following the definitions in the revised Basel III framework.
263	exposures to certain legislative programs;	This line is linked to the corresponding line in panel A. The amounts in this line represent equity exposures that are classified as "exposures to certain legislative programs" following the definitions in the revised Basel III framework.
264	others of which ;	This line is calculated as the sum of the lines below corresponding to: - 'Equity exposures to central banks' (265), - 'Intragroup equity exposures and equity holdings within institutional protection schemes (IPS) new 49 (4) CRR3 Proposal' (266), - 'Equity exposures benefiting from grandfathering in Art. 495a (3) of the CRR3 proposal (Long term > 6 years)' (267), and - Other equity exposures (250% RW) (269). The total exposures amounts in this line should match the total exposures to others equities (excluding equity investments in funds) aligned with what is reported in line 90 of panel A, hence. However, RWAs amounts under the revised Basel III framework may not coincide with the amounts reported in panel A, as banks are requested to apply a different risk-weight to the specific subcategories in this panel.
265	Equity exposures to Central banks	Banks shall report here a subset of equity exposures that represent exposures to Central banks and that are assign a 100% risk-weight in article 133(6) of the CRR proposal.
266	Intragroup equity exposures and equity holdings within institutional protection schemes (IPS) (article 49 (2) and (3))	Banks shall report here a subset of equity exposures that represent exposures to financial sector entities included in the same scope of prudential consolidation (group) and that are not deducted from capital or – subject to supervisory approval – to institutions falling within the same institutional protection scheme (IPS). It is expected that at the highest level of consolidation, intragroup equity exposures shall net out and not be visible in the template. Banks shall report in this category all IPS exposures and intra-group exposures that qualifies under Art 49(2) and (3) of the CRR and do not net out at consolidated level. Exposures reported under this line are assign a 100% risk-weight in the new Article 49 (4) of the CRR3 Proposal
267	Equity exposures benefiting from grandfathering in Art. 495a (3) of the CRR3	Banks shall report here a subset of equity exposures that may benefit from the grandfathering provision in Art. 495a (3) of the CRR3 proposal. Banks should report here only those exposures

Row	Heading	Description
	proposal (Long term > 6 years)	for which they may choose to apply the grandfathering provision (i.e. banks are not expected to apply the provision if the current applicable risk-weight is higher than the applicable risk-weight in the CRR3 proposal).
268	of which holdings of CET1 and AT1 instruments exempted from deduction according to Art 49(1) CRR	Banks shall report here a subset of exposures reported in line 267. The subset of exposures should include holdings of CET1 and AT1 instruments exempted from deduction according to Art 49(1) CRR which may benefit from the grandfathering provision in Art. 495a (3) of the CRR3 proposal. Banks should report here only those exposures for which they may choose to apply the grandfathering provision (i.e. banks are not expected to apply the provision if the current applicable risk-weight is higher than the applicable risk-weight in the CRR3 proposal).
269	Other equity exposures (250% RW)	Banks shall report here all other equity exposures that have not been reported as 'Equity exposures to Central banks', 'Intragroup equity exposures and equity holdings within institutional protection schemes (IPS) (article 49 (2) and (3))' or 'Equity exposures benefiting from grandfathering in Art. 495a (3) of the CRR3 proposal (Long term > 6 years)' and that are assign a 250% risk-weight in the CRR3 proposal.
270	of which: Equity exposures for which a 250% RW applies following the second subparagraph of Article 133 (4) of the CRR3 proposal	Banks shall report here a subset of the exposures reported in line 269. This subset should include those equity exposures that, while falling under the definitions in the first subparagraph of article 133 (4) of the CRR3 proposal, they are eligible to a 250% risk-weight because they are also compliant with the second subparagraph and with paragraph 3 of the same article: "By way of derogation from the first subparagraph, long-term equity investment, including investments in equities of corporate clients with which the institution has or intends to establish a long-term business relationship as well as venture capital firms and debt-equity swaps for corporate restructuring purposes shall be assigned a **risk weight in accordance with paragraph 3** or 5**, as applicable**. For the purposes of this Article, a long-term equity investment is an equity investment that is held for three years or longer or incurred with the intention to be held for three years or longer as approved by the institution's senior management."
271	of which: Equity Exposures that are holdings of CET1 and AT1 instruments exempted from deduction according to Art 49(1) CRR	Banks shall report here a subset of exposures reported in line 269. The subset of exposures should include holdings of CET1 and AT1 instruments exempted from deduction according to Art 49(1) CRR **excluding those that benefit from the grandfathering provision in Art. 495a (3) of the CRR3 proposal** and are reported in line 268.

Column	Heading	Description
D and E	Amounts applying national rules at the reporting date	Banks shall report in these columns amounts calculated in accordance with national rules at the reporting date, i.e. the CRR rules.
E to H	Amounts applying revised Basel III rules for SA and for CCR exposures - applying CRR3 proposal for equity exposures	Banks shall report in these columns amounts calculated in accordance with the revised Basel III framework but applying the treatment for equity exposures if eligible as specified in the CRR3 proposal. In particular, banks should reflect the applicable risk-weights as defined in Article 133, article 495a (3) and article 49 (4) of the CRR3 proposal as eligible for each line in the panel. Banks shall **not** apply the transitional provisions included in article 495 (1) and (2) of the CRR3.
I to K	Output floor - applying CRR3 proposal for equity exposures	Banks shall report in these columns amounts calculated in accordance with the non-modelling approach of the revised Basel III framework but applying the treatment for equity exposures if eligible as specified in the CRR3 proposal. In particular, banks should reflect the applicable risk-weights as defined in Article 133, article 495a (3) and article 49 (4) of the CRR3 proposal as eligible for each line in the panel.
L to N	EU-specific: transitional SA-CCR application for credit risk output floor	Only banks using IMM for counterparty credit risk shall fill in these columns. Banks should follow the same instructions as for columns I to K. The only difference should be how CCR exposures shall be calculated -> SA-CCR with alpha = 1 (Please refer to section 3.2.1 for specific instructions on this topic).

4.2.6 Panel D: Additional information for trade finance off balance sheet items

30. This Panel aims at assessing the Council proposal for the application of credit risk conversion factors. Under the Basel III framework, certain types of exposures (in particular, transaction-related contingent items that include performance bonds, bid bonds, warranties and standby letters of credit related to particular transactions) are subject to a credit conversion factor (CCF) of 50% (CRE20.42 of the Basel III agreement). However, the Council proposal, foresees an applicable 20% CCF to the set of those exposures that are considered trade finance exposures (Article 111 of the Council proposal, also referring to the Annex for the definition of buckets). Panel D, aims at collecting the amount of exposures that would be subject to a 20% CCF following the Council proposal, as opposed to the 50% CCF applicable under the Basel III framework. In line 278, banks should report off balance sheet exposures that are transaction-related contingent items as defined in CRE20.42 of the Basel III agreement (performance bonds, bid bonds, warranties and standby letters of credit related to particular transactions) and are considered trade finance exposures. Exposures shall be reported post-CRM and post-CCFs. The applicable CCF will differ for each of the reporting columns affecting the exposure and RWAs amount.

Column	Heading	Description
D and E	Amounts applying national rules at the reporting date	Banks shall report in these columns amounts calculated in accordance with national rules at the reporting date, i.e. the CRR rules.
F to H	Amounts applying revised Basel III rules for SA and for CCR exposures	Banks shall report in these columns amounts calculated in accordance with the revised Basel III framework. This implies that applying a 50% CCF when calculating the post CCF exposure amount (following the provisions of the Basel III framework). Also, RWAs amounts should be calculated applying the RWs foreseen in the Basel III framework. All in all, these columns should reflect the amounts reported in panel A. The only difference would be that the exposures reported here should be limited to trade finance transaction-related contingent items.
I to J	Amounts applying revised Basel III rules for SA and for CCR exposures and applying a 20% CCF to trade finance exposures (article 111 of the Council proposal)	Banks shall report in these columns amounts calculated in accordance with the revised Basel III framework but applying the CCF as foreseen in the Council proposal to those off-balance sheet trade finance exposures that relate to transaction-related contingent items when calculating the post CCF exposure amount (therefore a 20% CCF). RWAs amounts should be calculated applying the RWs foreseen in the Basel III framework (therefore the same RWs used in panel A for such exposures) over the newly calculated exposure amount.
K to M	Output floor: Full non-modelling approach Leave empty if IMM not applied	Only banks using IMM for counterparty credit risk shall fill in these columns. Banks shall report in these columns amounts calculated in accordance with the non-modelling approach of the revised Basel III framework. This implies applying a 50% CCF when calculating the post CCF exposure amount (following the provisions of the Basel III framework). Also, RWAs amounts should be calculated applying the RWs foreseen in the non-modelling approach of the Basel III framework. All in all, these columns should reflect the amounts reported in panel A for the non-modelling approach. The only difference would be that the exposures reported here should be limited to trade finance transaction-related contingent items.
N to P	Output floor (applying a 20% CCF to trade finance exposures (article 111 of the Council proposal))	Only banks using IMM for counterparty credit risk shall fill in these columns. Banks shall report in these columns amounts calculated in accordance with the non-modelling approach of the revised Basel III framework but applying the CCF as foreseen in the Council proposal when calculating the post CCF exposure amount (therefore a 20% CCF). RWAs amounts should be calculated applying the RWs foreseen in the non-modelling approach of the Basel III framework (therefore the same RWs used in panel A for such exposures) over the newly calculated exposure amount.

4.2.7 Panel E: Additional information for Real estate exposures

31. The revised Basel III framework caps the value of the property recognised for prudential purposes at the value measured at loan origination, unless modifications "unequivocally" increase the value of the property. At the same time, the standards do not oblige banks to monitor the development of

property values. However, the CRR2 requires institutions to regularly monitor the value of property pledged as collateral and make upwards or downwards adjustments to the property based on this monitoring. Article 229 of the Council proposal[7], keeps the current requirement for frequent monitoring of property values, allowing for upwards adjustment beyond the value at loan origination (unlike the Basel III standards). However, such revaluation is only allowed up to the average value over the last six years. Panel E aims at assessing the Council proposal with regards to the property value for Real estate exposures that shall be considered when calculating RWAs amounts.

32. The rows of the panel (285-309) mirror the rows in panel A for Exposures secured by real estate portfolios. Banks shall allocate the exposure to the relevant Basel III asset class (in line with the reporting of panel A. For example: the exposures reported for line "General residential real estate" should be the same in panel E and panel A. However, for each asset class, the allocation of the exposure above or below 55% of the property value (in the case of general real state) and by LTV bucket (in case of income producing real estate) should reflect an adjusted property value after considering the guidance in Article 229 of the Council Proposal. In other words, when filling in Panel E, for each loan, **banks should consider a value of the property that has been adjusted based on the monitoring of the property value up to the average value of the property over the last 6 years**.

33. The columns in this panel should reflect the application of the Basel III framework, taking into account the new breakdown of the exposure above or below 55% of the property value (in the case of general real state) and by LTV bucket (in case of income producing real estate). Additionally, when filling in this panels banks should keep the effect of the CRR2 SME supporting factor when applicable. In other words, if the reported exposure is compliant with the criteria set in Art 501 (2) (conditions to be eligible for the application of the SME supporting factor), banks should apply such supporting factor on top of the relevant Basel III risk-weight, as done in panel B1.

34. For example, a loan classified as general residential real estate with an exposure value of 100.000 euros and no exposure eligible for the application of the SME Supporting factor, guaranteed by a property that has an original value of 80.000, a current property value of 95.000 and an average property value of the last six years of 89.000, should be reported as follows:

	Basel III framework (Panel A)		Council proposal (Panel E)	
	Exposure	**RWA**	**Exposure**	**RWA**
general residential real estate; of which:	**100,000**	**Sum of the rows below**	**100,000**	**Sum of the rows below**
exposure <= 55% of property value	44,000	44,000 multiplied by 20% RW	48,950	48,950 multiplied by 20% RW
exposures > 55% of property value	56,000	56,000 multiplied by Counterparty RW	51,050	51,050 multiplied by Counterparty RW

- In Panel A, banks should follow the rules under the Basel III framework, which means that the original property value (80.000) should be considered.

[7] As well as article 208 of the CRR3 Proposal

- Differently, in panel E, banks should use the current value of the property up to the average value of the property over the last 6 years. In the example, the current value of the property (95.000) is above the average of the last six years (89.000) and therefore, the latter should be considered.

4.3 Worksheet “Credit risk (IRB)”

35. The additional EU-specific panels in this worksheet aim at assessing alternative scenarios/calibrations under the revised framework. In particular:

- Column CT to CY of Panel A: collects information on the transitional arrangement for the application of the SA-CCR approach (alpha=1) in the credit risk IRB output floor calculation.

- Panel C: collects information allowing to measure the impact of the CRR2 SME Supporting Factors under either the baseline or target scenarios (Panel C1) and allowing to measure the impact of the CRR2 Infrastructure Lending Supporting Factors under either the baseline or target scenarios considering the CCR3 proposal for specialised lending.

- Panel D: collects information about the output floor transitional arrangement applicable to unrated corporates as included in the CRR3 Proposal.

- Panel E: collects information about the CRR3 Proposal for equity exposures

- Panel F: collects additional information on public sector entities (PSEs) and to regional governments and local authorities (RGLAs)

- Panel G: collects additional information for trade finance off balance sheet items.

4.3.1 Column CT to CY of Panel A: transitional SA-CCR application for credit risk output floor

Transitional SA-CCR application for credit risk output floor

36. The credit risk (IRB) EU-specific panels (columns CT to CY) **only apply to institution using the IMM approach** to calculate CCR exposures of derivative transactions for the purpose of calculating RWA that are not subject to a floor under the credit risk IRB approach. All other institutions should leave the panels empty. In this regard, required data for columns CT to CY are conditional on the approaches entered in Panel A2b of the “General Info” worksheet; therefore, this should be completed first.

37. Also according to Article 465(4) of the CRR3 legislative proposal, the transitional SA-CCR approach (alpha=1) does not apply to exposures values of contracts listed in Annex II of the CRR that are calculated under the SA-CCR for the RWA calculation that is not subject to a floor, i.e. exposure, for which institutions apply the SA-CCR in columns AP to CK of panel A. Columns CT and CV of panel A aim to collect information on the impact of the SA-CCR transitional arrangement for the output floor calculation.

Column	Headings	Description
Full non-modelling approach Use of SA-CCR with alpha = 1 for CCR exposures calculated under the IMM for the RWA not subject to a floor, and CR-SA for RWA calculation Leave empty if IMM not applied		
CT	Total exposures (post-CCF, post-CRM)	Non entry cell. Total credit exposure after application of CCF and CRM and applying the transitional SA-CCR approach (alpha =1) for calculating exposures of derivative transactions that are calculated in accordance with the IMM approach for RWA not subject to a floor. It is calculated automatically for IMM banks as the total output floor exposure in column CO and substituting CCR exposures in column CP with the ones calculated using the transitional SA-CCR approach in column CU.
CU	of which: CCR	CCR exposures calculated with the transitional SA-CCR approach (alpha =1) for exposures of derivative transactions that are calculated in accordance with the IMM approach for RWA not subject to a floor.
CV	RWA	Total RWA computed under the final Basel III SA to credit risk for the exposures reported in column CT.

Keeping revised CCR approaches (incl. IMM) for credit risk output floor

38. Columns CW to CY of panel A collect information on the impact of employing the credit risk SA rather than the IRB approach to risk weight derivative exposures in the calculation of the credit risk output floor. The reported data in this panel are calculated using the revised CCR approaches used by the institution in columns AP to CK (i.e. IMM and/or standardised CCR approaches) for the calculation of exposures, and the credit risk SA for the calculation of RWA. Institutions that use the SA-CCR to calculate derivative exposures for the RWA not subject to a floor should apply the same SA-CCR approach, i.e. using an alpha=1.4.

Column	Headings	Description
Partly non-modelling approach Keeping revised CCR approaches (incl. IMM), and CR-SA for RWA calculation Leave empty if IMM not applied		
CW	Total exposures (post-CCF, post-CRM)	Non entry cell. Total credit exposure after application of CCF and CRM and applying the revised CCR approach(es) for calculating exposures of derivative transactions, i.e. applying the same approaches to calculate exposures as used for RWA not subject to a floor. It is calculated automatically for IMM banks as the sum of the previous columns of total exposure values (AU + CE) under the revised framework.
CX	of which: CCR	Non entry cell. CCR exposures applying the revised CCR approach(es) for calculating exposures of derivative transactions, i.e. applying the same approaches to calculate exposures as used for RWA not subject to a floor. It is calculated automatically for IMM banks as the sum of the previous columns of CCR exposure values (AQ + CA) under the revised framework.

CY	RWA	Total RWA computed under the final Basel III SA to credit risk for the exposures reported in column CW.

4.3.2 Panel C: Additional information for the purpose of calculating the impact of the supporting factors

39. This panel is meant to assess the impact of the SME supporting factor (SME SF) as currently set out in Article 501 CRR2 [8] as well as the supporting factor for infrastructure lending exposures [9] (infrastructure supporting factor, INF-SF) as featured in Article 501a CRR2.[10] This Panel collects data aimed at assessing the impact on the IRB exposures of an alternative Basel III target scenario modified to include the CRR2 SME supporting factor.

4.3.3 Panel C.1: SME supporting factor

40. In Panel C.1 banks are to report the breakdown of exposures to which the SME supporting factor may apply. Such breakdown is required within the following exposure classes (and sub-classes as applicable): large and mid-market general corporates, SME treated as corporates, retail residential mortgages, qualifying revolving retail exposures, other retail, eligible purchase receivables based on the exposure class classification as set out in the revised Basel III standards. The breakdown of exposures eligible for the SME supporting factor is required also for the exposure class 'large and mid-market general corporates' because the definitions of SME applicable for the purposes of the exposure class classification and for the supporting factor eligibility are different. The row 'Other exposures […]' (row 142) is meant to capture all the exposure classes of the IRB other than those listed in the previous rows of Panel C.1. To be sure, the sum of exposure amounts reported in rows 118, 122, 126, 130, 134, 138, 142 **should result in the Total IRB amounts reported in row 65 of Panel A.**

41. Within each exposure class (and sub-class as applicable), including within the category 'Other exposures […]', banks should breakdown exposures compliant with the CRR2 SME supporting factor as explained in the following table.

42. It should be noted that, within each exposure class (and sub-class as applicable), including within the category 'Other exposures […]', the breakdown of exposures eligible for either the SME supporting factors (Art. 501 CRR2) or the CRR2 Infrastructure supporting factor (Art. 501a CRR2), as reported in Panel C.2, is expected to be mutually exclusive, i.e. a given exposure should not be eligible for both the SME and infrastructure supporting factors.

Row	Heading	Description
120, 124, 128, 132, 136, 140, 144	exposures compliant with the criteria set in Art 501 (2) CRR2, of which amount	Banks shall report in these rows exposures that **comply with criteria set in Article 501 CRR2 and for which the total amount owed (as defined by E* in Article 501 (1) CRR2) is <u>below</u> EUR 2.5 mln**.

[8] REGULATION (EU) 2019/876 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 20 May 2019 amending Regulation (EU) No 575/2013: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32019R0876

Row	Heading	Description
	owed is below EUR 2.5 m	Example: If the total amount owed is EUR 1 million, the exposure will be reported in this row. If the amount owed is EUR 3 million, the exposure will not be reported in this row.
121, 125, 129, 133, 137, 141, 145	exposures compliant with the criteria set in Art 501 (2) CRR2, , of which amount owed is above EUR 2.5 m	Banks shall report in these row exposures that **comply with criteria set in Article 501 CRR2 and for which the total amount owed (as defined by E* in Article 501 (1) CRR2) is above EUR 2.5 mln**. Example: If the total amount owed is EUR 1 million, the exposure will not be reported in this row. If the amount owed is EUR 3 million, the exposure will be reported in this row.
119, 123, 127, 131, 135, 139, 143	of which: exposures compliant with the criteria set in points (a) and (b) of Art 501 (2) CRR2; of which;	These rows include formulas, computing the total of exposures compliant with Art 501(2) CRR2, as the sum of two subsets: - Amount owed below EUR 2.5 mln - Amount owed above EUR 2.5 mln

43. For all columns in this panel, the same definitions apply as for those in Panel A where the same heading is used.

44. The table below includes additional instructions related to columns:

Column	Heading	Description
C to L	Amounts applying national rules at the reporting date	Banks shall report in these columns amounts calculated in accordance with national rules at the reporting date, i.e. the CRR rules. This means that both the CRR2 SME supporting factor and the CRR2 INF supporting factor apply, as specified in the Regulation 2020/873 (quick fix) that frontloaded the application of the SME supporting factor due to the COVID-19 crisis; In columns dedicated to exposure amounts, the rows corresponding to exposure classes (and sub-classes as applicable), including the category 'Other Exposures under the IRB', are formulas linked to Panel A of the worksheet. Banks shall only report exposure amounts in the rows dedicated to the breakdown on exposures that are compliant with CRR2 Art. 501.
M to AF	Amounts applying revised Basel III rules for IRB, SA and for CCR exposures (no supporting factors)	Banks shall report in these columns amounts calculated in accordance with the revised Basel III framework, i.e. no supporting factors of any type shall apply.; Banks shall report amounts separately for IRB exposures remaining under IRB in the revised framework and those migrating to CR SA; In columns dedicated to exposure amounts and RWAs, the rows corresponding to exposure classes (and sub-classes as applicable), including the category 'Other Exposures under the IRB', are formulas linked to Panel A of the worksheet. Banks shall only report exposure amounts and RWAs in the rows

Column	Heading	Description
		dedicated to the breakdown on exposures that are compliant with CRR2 Art. 501.
AG to AN	Amounts applying revised Basel III rules for IRB, SA and for CCR exposures and including CRR2 SME Supporting Factor	Banks shall report in these columns amounts calculated in accordance with the revised Basel III framework, applying in addition the CRR2 SME supporting factor to eligible exposures; Banks shall report amounts separately for IRB exposures remaining under IRB in the revised framework and those migrating to CR SA. Note that for retail exposures migrating to SA, the applicable Basel III RW of 75% should apply on top of the CRR2 SME supporting factor.
AO-AQ	Output floor including CRR2 SME supporting factors	Banks shall report in these columns amounts calculated in accordance with the non-modelling approach of the revised Basel III framework, applying in addition the CRR2 SME supporting factor to eligible exposures. Note that for retail exposures the applicable Basel III RW of 75% should apply on top of the CRR2 SME supporting factor.
AR-AU	Full non-modelling approach Use of SA-CCR with alpha = 1 for CCR exposures calculated under the IMM for RWA not subject to a floor, and CR-SA for RWA calculation with CRR2 SME supporting factor	Only banks using IMM for counterparty credit risk shall fill in these columns. Banks should follow the same instructions as for columns AO to AQ. The only difference should be how CCR exposures shall be calculated -> SA-CCR with alpha = 1 (Please refer section 3.3.2for specific instructions on this topic). Note that for retail exposures the applicable Basel III RW of 75% should apply on top of the CRR2 SME supporting factor.

4.3.4 Panel C.2: Infrastructure supporting factor (INF SF) and specialised lending

45. In Panel C.2 banks are to report the breakdown of exposures to which the INF SF may apply.

46. Such breakdown is required within the following exposure classes (and sub-classes as applicable): large and mid-market general corporates, specialised lending, SME treated as corporates based on the exposure class classification, as set out in the revised Basel III standards. The row ‘Other exposures […]’ (row 159) is meant to capture all the exposure classes of the IRB other than those listed in the previous rows of Panel C.2. To be sure, the sum of exposure amounts reported in rows 153, 155, 157, 159 should result in the Total IRB amounts reported in row 65 of Panel A.

47. Within each exposure class (and sub-class as applicable), including within the category ‘Other exposures […]’, banks should breakdown exposures compliant with the INF supporting factor as explained in the following table.

48. It should be noted that, within each exposure class (and sub-class as applicable), including within the category 'Other exposures […]', the breakdown of exposures eligible for either the SME supporting factors (Art. 501 CRR2), reported in Panel C.1, or the CRR2 Infrastructure supporting factor (Art. 501a CRR2) is expected to be mutually exclusive, i.e. a given exposure should not be eligible for both the SME and infrastructure supporting factors.

Row	Heading	Description
154,156,158,160	of which: exposures compliant with the criteria set in Art 501a CRR2 (INF SF)	Banks shall report in this row exposures that **comply with the criteria set in Art 501a of the CRR2**.

49. For all columns in this panel, the same definitions apply as for those in Panel A where the same heading is used.

50. The table below includes additional instructions related to columns:

Column	Heading	Description
C toL	Amounts applying national rules at the reporting date	Banks shall report in these columns amounts calculated in accordance with national rules at the reporting date, i.e. the CRR rules. This means that both the CRR2 SME supporting factor and the CRR2 Infrastructure supporting factor apply, although a given exposure should not be eligible for both the SME and infrastructure supporting factors, as specified in the Regulation 2020/873 (quick fix) that frontloaded the application of the Infrastructure supporting factor due to the COVID-19 crisis; In columns dedicated to exposure amounts, the rows corresponding to exposure classes (and sub-classes as applicable), including the category 'Other Exposures under the IRB', are formulas linked to Panel A of the worksheet. Banks shall only report exposure amounts in the rows dedicated to the breakdown on exposures that are compliant with CRR2 Art. 501a.
M to AF	Amounts applying revised Basel III rules for SA and for CCR exposures (no supporting factors)	Banks shall report in these columns amounts calculated in accordance with the revised Basel III framework, i.e. no supporting factors of any type shall apply. The CRR III proposal on Specialised lending. Banks shall report amounts separately for IRB exposures remaining under IRB in the revised framework and those migrating to CR SA; In columns dedicated to exposure amounts and RWAs, the rows corresponding to exposure classes (and sub-classes as applicable), including the category 'Other Exposures under the IRB', are formulas linked to Panel A of the worksheet. Banks shall only report exposure amounts and RWAs in the rows dedicated to the breakdown on exposures that are compliant with CRR2 Art. 501a.

Column	Heading	Description
AG to AN	Amounts applying revised Basel III rules for SA and for CCR exposures and including CRR2 Infrastructure Supporting Factor and CRR3 proposal on Specialised lending	Banks shall report in these columns amounts calculated in accordance with the revised Basel III framework, applying in addition the CRR2 Infrastructure supporting factor to eligible exposures. Banks shall report amounts separately for IRB exposures remaining under IRB in the revised framework and those migrating to CR SA. When reporting amounts migrating to CR SA (columns AK to AN), banks should consider the CRR3 proposal on specialised lending (Article 122a of the CRR3 proposal), in particular to identify which exposures are considered for the "high quality" and calculate RWAs amounts applying the risk-weight as defined in such article
AO-AQ	Output floor including CRR2 Infrastructure supporting factor and the CRR3 proposal on Specialised lending.	Banks shall report in these columns amounts calculated in accordance with the non-modelling approach of the revised Basel III framework, applying in addition the CRR2 Infrastructure supporting factors to eligible exposures. For object finance exposures classified as "high quality" following article 122a of the CRR3 proposal, banks shall calculate amounts applying the risk-weight as defined in such article (applying in addition the CRR2 Infrastructure supporting factor if applicable).
AR-AU	EU-specific: transitional SA-CCR application for credit risk output floor including CRR2 Infrastructure supporting factor and the CRR3 proposal on Specialised lending.	Only banks using IMM for counterparty credit risk shall fill in these columns. Banks should follow the same instructions as for columns AO to AQ. The only difference should be how CCR exposures shall be calculated -> SA-CCR with alpha = 1 (Please refer section 3.3.2 for specific instructions on this topic). For object finance exposures classified as "high quality" following article 122a of the CRR3 proposal, banks shall calculate amounts applying the risk-weight as defined in such article (applying in addition the CRR2 Infrastructure supporting factor if applicable).

4.3.5 Panel D: EU Additional information on unrated corporates (EU banks only)

51. This Panel aims at collecting the necessary information to assess the output floor impact as a result of applying the transitional treatment to exposures to corporates as defined in article 465 (3) of the CRR3 proposal. Corporate exposures under the IRB approach should be reflected in this panel as if the following non-modelling approaches apply:

52. For rated corporates and rated corporate SME exposures, the regulatory approach that is adopted in jurisdictions where the use of ratings is allowed should applied. For this type of exposure, there should be no difference between the non-modellable RWAs amounts reported in this panel and the non-modellable RWAs amounts included in the Output floor columns in panel A. (Note that the only difference would be that the breakdown differs to the breakdown in Panel A).

53. For unrated corporates and unrated corporate SME exposures, the specific transitional treatment as defined in article 465 (3) of the CRR III proposal should apply. In particular, unrated corporate exposures should be classified according to their PD level and non-modellable RWA should be calculated applying the specific 65% RW to those exposures with a PD below 0.5% (in opposition to the 100% RW applicable under the Basel III framework which is applied to the non-modellable RWAs reported in panel A). In the same way, unrated corporate SME exposures should be classified according to their PD level and non-modellable RWA should be calculated applying the specific 65% RW to those exposures with a PD below 0.5% (in opposition to the 85% RW applicable under the Basel III framework which is applied to the non-modellable RWAs reported in panel A). Additionally, for unrated corporate SME exposures, banks are requested to identify those exposures that are compliant with the criteria set in Art 501 (2) CRR2 and are therefore subject to the SME supporting factor.

54. For all columns in this panel, the same definition applies as for those in panel A where the same heading is used. However, RWAs reported under columns "RWA with COM CRR3 proposal of unrated corporates" should be calculated applying a 65% RW to those unrated exposures with PD<0.5%. Columns G-I, should be filled only banks using IMM for counterparty credit risk shall fill in these columns. In these columns, CCR exposures shall be calculated -> SA-CCR with alpha = 1 (Please refer section 3.3.2 for specific instructions on this topic)).

Row	Heading	Description
167	Corporates (excluding SMEs) as per CR SA classification	Banks shall report here exposures which are treated under the IRB approach but would be classified as Corporates (excluding small and medium-sized enterprises – SMEs) according to CR SA.
168	Rated corporate exposures	Banks shall report here a subset of exposures reported in line 167, for which a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is available.
169	Rated corporate exposures. Of which: corporates with revenues >EUR 500mn	Banks shall report here a subset of exposures reported in line 168, that represent exposures to corporates with revenues >EUR 500mn
170	Unrated corporate exposures	Banks shall report here a subset of exposures reported in line 167, for which a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is **not** available.
171	Unrated corporate exposures / PD <= 0.5%	Banks shall report here a subset of exposures reported in line 170 (corporates exposures (excluding SMEs) for which a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is **not** available) that have a probability of default (PD) of less or equal to 0.5%
172	Unrated corporate exposures / PD <= 0.5%. Of which: corporates with revenues >EUR 500mn	Banks shall report here a subset of exposures reported in line 171, that represent exposures to corporates with revenues >EUR 500mn
173	Unrated corporate exposures / PD > 0.5%	Banks shall report here a subset of exposures reported in line 170 (corporates exposures (excluding SMEs) for which a credit

Row	Heading	Description
		assessment by a nominated ECAI is **not** available) that have a probability of default (PD) of more than 0.5%.
174	Unrated corporate exposures / PD > 0.5%. Of which: corporates with revenues >EUR 500mn	Banks shall report here a subset of exposures reported in line 173, that represent exposures to corporates with revenues >EUR 500mn
175	Corporate SME exposures	Banks shall report here exposures which are treated under the IRB approach but would be classified as Corporates SME exposures according to CR SA.
176	Rated corporate SME exposures	Banks shall report here a subset of exposures reported in line 175, for which a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is available.
177	Rated corporate SME exposures of which: exposures compliant with the criteria set in Art 501 (2) CRR2 (SME SF); of which;	Banks shall report here a subset of exposures reported in line 176, that are compliant with the criteria set in Art 501 (2) CRR2 and are therefore subject to the SME supporting factor.
178	Unrated corporate SME exposures	Banks shall report here a subset of exposures reported in line 175, for which a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is **not** available.
179	Unrated corporate SME exposures / PD <= 0.5%	Banks shall report here a subset of exposures reported in line 178 (corporates SME exposures for which a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is **not** available) that have a probability of default (PD) of less or equal to 0.5%
180	Unrated corporate SME exposures / PD <= 0.5% of which: exposures compliant with the criteria set in Art 501 (2) CRR2 (SME SF); of which;	Banks shall report here a subset of exposures reported in line 179, that are compliant with the criteria set in Art 501 (2) CRR2 and are therefore subject to the SME supporting factor.
181	Unrated corporate exposures / PD > 0.5%	Banks shall report here a subset of exposures reported in line 178 (corporates SME exposures for which a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is **not** available) that have a probability of default (PD) of more than 0.5%.
182	Unrated corporate SME exposures / PD > 0.5% of which: exposures compliant with the criteria set in Art 501 (2) CRR2 (SME SF); of which;	Banks shall report here a subset of exposures reported in line 181, that are compliant with the criteria set in Art 501 (2) CRR2 and are therefore subject to the SME supporting factor.

4.3.6 Panel E: Additional information for equity IRB Exposures

55. This Panel aims at assessing an CRR3 proposal treatment of equity exposures in the credit risk portfolio. By breaking down existing Basel III categories of equity exposures, this panel distinguishes which equity exposures could benefit from a preferential risk-weight with the application of the CRR3 Proposal. Following the more detailed instructions below, banks should make reference to article 49, article 133 and article 495a of the CRR3 proposal.

56. This Panel is dedicated to exposures currently treated in IRB that are moving to SA under the revised Basel III framework.

Row	Heading	Description
189	**Equity exposures**	This line is calculated as the sum of the lines below corresponding to speculative unlisted (190), exposures to certain legislative programs (191), and others (192). The total exposures amounts in this line should match the total exposures to **equities (excluding equity investments in funds) aligned with what is reported in panel A, hence, following the definitions in the revised Basel III framework.** However, RWAs amounts under the revised Basel III framework may not coincide with the amounts reported in panel A, as banks are requested to apply a different risk-weight to the specific subcategories in this panel.
190	speculative unlisted	This line is linked to the corresponding line in panel A. The amounts in this line represent equity exposures that are classified as “speculative unlisted” following the definitions in the revised Basel III framework.
191	exposures to certain legislative programs;	This line is linked to the corresponding line in panel A. The amounts in this line represent equity exposures that are classified as “exposures to certain legislative programs” following the definitions in the revised Basel III framework.
192	others of which ;	This line is calculated as the sum of the lines below corresponding to: - ‘Equity exposures to central banks’ (193), - ‘Intragroup equity exposures and equity holdings within institutional protection schemes (IPS) new 49 (4) CRR3 Proposal’ (194), - ‘Equity exposures benefiting from grandfathering in Art. 495a (3) of the CRR3 proposal (Long term > 6 years)’ (195), and - Other equity exposures (250% RW) (197). The total exposures amounts in this line should match the total exposures to others equities (excluding equity investments in funds) aligned with what is reported in line 54 of panel A, hence. However, RWAs amounts under the revised Basel III framework may not coincide with the amounts reported in panel A, as banks are requested to apply a different risk-weight to the specific subcategories in this panel.

Row	Heading	Description
193	Equity exposures to Central banks	Banks shall report here a subset of equity exposures that represent exposures to Central banks and that that are assign a 100% risk-weight in article 133(6) of the CRR proposal.
194	Intragroup equity exposures and equity holdings within institutional protection schemes (IPS) (article 49 (2) and (3))	Banks shall report here a subset of equity exposures that represent exposures to financial sector entities included in the same scope of prudential consolidation (group) and that are not deducted from capital or – subject to supervisory approval – to institutions falling within the same institutional protection scheme (IPS). It is expected that at the highest level of consolidation, intragroup equity exposures shall net out and not be visible in the template. Banks shall report in this category all IPS exposures and intra-group exposures that qualifies under Art 49(2) and (3) of the CRR and do not net out at consolidated level. Exposures reported under this line are assign a 100% risk-weight in the new Article 49 (4) of the CRR3 Proposal
195	Equity exposures benefiting from grandfathering in Art. 495a (3) of the CRR3 proposal (Long term > 6 years)	Banks shall report here a subset of equity exposures that may benefit from the grandfathering provision in Art. 495a (3) of the CRR3 proposal. Banks should report here only those exposures for which they may choose to apply the grandfathering provision (i.e. banks are not expected to apply the provision if the current applicable risk-weight is higher than the applicable risk-weight in the CRR3 proposal).
196	of which holdings of CET1 and AT1 instruments exempted from deduction according to Art 49(1) CRR	Banks shall report here a subset of exposures reported in line 195. The subset of exposures should include holdings of CET1 and AT1 instruments exempted from deduction according to Art 49(1) CRR which may benefit from the grandfathering provision in Art. 495a (3) of the CRR3 proposal. Banks should report here only those exposures for which they may choose to apply the grandfathering provision (i.e. banks are not expected to apply the provision if the current applicable risk-weight is higher than the applicable risk-weight in the CRR3 proposal).
197	Other equity exposures (250% RW)	Banks shall report here all other equity exposures that have not been reported as 'Equity exposures to Central banks', 'Intragroup equity exposures and equity holdings within institutional protection schemes (IPS) (article 49 (2) and (3))' or 'Equity exposures benefiting from grandfathering in Art. 495a (3) of the CRR3 proposal (Long term > 6 years)' and that are assign a 250% risk-weight in the CRR3 proposal.
198	of which: Equity exposures for which a 250% RW applies following the second subparagraph of Article 133 (4) of the CRR3 proposal	Banks shall report here a subset of the exposures reported in line 197. This subset should include those equity exposures that, while falling under the definitions in the first subparagraph of article 133 (4) of the CRR3 proposal, they are eligible to a 250% risk-weight because they are also compliant with the second subparagraph and with paragraph 3 of the same article: "By way

Row	Heading	Description
		of derogation from the first subparagraph, long-term equity investment, including investments in equities of corporate clients with which the institution has or intends to establish a long-term business relationship as well as venture capital firms and debt-equity swaps for corporate restructuring purposes shall be assigned a **risk weight in accordance with paragraph 3** or 5**, as applicable**. For the purposes of this Article, a long-term equity investment is an equity investment that is held for three years or longer or incurred with the intention to be held for three years or longer as approved by the institution's senior management."
199	of which: Equity Exposures that are holdings of CET1 and AT1 instruments exempted from deduction according to Art 49(1) CRR	Banks shall report here a subset of exposures reported in line 197. The subset of exposures should include holdings of CET1 and AT1 instruments exempted from deduction according to Art 49(1) CRR **excluding those that benefit from the grandfathering provision in Art. 495a (3) of the CRR3 proposal** and are reported in line 196.

Column	Heading	Description
C and D	Amounts applying national rules at the reporting date	Banks shall report in these columns amounts calculated in accordance with national rules at the reporting date, i.e. the CRR rules.
E to G	Amounts applying revised Basel III rules for SA and for CCR exposures - applying CRR3 proposal for equity exposures	Banks shall report in these columns amounts calculated in accordance with the revised Basel III framework but applying the treatment for equity exposures if eligible as specified in the CRR3 proposal. In particular, banks should reflect the applicable risk-weights as defined in Article 133, article 495a (3) and article 49 (4) of the CRR3 proposal as eligible for each line in the panel. Banks shall **not** apply the transitional provisions included in article 495 (1) and (2) of the CRR3.
H to J	Output floor - applying CRR3 proposal for equity exposures	Banks shall report in these columns amounts calculated in accordance with the non-modelling approach of the revised Basel III framework but applying the treatment for equity exposures if eligible as specified in the CRR3 proposal. In particular, banks should reflect the applicable risk-weights as defined in Article 133, article 495a (3) and article 49 (4) of the CRR3 proposal as eligible for each line in the panel.
K to M	EU-specific: transitional SA-CCR application for credit risk output floor	Only banks using IMM for counterparty credit risk shall fill in these columns. Banks should follow the same instructions as for columns H to J. The only difference should be how CCR exposures shall be calculated -> SA-CCR with alpha = 1 (Please refer to section 3.2.1 for specific instructions on this topic).

4.3.7 Panel F: Additional information for regional governments and local authorities (RGLA) as well as public sector entities (PSE)

57. Currently, exposures to public sector entities (PSEs) and to regional governments and local authorities (RGLAs) can be treated either as exposures to central governments or as exposures to institutions. Those treated as exposures to institutions would need to be migrated to the F-IRB approach under the revised Basel III standards and hence be subject to the modelling constraints, whereas exposures treated as exposures to central governments would not.

58. This panel aims at measuring the impact of the alternative treatment for regional governments and local authorities (hereafter RGLA) as well as public sector entities (hereafter PSE). The CRR3 and the Council proposal foresee a new exposure class category 'PSE-RGLA'. Exposures to PSE-RGLA entities should be assigned to this exposure class and the same rules that are applicable to the general corporates exposure class should be applied, as provided in a new Article 151(11) of the CRR3 proposal. In particular, the input floors applicable to corporate exposures would apply in the same manner to exposures belonging to the PSE-RGLA exposure in the Basel III class. Noting that the non-modelled RWAs for these exposure classes would remain unchanged as the ones reported in Panel A.

Row	Heading	Description
207	Banks	Should be reported here the amount corresponding to what is reported in Panel A row 39
208, 212	of which RGLA and PSE exposures	Exposures compliant with the criteria set in Art 150 and 151 (8) for which internal models can be used to calculate own funds requirements for credit risk, implementing the Basel III standards. Specifically, the use of the advanced IRB (A-IRB) approach
209	Banks, of which: RGLA	Exposures currently treated as banks that are exposures to regional governments and local authorities **not qualified** as General government exposure
210	Banks, of which: PSE	Exposures currently treated as banks that are exposures to public sector entities **not qualified** as General government exposure
211	Sovereigns	Should be reported here the amount corresponding to what is reported in Panel A row 38
213	Sovereigns, of which: RGLA	Exposures currently treated as sovereigns that are exposures to regional governments and local authorities that **do qualify** as General Government exposure
214	Sovereigns, of which: PSE	Exposures currently treated as sovereigns to public sector entities that **do qualify** as General Government exposure

4.3.8 Panel G: Additional information for trade finance off balance sheet items

59. This Panel aims at assessing the Council proposal for the application of credit risk conversion factors. Under the Basel III framework, certain types of trade finance exposures (in particular, transaction-related contingent items that include performance bonds, bid bonds, warranties and standby letters of credit related to particular transactions) are subject to a credit conversion factor (CCF) of 50% (CRE20.42 of the Basel III agreement). However, the Council proposal, foresees an applicable 20% CCF to such exposures (Article 111 of the Council proposal, also referring to the Annex for the definition of buckets). Panel G aims at collecting the amount of exposures that would be subject to a 20% CCF following the Council proposal, as opposed to the 50% CCF applicable under the Basel III framework. The panel relates therefore to F-IRB exposures that are subject to predetermined CCFs. In line 221, banks should report off balance sheet exposures that are transaction-related contingent items as defined in CRE20.42 of the Basel III agreement (performance bonds, bid bonds, warranties and standby letters of credit related to particular transactions). Exposures shall be reported post-CRM and post-CCFs. The applicable CCF will differ for each of the reporting columns affecting the exposure and RWAs amount.

Column	Heading	Description
C and D	Amounts applying national rules at the reporting date	Banks shall report in these columns amounts calculated in accordance with national rules at the reporting date, i.e. the CRR rules.
E and G	Amounts applying the revised IRB framework	Banks shall report in these columns amounts calculated in accordance with the revised Basel III framework. This implies that for those off-balance sheet F-IRB exposures that relate to transaction-related contingent items, a 50% CCF when calculating the post CCF exposure amount (following the provisions of the Basel III framework). Also, RWAs amounts should be calculated applying the RWs foreseen in the Basel III framework. All in all, these columns should reflect the amounts reported in panel A. The only difference would be that the exposures reported here should be limited to transaction-related contingent items.
H and I	Amounts applying the revised IRB framework and applying a 20% CCF to trade finance exposures (article 111 of the Council proposal)	Banks shall report in these columns amounts calculated in accordance with the revised Basel III framework but applying the CCF as foreseen in the Council proposal to those off-balance sheet F-IRB exposures that relate to transaction-related contingent items when calculating the post CCF exposure amount (therefore a 20% CCF). RWAs amounts should be calculated applying the RWs foreseen in the Basel III framework (therefore the same RWs used in panel A for such exposures) over the newly calculated exposure amount.
J and L	Output floor: Full non-modelling approach	Banks shall report in these columns amounts calculated in accordance with the non-modelling approach of the revised Basel III framework. This implies that for those off-balance sheet F-IRB exposures that relate to transaction-related contingent items, a 50% CCF when calculating the post CCF exposure amount (following the provisions of the Basel III framework). Also, RWAs amounts should be calculated applying the RWs foreseen in the non-modelling approach of the Basel III framework. All in all, these columns should reflect the amounts reported in panel A for the

Column	Heading	Description
		non-modelling approach. The only difference would be that the exposures reported here should be limited to transaction-related contingent items.
M to O	Output floor (applying a 20% CCF to trade finance exposures (article 111 of the Council proposal))	Banks shall report in these columns amounts calculated in accordance with the non-modelling approach of the revised Basel III framework but applying the CCF as foreseen in the Council proposal to those off-balance sheet F-IRB exposures that relate to transaction-related contingent items when calculating the post CCF exposure amount (therefore a 20% CCF). RWAs amounts should be calculated applying the RWs foreseen in the non-modelling approach of the Basel III framework (therefore the same RWs used in panel A for such exposures) over the newly calculated exposure amount.

4.4 Worksheet "EU RRE"

60. The "EU RRE" template should be filled-in by banks applying the IRB approach to Credit Risk only. SA banks, should leave the template empty.

61. The Art. 465 (5) of the CRR3 Proposal introduces a transitional arrangement for the output floor for exposure secured by real estate if institutions pass the so-called "super hard test". This template aims to assess the impact of such transitional arrangement.

4.4.1 Panel A: Loss Rate

62. Panel A aims to assess whether the institution passes the super hard test defined in CRR III Art. 465 (5) 2nd subparagraph lit. (b) in order to apply the risk weights of CRR III Art. 465 (5) 1st subparagraph lit. (a) and (b). Data needed to evaluate the passing of these requirements are collected in this panel.

63. Institutions should report in this panel exposures secured by real estate where the **residential real estate is located in the jurisdiction of the institution**. Exposures located in other EU jurisdictions should be reported in panels C to J.

64. The following table provides instructions on how the different lines in the panel should be understood:

Row	Heading	Description
7	Exposures secured by residential real estate	Banks shall report here all IRBA-exposure that is secured by residential real estate (without the application of any cap).
8	Losses for exposure ≤ 55% of property value	Banks shall report here the losses suffered on the exposure reported in the line above but only those which are allocated to the part up to 55% of the property value. When calculating losses, banks should refer to the indications specified in the reporting instructions to fill-in the supervisory reporting template COREP 15 – IP Losses.
9	Overall loss Rate	Automatically calculated 6-year average of losses related to IRBA exposure secured by real estate on a property value ≤ 55%. Not to be filled by banks.
10	Super hard test	Automatically calculated, can be "passed" or "failed" depending on whether the requirement that the Overall loss Rate calculated in the line

Row	Heading	Description
		above should be ≤ 0.25%, as described in CRR III Art. 465 (5) 2nd subparagraph (b). Not to be filled by banks.

65. The information is requested for the six years prior to the reference date of the exercise (December 2022)

4.4.2 Panel B: IRBA exposure secured by real estate

66. Panel B collects RWA amounts under different scenarios related to the passing of the hard test and the super hard test. The following two scenarios are measured:
    - Assuming the discretion in Article 465 (5) 1st subparagraph is exercised in the Member State of the institution, the super hard test is passed (CRR III Art. 465 (5) 2nd subparagraph lit. (b) is passed) and applying the risk weights defined in CRR III Art. 465 (5) 1st subparagraph
    - Assuming the super hard test failed

67. Institutions should report in this panel exposures secured by real estate where the residential **real estate is located in the jurisdiction of the institution**. Exposures located in other EU jurisdictions should be reported in panels C to J.

68. The following table provides instructions on how the rows and columns in the panel should be understood:

Row	Heading	Description
17-30	Asset classes	Banks shall report all IRBA exposures and RWA following the asset class breakdown of the CR SA template and split the exposure in three buckets: • exposures ≤ 55% of property value • exposures >55 ≤ 80% of property value • exposures > 80% of property value

Column	Heading	Description
C to D	Full non-modelling approaches Assuming CRR III Art. 465 (5) 2nd subparagraph (b) passed	Banks shall report in these columns all IRBA exposure secured by real estate and the calculated RWA in accordance with the applicable non-modelling approach of the revised Basel III framework but applying risk weights as required in Art. 465 (5) 1st subparagraph (a) and (b) and subparagraph 3 of the CRR3 Proposal.
E to F	Full non-modelling approaches Assuming CRR III Art. 465 (5) 2nd subparagraph (b) failed	Banks shall report in these columns exposure secured by real estate and the calculated RWA in accordance with the applicable non-modelling approach of the revised Basel III framework.

4.4.3 Panels C to J

69. Differently to panels A and B, institutions should report in these panels exposures secured by real estate where the residential **real estate is not located in the jurisdiction of the institution** but in a different country that are part of the European Union. Each combination of panels (Loss rate panel and IRBA Exposure secured by real estate panel) should be filled with exposures secured by real estate where the residential real estate is located in a given country. For each panel, institution should select from the drop-down menu the name of the country where the residential real estate is located.

70. These panels are to be reported on a voluntary basis and banks are strongly advised to fill them in if they have significant exposures secured by real estate where the residential real estate is not located in the jurisdiction of the institution but in a different country that are part of the European Union.

71. Panels C-J replicate the structure of panel A and B. Banks should follow the instructions to complete panel A and B to complete panels C to J.

Row	Heading	Description
34, 67, 100, 133	Country	Select from the drop-down menu the name of the country the residential real estate is located in.

5. CCR and CVA

5.1 CCR and CVA worksheet

Column AA to AD of Panel A

72. Column AA to AD of Panel A ('Exposures subject to counterparty credit risk') collect additional information on the treatment of SFT exposures in order to isolate the impact of the minimum haircut floors as defined by the comprehensive approach for collateralised transactions (CA(SH)) and applicable in the Basel Framework (2023). The additional columns aim to improve the comparability and the reliability of the information reported in the CCR panel, to address comparability issues regarding the measurement of the reform's impact on the SFT portfolio.

Column	Heading	Description
AA-AB	Revised credit risk framework applying the revised rules to determine CCR exposures (internal models and standardised approaches): SFT exposures – Minimum Haircut Floor not applied	Report total SFT exposures and RWA applying the revised credit risk and revised CCR exposure framework as in columns Q:R, however, without applying minimum haircut floors for SFT exposures.
AC-AD	CR SA approaches of revised credit risk framework using CCR SA approaches only for all transactions (CA(SH)) - SFT exposures – Minimum Haircut Floor not applied	Report SFT exposures and RWA applying the frameworks for credit risk and CCR exposure calculation using standardised approaches only to determine exposures and risk weights as in columns W:X, however, without applying minimum haircut floors for SFT exposures.

5.2 EU CVA worksheet

73. The "EU CVA" worksheet collects data on the impact of the revisions to the minimum capital requirements for credit valuation adjustment (CVA) risk, taking into account EU specificities. In particular, the worksheet collects additional information on the impact of exemptions listed in Article 382(3) and 382(4) of the CRR and the application of the proportionality principle under the CVA framework.

74. **Required data for CVA are conditional on the approaches entered in panel A3 of the "General Info" worksheet and panel A3 of the "EU General Info" worksheet; therefore, this should be completed first.**

75. Mandatory (yellow) cells in the "EU CVA" worksheet are to be left blank, if a certain approach (e.g. CVA Alternative Method) is not used by a bank. A zero should only be filled in if these are real zeros, i.e. if the bank uses the approach in general, but the capital requirements are zero as of date of the exercise.

5.2.1 Panel A: Size of derivatives business

76. Panel A collects information on the size of derivative business.

77. For the purpose of this data collection, banks should use the **eligibility criteria of the Original exposure method (OEM) specified in Article 273a CRR**[11] to assess if they are eligible to calculate their CVA capital requirements using the simplified approach (i.e. as 100% of the bank's capital requirement for counterparty credit risk), **instead** of the materiality threshold specified in MAR50.9 (2020 version) of the final CVA framework[12] (i.e. aggregate notional amount of non-centrally cleared derivatives is less than or equal to 100 billion euro).

78. In particular, a bank should be considered eligible for the simplified approach if the size of its on- and off-balance-sheet derivative business is equal to or less than both of the following thresholds:

- 5% of the institution's total assets;
- EUR 100 million.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
18	D	Size of the derivative business	Article 273a(3) CRR All on- and off-balance sheet derivatives shall be included, except credit derivatives that are recognised as internal hedges against non-trading book credit risk exposures.
19	D	Total assets	The total assets in accordance with the applicable accounting standards. For consolidated reporting the institution shall report the total assets following the prudential scope of consolidation in accordance with Section 2 of Chapter 2 of Title II of Part One CRR.
20	D	Size of the derivative business as percentage of total assets	Non-data entry cell. Calculated automatically as D18/D19. Ratio to be calculated taking the size of the derivative business divided by total assets.
21	D	Possibility to use CCR capital requirement: Are the conditions of Article 273a (2) CRR met?	Non-data entry cell. This cell checks whether the institution meets the conditions of Article 273a (2) CRR (ie size of derivative business is equal or less than EUR 100 million and 5% of institution's total assets)
22	D	Intention to use CCR capital requirement	Non-data entry cell. The institution's intention to use CCR capital requirement as its CVA capital requirement, calculated automatically as "CRR and CVA"!G73.
23	D	Calculation using CCR capital requirement	Non-data entry cell. This cell indicates whether the CCR capital requirement is to be used as its CVA capital requirement or not. If an institution which can use the CCR capital requirement does not indicate its intention to use it, a warning (ie "Fill in cell above") will be displayed.

[11] This is in line with the second reform scenario requested in the August 2020 European Commission's Call for Advice to the EBA on Basel III, see Call for advice to the EBA on the implementation of the final Basel III reforms in light of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. This choice should not be considered as pre-empting any future legislation on the implementation of the final Basel III standards in the EU.

[12] BCBS (2020), Targeted revisions to the credit valuation adjustment risk framework

5.2.2 Panel B: CVA capital requirements

79. Panel B collects information on the CRR and CVA capital requirements for **different scope of transactions**, as those are determined in rows 33-45. In particular, institutions are asked to calculate their CRR and CVA capital requirements for the following sets of transactions:

- CRR scope as defined in Article 382 of CRR (rows 33-34);
- CRR exemptions as defined in Article 382(3) and 382(4) of CRR (rows 35-42), separately for each exemption; [13]
- Final Basel III scope as defined in MAR50.5 (2023 version) (rows 43-44);
- Fair-valued SFTs for accounting purposes (row 45).

80. The scope of transactions determined by each row should be used consistently when calculating the different metrics outlined in each column (e.g. CCR EAD, CCR and CVA capital requirements) under both the current and revised frameworks.

81. All marginal impacts for exempted transactions should be expressed in absolute amounts and not percentages. In addition, when including an exempted counterparty in the scope of the CVA risk charge, institutions should consider all transactions with exempted counterparties as unhedged (i.e. CVA hedges are not recognised), even if they in fact have existing credit derivatives or similar instruments held as of the reporting date.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
33	D-AR	Total transactions in the scope of the CVA risk charge under the CRR framework	The scope of transactions should consist of all transactions under CRR Article 382 and as reported in COREP C 25.00. It is reminded that, where computations are performed on the basis of the consolidated situation of the reporting institution (e.g. group), the consolidated portfolio of all OTC derivative transactions between all members of that group and an external counterparty (i.e. a counterparty which is not a member of the group) should be considered. Since intragroup transactions (i.e. between two members of the group) are removed as part of the consolidation process, those transactions are mechanically removed from the scope of the CVA charge. SFTs shall be included in scope if the competent authority determines that the institution's CVA risk exposures arising from those transactions are material according to Article 382(2) of the CRR. Specifically, institutions should exclude from the calculations transactions exempted under Article 382(3)

[13] See the EBA Report on CVA risk (2015) and the EBA Policy Advice on CVA risk (2019) for further details on the exemptions.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
			and 382(4) of the CRR for both current and revised frameworks.
34	D-AR	Of which: derivatives only	The scope of transactions should consist of all transactions reported in row 33, **excluding SFTs** (i.e. derivatives only).
35	D-AR	Total transactions in the scope of the CVA risk charge under the current Basel III framework (i.e. all CRR exemptions defined in Article 382 are reintegrated to the CRR scope)	The scope of transactions should consist of all transactions reported in row 33, **disregarding** the exemption for client's transactions with a clearing member mentioned in article 382(3) and all exemptions listed in article 382(4) of the CRR. Specifically, the aforementioned transactions currently excluded from the CVA capital requirements calculation pursuant to these articles should be **reintegrated** for the purpose of this row. With regard to the exemption in Article 382(3), banks should re-integrate in scope the same transactions that are re-integrated for the purposes of row 36.
36	D-AR	Marginal impact of reintegration of clients' transactions (Article 382(3) CRR)	Marginal impact of reintegrating transactions between a client and a clearing member, when the clearing member is acting as an intermediary between the client and a qualifying central counterparty**,** which are exempted under Article 382(3) to the scope of row 33. Clients should not re-integrate those transactions when the transaction meet the requirements in Article 305(2), (3) and (4) of the CRR. The marginal impact should be calculated as follows: Calculate the relevant metric (e.g. EAD or capital requirement) for the scope of transactions referred to in row 33; Calculate the relevant metric (e.g. EAD or capital requirement) for the scope of transactions referred to in row 33 after reintegrating transactions between a client and a clearing member, when the clearing member is acting as an intermediary between the client and a qualifying central counterparty. Clients should not re-integrate those transactions when the transaction meet the requirements in Article 305(2), (3) and (4) of the CRR; Calculate the marginal impact as the difference between point 2 and 1. For example, a value of 1000, would indicate that the respective figure (e.g. EAD or capital requirement) given in row 33 would increase by 1000 due to the reintegration of client's transactions exempted under Article 382(3). Values should be reported in absolute amounts (i.e. not in percentage).
37	D-AR	Marginal impact of reintegration of transactions	Marginal impact of reintegrating **transactions with non-financial counterparties** exempted under Article

Row	Column	Heading	Description
		with non-financial counterparties (Article 382(4)(a) CRR)	382(4)(a) to the scope of row 33. The marginal impact should be calculated as follows: Calculate the relevant metric (e.g. EAD or capital requirement) for the scope of transactions referred to in row 33; Calculate the relevant metric (e.g. EAD or capital requirement) for the scope of transactions referred to in row 33 after reintegrating transactions with non-financial counterparties exempted under Article 382(4)(a); Calculate the marginal impact as the difference between point 2 and 1. For example, a value of 1000, would indicate that the respective figure (e.g. EAD or capital requirement) given in row 33 would increase by 1000 due to the reintegration of transactions with non-financial counterparties exempted under Article 382(4)(a). Values should be reported in absolute amounts (i.e. not in percentage).
38	D-AR	Of which: Marginal impact of reintegration of transactions with EU non-financial counterparties only	Marginal impact of reintegrating **transactions with EU non-financial counterparties** exempted under Article 382(4)(a) to the scope of row 33. The marginal impact should be calculated as follows: Calculate the relevant metric (e.g. EAD or capital requirement) for the scope of transactions referred to in row 33; Calculate the relevant metric (e.g. EAD or capital requirement) for the scope of transactions referred to in row 33 after reintegrating transactions with EU non-financial counterparties exempted under Article 382(4)(a); Calculate the marginal impact as the difference between point 2 and 1. For example, a value of 1000, would indicate that the respective figure (e.g. EAD or capital requirement) given in row 33 would increase by 1000 due to the reintegration of transactions with EU non-financial counterparties exempted under Article 382(4)(a). Values should be reported in absolute amounts (i.e. not in percentage). As marginal impacts are not additive, row 37 is not necessarily the sum of row 38 and row 39.
39	D-AR	Of which: Marginal impact of reintegration of transactions with third country non-financial counterparties only	Marginal impact of reintegrating **transactions with non-financial counterparties established in a third country** exempted under Article 382(4)(a) to the scope of row 33. The marginal impact should be calculated as follows:

Row	Column	Heading	Description
			Calculate the relevant metric (e.g. EAD or capital requirement) for the scope of transactions referred to in row 33; Calculate the relevant metric (e.g. EAD or capital requirement) for the scope of transactions referred to in row 33 after reintegrating transactions with non-financial counterparties established in a third country exempted under Article 382(4)(a); Calculate the marginal impact as the difference between point 2 and 1. For example, a value of 1000, would indicate that the respective figure (e.g. EAD or capital requirement) given in row 33 would increase by 1000 due to the reintegration of transactions with non-financial counterparties established in a third country exempted under Article 382(4)(a). Values should be reported in absolute amounts (i.e. not in percentage). As marginal impacts are not additive, row 37 is not necessarily the sum of row 38 and row 39.
40	D-AR	Marginal impact of reintegration of intragroup transactions (Article 382(4)(b) CRR)	Marginal impact of reintegrating **intragroup transactions** exempted under Article 382(4)(b) and in accordance with EBA Q&A 2015_1929 to the scope of row 33. The marginal impact should be calculated as follows: Calculate the relevant metric (e.g. EAD or capital requirement) for the scope of transactions referred to in row 33; Calculate the relevant metric (e.g. EAD or capital requirement) for the scope of transactions referred to in row 33 after reintegrating intragroup transactions exempted under Article 382(4)(b) and in accordance with EBA Q&A 2015_1929. In particular, intragroup transactions of an EU subsidiary of a non-EU parent institution with that non-EU parent institution established in a third country are exempted of CVA charge only if the Commission has adopted an implementing act under Article 13(2) of EU regulation 648/2012 in respect of that third country. Equivalence decisions covering only Article 11 of EU regulation 648/2012 do not trigger an exemption of CVA charge. Calculate the marginal impact as the difference between point 2 and 1. For example, a value of 1000, would indicate that the respective figure (e.g. EAD or capital requirement)) given in row 33 would increase by 1000 due to the reintegration of intragroup transactions exempted under Article 382(4)(b) and in accordance with EBA Q&A 2015_1929.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
			Values should be reported in absolute amounts (i.e. not in percentage).
41	D-AR	Marginal impact of reintegration of transactions with pension funds counterparties (Article 382(4)(c) CRR)	Marginal impact of reintegrating **transactions with pension funds counterparties** exempted under Article 382(4)(c) to the scope of row 33. The marginal impact should be calculated as follows: Calculate the relevant metric (e.g. EAD or capital requirement) for the scope of transactions referred to in row 33; Calculate the relevant metric (e.g. EAD or capital requirement) for the scope of transactions referred to in row 33 after reintegrating transactions with pension funds counterparties exempted under Article 382(4)(c); Calculate the marginal impact as the difference between point 2 and 1. For example, a value of 1000, would indicate that the respective figure (e.g. EAD or capital requirement) given in row 33 would increase by 1000 due to the reintegration of transactions with pension funds counterparties exempted under Article 382(4)(c). Values should be reported in absolute amounts (i.e. not in percentage).
42	D-AR	Marginal impact of reintegration of transactions with sovereign counterparties (Article 382(4)(d) CRR)	Marginal impact of reintegrating **transactions with sovereign counterparties** exempted under Article 382(4)(d) to the scope of row 33. The marginal impact should be calculated as follows: Calculate the relevant metric (e.g. EAD or capital requirement) for the scope of transactions referred to in row 33; Calculate the relevant metric (e.g. EAD or capital requirement) for the scope of transactions referred to in row 33 after reintegrating transactions with sovereign counterparties exempted under Article 382(4)(d); Calculate the marginal impact as the difference between point 2 and 1. For example, a value of 1000, would indicate that the respective figure (e.g. EAD or capital requirement) given in row 33 would increase by 1000 due to the reintegration of transactions with sovereign counterparties exempted under Article 382(4)(d). Values should be reported in absolute amounts (i.e. not in percentage).
43	D-AR	Total transactions in the scope of the CVA risk charge under the final Basel framework	The scope of transactions should consists of all covered transactions as specified and defined in MAR50.5 (2023 version). Due to the fact that the figures shall be calculated following the Final Basel III scope for the CVA framework, institutions should disregard the CRR

Row	Column	Heading	Description
			exemptions under Article 382(3) for client's transactions with a clearing member and exemptions under Article 382(4) of the CRR. Specifically, the aforementioned transactions currently excluded from the CVA capital requirements calculation under Article 382(3) and 382(4) CRR should be reintegrated. With respect to SFTs, MAR50.5 specifies that SFTs that are fair-valued by a bank for accounting purposes are to be included in scope of the CVA risk framework if the supervisor determines that the bank's CVA loss exposures arising from SFT transactions are material. Institutions should therefore coordinate with their respective competent authority and exclude from the scope fair-valued SFTs if the competent authority determines that the bank's CVA loss exposures arising from SFT transactions should be considered non-material.
44	D-AR	Of which: derivatives only	The scope of transactions should consist of all transactions reported in row 43, **excluding fair-valued SFTs** (i.e. derivatives only).
45	D-AR	Total SFTs that are fair-valued for accounting purposes	The scope of transactions should consist of **all** SFTs that are fair-valued by the bank for accounting purposes, irrespectively of whether their supervisor has determined that the bank's CVA loss exposures arising from SFT transactions are material or not.

82. Institutions should provide data for the above set of transactions computed according to:

- The **current framework (columns D to M) as specified in the CRR.** In particular, the current methods available to calculate CCR and CVA capital requirements, including the current credit risk and Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) framework, should be applied.

- The **revised framework (columns N to AR) as specified in the final Basel III framework and final CVA framework published (version 2020)**. In particular, the revised CVA framework, as well as the revised rules for credit risk and CRM framework should be used. For calculating CCR exposures, the same rules as in column D to M apply. Banks that do not adopt the IMM are expected to apply the SA-CCR.

83. In case a bank is eligible (i.e. meets the OEM eligibility criteria under Article 273a(2)) and intends to set its CVA capital requirement equal to 100% of the bank's capital requirement for counterparty credit risk (CCR), the bank can choose to report data only in columns N-O under the revised framework. A bank which can use CCR RWA **must** indicate its intention to or not to use CCR RWA in panel B1 of the "CCR and CVA" worksheet. For such a bank, if the cell is left blank, a check warning will be displayed and its CVA capital requirement is not calculated.

84. In case a bank calculates its CVA capital requirement using the BA-CVA exclusively, then either data for columns P or R-T is required under the revised framework. A bank that uses the reduced version

of BA-CVA must fill in column P. A bank that uses the full version of BA-CVA must fill in column R-T. Please note that a bank must **not** report values in both set of columns for full and reduced BA-CVA – (P and R-T).

85. A bank that uses the full BA-CVA approach is required to complete both column R (K_reduced (assuming hedges are not recognised)) and column S (K_hedged (assuming recognition of all eligible hedges)). While K_hedged acknowledges that a bank might have eligible hedges which can be recognised in the CVA capital requirement position, K_reduced is required to account for potentially imperfectly hedged or unhedged positions.

86. If a bank calculates its CVA capital requirement using the SA-CVA, data for columns W-AI is required. Such an institution is allowed to exclude a part of its CVA-relevant positions from the calculation under the SA-CVA; however, these positions (ie carved out netting sets) have to be calculated using the BA-CVA (in either, but not both, column AK or columns AM-AO). Please note that a bank using the SA-CVA must **not** report values in columns P and R-T; only banks that use the BA-CVA (full or reduced) for their entire CVA portfolios are to provide data in column P or columns R-T.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
33-45	D	CCR Exposures under current framework	Total exposure values for counterparty credit risk under CRR.
33-45	E	CCR capital requirements under current framework	Total capital requirements for counterparty credit risk under CRR. Banks must report capital requirements (i.e. RWA divided by 12.5), **not** RWA amounts.
33-45	F	CVA capital requirements under Alternative method (Article 385 CRR)	Capital requirements for CVA risk using the Alternative Method under Article 385 CRR and the current framework for CCR. Banks must report capital requirements (i.e. RWA divided by 12.5), **not** RWA amounts. For row 33 this should correspond to COREP 25.00_R040_C090.
33-45	G	Check: Filled in consistent with flag settings	Non-data entry cell. It displays a warning if the bank provides data but did not report that it is using the CVA Alternative method.
33-45	H	Capital requirements under Standardised method (Article 384 CRR)	Capital requirements for CVA risk using the Standardised Method under Article 384 CRR and the current framework for CCR. Banks must report capital requirements (i.e. RWA divided by 12.5), **not** RWA amounts. For row 33 this should correspond to C25.00_R030_C090.
33-45	I	Check: Filled in consistent with flag settings	Non-data entry cell. It displays a warning if the bank provides data but did not report that it is using the CVA Standardised method.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
33-45	J	Capital requirements under Advanced method (Article 383 CRR)	Capital requirements for CVA risk using the advanced method under Article 383 CRR and the current framework for CCR, which is the IMM approach. Banks must report capital requirements (i.e. RWA divided by 12.5), **not** RWA amounts. For row 33 this should correspond to C25.00_R020_C090.
33-45	K	Check: Filled in consistent with flag settings	Non-data entry cell. It displays a warning if the bank provides data but did not report that it is using the Advanced method.
33-45	L	Total CVA capital requirements	Non-data entry cell. Total CVA capital requirements under the current framework. Calculation will only populate using values reported in columns F, H and J for those approaches to CVA risk capital requirements that the bank indicates it uses per rows 38 and/or 39 on the 'General Info' worksheet and row 11 on the 'EU General Info'.
33-45	M	Check: Col L Total not calculated due to missing flags in General Info rows 38 and 39 or in EU General Info row 11	Non-data entry cell. This cell indicates "Fail" if the bank provides a value in columns F, H, and/or J but did not indicate its use of the associated approach for CVA risk capital requirements in rows 38 and/or 39 on the 'General Info' worksheet or row 11 on 'EU General Info' worksheet.
33-45	N	CCR Exposures under revised framework	Non-data entry cell. Following the implementation of the revised CCR approaches in the CRR that are applicable since 28 June 2021, the total exposure values for counterparty credit risk under the revised framework should equal the total exposure values for counterparty credit risk under the current framework.
33-45	O	CCR capital requirements under revised framework	Total capital requirements for counterparty credit risk under the final Basel III framework.
33-45	P	CVA capital requirement under the reduced BA-CVA: K-reduced (assuming hedges are not recognised)	Capital requirement for CVA risk under the reduced version of the BA-CVA approach, which does not take into account CVA risk hedges. This parameter should be calculated in accordance with MAR50.14 to MAR50.16 (2023 version) of the Basel consolidated framework. Banks must report capital requirements (i.e. RWA divided by 12.5), **not** RWA amounts.
33-45	Q	Check: Filled in consistent with flag settings	Non-data entry cell. It displays a warning if the bank provides data but did not report that it is using the reduced version of BA-CVA.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
33-45	R	CVA capital requirement under the full BA-CVA: K-reduced (assuming hedges are not recognised)	Part of the capital requirement for CVA risk under the full BA-CVA approach, which does not take into account CVA risk hedges. This parameter should be calculated in accordance with MAR50.14 to MAR50.16 (2023 version) of the Basel consolidated framework. Institutions which only apply the reduced version of the BA-CVA shall leave this column blank (i.e. no zero shall be included here) and complete column P instead. Banks must report capital requirements (i.e. RWA divided by 12.5), **not** RWA amounts.
33-45	S	CVA capital requirement under the full BA-CVA: K-hedged (assuming recognition of all eligible hedges)	Part of the capital requirement that fully recognises eligible hedges in accordance with criteria presented in MAR50.17 to MAR50.19 (2023 version). The parameter should be calculated in accordance with MAR50.21–23 (2023 version). Banks must report capital requirements (i.e. RWA divided by 12.5), **not** RWA amounts.
33-45	T	CVA capital requirement under the full BA-CVA: Total	Non-data entry cell. Total CVA capital requirement under the full BA-CVA.
33-45	U	Check: Filled in consistent with flag settings	Non-data entry cell. It displays a warning if the bank provides data but did not report that it is using the full version of BA-CVA.
33-45	V	Check: K_reduced and K_hedged in columns R-S should be larger than 0 and not equal	Non-data entry cell.
33-45	W, Y, AA, AC, AE, AG	CVA capital requirement under the SA-CVA (for netting sets under the SA-CVA approach): Delta risks	Capital requirements for delta risk by risk type, calculated according to MAR50.27 to MAR50.77 (2023 version) of the Basel consolidated framework. Banks must report capital requirements (i.e. RWA divided by 12.5), **not** RWA amounts.
33-45	X, Z, AD, AF, AH	CVA capital requirement under the SA-CVA (for netting sets under the SA-CVA approach): Vega risks	Capital requirements for vega risk, by risk type, calculated according to MAR50.27 to MAR50.77 (2023 version) of the Basel consolidated framework. Banks must report capital requirements (i.e. RWA divided by 12.5), **not** RWA amounts.
33-45	AI	CVA capital requirement under the SA-CVA (for netting sets	Non-data entry cell. Total CVA capital requirement under the SA-CVA (for netting sets under the SA-CVA approach).

Row	Column	Heading	Description
		under the SA-CVA approach): K-full	
33-45	AJ	Check: Filled in consistent with flag settings	Non-data entry cell. It displays a warning if the bank provides data but did not report that it is using SA-CVA.
33-45	AK	CVA capital requirement under the SA-CVA (for netting sets carved out of the SA-CVA that use the reduced BA-CVA approach) K-reduced (assuming hedges are not recognised)	This panel is for a bank that uses the SA-CVA but uses the reduced BA-CVA for the netting sets that are carved out. Capital requirement for CVA risk under the reduced version of the BA-CVA approach, which does not take into account CVA risk hedges. This parameter should be calculated in accordance with MAR50.14 to MAR50.16 (2023 version). Banks must report capital requirements (i.e. RWA divided by 12.5), **not** RWA amounts.
33-45	AL	Check: Filled in consistent with flag settings	Non-data entry cell. It displays a warning if the bank provides data but did not report that it is using the reduced version of BA-CVA for the carved-out netting sets.
33-45	AM	CVA capital requirement under the SA-CVA (for netting sets carved out of the SA-CVA that use the full BA-CVA approach): K-reduced (assuming hedges are not recognised)	This column is for a bank that uses the SA-CVA but uses the full BA-CVA for the netting sets that are carved out. Part of the capital requirement for CVA risk under the full BA-CVA approach, which does not take into account CVA risk hedges. This parameter should be calculated in accordance with MAR50.14 to MAR50.16 (2023 version). Banks must report capital requirements (i.e. RWA divided by 12.5), **not** RWA amounts.
33-45	AN	CVA capital requirement under the SA-CVA (for netting sets carved out of the SA-CVA that use the full BA-CVA approach): K-hedged (assuming recognition of all eligible hedges	This column is for a bank that uses the SA-CVA but uses the full BA-CVA for the netting sets that are carved out. Part of the capital requirement that fully recognises eligible hedges in accordance with criteria presented in MAR50.17 to MAR50.19 (2023 version). The parameter should be calculated in accordance with MAR50.21 to MAR50.23 (2023 version) of the Basel consolidated framework. Banks must report capital requirements (i.e. RWA divided by 12.5), **not** RWA amounts.
33-45	AO	CVA capital requirement under the SA-CVA (for netting sets carved out of the SA-	Non-data entry cell. Total CVA capital requirement under the full BA-CVA for the carved-out netting sets.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
		CVA that use the full BA-CVA approach): K-full	
33-45	AP	Check: Filled in consistent with flag settings	Non-data entry cell. It displays a warning if the bank provides data but did not report that it is using the full version BA-CVA for the carved-out netting sets.
33-45	AQ	Check: K_reduced (column AM) and K_hedged (column AN) in should be larger than 0 and not equal	Non-data entry cell.
33-45	AR	Overall capital requirements for CVA	Non-data entry cell. Total CVA capital requirement.

5.3 EU CCP worksheet

87. The “EU CCP” worksheet collects information on reporting entities’ exposures in cleared derivative instruments to individual CCPs, i.e. to contracts and transactions listed in Annex II of the CRR and credit derivatives (Article 301 (1)(a) of the CRR) for as long as they are outstanding with CCPs, and derivative exposures from CCP-related transactions, in accordance with Article 300 (2) of the CRR, for which the own funds requirements are calculated in accordance with Section 9 of Chapter 6 of Title II of Part Three of the CRR.

5.3.1 Panel A: Central counterparties

88. The data collected in the “EU CCP” worksheet refer to reporting entities’ information in relation to cleared derivative instruments to individual CCPs.

89. The sample of CCPs covers all EU CCPs and specific non-EU CCPs. Non-EU CCPs were chosen based on their systemic importance for the EU (e.g. Tier 2 CCPs), on their importance in the global clearing of derivatives corresponding to the three clearing services assessed by ESMA[14] as being of substantial systemic importance to the EU or to one or more of its Member States (i.e. interest rate derivatives denominated in EUR and in PLN, as well as credit derivatives denominated in EUR), and on their general importance in terms of global market share for cleared derivatives. Overall, the sample of CCPs include ten third country CCPs (TC CCPs) and fourteen CCPs established in the EU (Table 1).

Table 1 List of CCPs for worksheet “EU CCP”

[14] Esma concludes Tier 2 CCP assessment under Article 25(2c) of EMIR (ESMA, December 2021): ‘In particular, the assessment identified three clearing services as being of substantial systemic importance to the EU or to one or more of its Member States. These are SwapClear of LCH Ltd for the clearing of interest rate derivatives denominated in Euro and Polish zloty, as well as the Credit Default Swaps service (CDS) and the Short-Term Interest Rate Derivatives service (STIR) of ICE Clear Europe Ltd, in both cases for euro-denominated products.’

Name of CCP	LEI of CCP	Country of establishment of CCP	Reporting obligation	Panel
Nasdaq OMX Clearing AB	54930002A8LR1AA	Sweden	C7	Panel B1
European Central Counterparty N.V.	724500937F740MH	Netherlands	D7	Panel B2
KDPW_CCP	2594000K576D5CQ	Poland	E7	Panel B3
Eurex Clearing AG	529900LN3S50JPU47S06	Germany	F7	Panel B4
Cassa di Compensazione e Garanzia S.p.A. (CCG)	8156006407E264D2	Italy	G7	Panel B5
LCH SA	R1IO4YJ0O79SMWVCHB58	France	H7	Panel B6
European Commodity Clearing	529900M6JY6PUZ9	Germany	I7	Panel B7
Keler CCP	529900MHIW6Z8O	Hungary	J7	Panel B8
CCP Austria Abwicklungsstelle für Börsengeschäfte GmbH (CCP.A)	529900QF6QY66Q	Austria	K7	Panel B9
BME Clearing	5299009QA8BBE2OOB349	Spain	L7	Panel B10
OMIClear - C.C., S.A.	5299001PSXO7X2J	Portugal	M7	Panel B11
ICE Clear Netherlands B.V.	7245003TLNC4R9X	Netherlands	N7	Panel B12
Athens Exchange Clearing House (Athex Clear)	213800IW53U9JMJ	Greece	O7	Panel B13
SKDD-CCP Smart Clear d.d (SKDD-CCP)	747800E0OA8S9C	Croatia	P7	Panel B14
LCH Limited	F226TOH6YD6XJB17KS62	United Kingdom	Q7	Panel B15
ICE Clear Europe Limited	5R6J7JCQRIPQR1EEP713	United Kingdom	R7	Panel B16
LME Clear Limited	213800L8AQD59D3JRW81	United Kingdom	S7	Panel B17
Chicago Mercentile Exchange	SNZ2OJLFK8MNNCLQOF39	United States	T7	Panel B18
Japan Securities Clearing Corporation	549300JHM7D8P3TS4S86	Japan	U7	Panel B19
OTC Clearing Hong Kong Ltd	213800CKBBZUAHHARH83	Hong Kong	V7	Panel B20
ICE Clear Credit LLC	T33OE4AS4QXXS2TT7X50	United States	W7	Panel B21
Korea Exchange, Inc. (KRX)	549300TJ3RRV6Q1UEW14	South Korea	X7	Panel B22
Canadian Derivatives Clearing Corporation (CDCC)	5493004XJK1P32XQLA57	Canada	Y7	Panel B23
Singapore Exchange Derivatives Clearing (SGXDC)	549300ZLWT3FK3F0FW61	Singapore	Z7	Panel B24

90. Panel A collects information about the relationship between the reporting entity and each of the ten CCPs. Further, the clearing member and the main client of the clearing member are identified, where relevant. Information reported in the "EU CCP" worksheet should <u>only</u> relate to the CCPs listed in Table 1.

91. Institutions should first report row 7 of column C to Z to identify the relationship with the CCP identified in row 4. After filling in row 7 the Memo Box (row 16) shows if further information in relation to this CCP should be reported and the relevant cells and panels that should be filled in. If the reporting entity has no relation to the CCP identified in row 4, no further information in relation to this CCP are required.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
7	C-Z	Do you clear transaction with this CCP? (drop down)	Select from the drop-down menu the relationship with the CCP identified in row 4. The reporting entity is: • a clearing member according to Article 2(14) EMIR; Please also select this, if the reporting entity is a consolidated group that clears derivatives with that CCP through a legal entity (i.e. henceforth referred to as 'official clearing member') that is part of the group. • a client of a clearing member according to Article 2(15) EMIR • a client that has established indirect clearing arrangements with a clearing member in accordance with Article 4(3) EMIR • none of the above (select 'No').
8	C-Z	if yes, as part of **indirect clearing arrangements**: Name of the client having direct access to the clearing member	If row 7 '*Yes, as client that has established indirect clearing arrangements with a clearing member in accordance with Article 4(3) EMIR*', report the name of the legal entity that is the client having direct access to the clearing member through which the CCP-related derivative transactions with the CCP identified in row 4 are cleared. Otherwise, leave empty.
9	C-Z	if yes, as part of **indirect clearing arrangements**: LEI of the client having direct access to the clearing member	If row 7 '*Yes, as client that has established indirect clearing arrangements with a clearing member in accordance with Article 4(3) EMIR*', report the LEI code of the legal entity of the client having direct access to the clearing member through which the CCP-related derivative transactions with the CCP identified in row 4 are cleared. Otherwise, leave empty.
10	C-Z	if yes, as **clearing member**: How is the official clearing member reached? (drop down)	If row 7 '*Yes, as clearing member according to Article 2(14) EMIR*' select from the drop-down: • 'Reporting entity is clearing member' if the legal entity reporting is the official clearing member registered at the CCP (see list of clearing members disclosed by the CCP) identified in row 4. • 'Intragroup transaction' if the official clearing member registered at the CCP (see list of clearing members disclosed by the CCP) identified in row 4 is not the reporting entity itself but is a legal entity within the group. Otherwise, leave empty.
11	C-Z	If yes, name of official clearing member (if within the group, legal entity within the group)	Indicate the name of the legal entity that is the official clearing member registered at the CCP (i.e. list of clearing members disclosed by the CCP) identified in row 4, including for clearing members reporting the name of the legal entity acting as the group's clearing member for the CCP identified in row 4 (or, where relevant, reporting themselves). If row 7 '*No*', please leave empty.

12	C-Z	If yes, LEI of official clearing member (if within the group, legal entity within the group)	Indicate the LEI code of the legal entity that is the official clearing member registered at the CCP identified in row 4, including for clearing members reporting the LEI of the legal entity acting as the group's clearing member for the CCP identified in row 4 (or, where relevant, reporting their own LEI). If row 7 '*No*', please leave empty.
13	C-Z	If yes, country of official clearing member (drop down)	Select the two-letter country code from the drop-down menu for the legal entity that is the official clearing member registered at the CCP identified in row 4, including for clearing members reporting the country of establishment of the legal entity acting as the group's clearing member for the CCP identified in row 4 (or, where relevant, their own country of establishment). If row 7 '*No*', please leave empty.

5.3.2 Panel B: CCP exposure

92. Panels B1 to B24 collect information on the exposures and capital requirements for derivative transactions with each of the twenty-four CCPs. Please refer to the memo box (either in row 16 or above each subpanel) for reporting obligations of each of the subpanels. If the reporting entity has no exposures in cleared derivative instruments to the CCP of the relevant subpanel 1 to 24, it should leave the subpanel empty.

93. The reporting scope includes exposures where an institution acts as a clearing member, either for its own purposes or as a financial intermediary between a client and a CCP. The reporting entity should report total exposures and own funds requirements for its derivative exposures to a CCP resulting from both house trades and client trades. Further, where the reporting entity is a client of a clearing member, it should report exposures and own funds requirements for its CCP-related transactions with the clearing member.

94. Derivative transactions that are executed (i) on a third country market not considered as a regulated market in accordance with Article 2a of (EMIR) (over-the counter third-country exchange, 'OTC TC'), (ii) on a regulated market as within the meaning of Article 4(1)(21) of Directive 2014/65/EU (MiFID II) or on a third country market considered as equivalent to a regulated market in accordance with Article 19(6) of MiFID ('RM') or (iii) neither on an OTC TC nor on a RM ('OTC bilateral'), are in scope of Panel B. Note, however, that Panel B explicitly distinguishes only between 'OTC bilateral' (as specified above) and 'other' (meaning exchange-traded derivatives, where RM and OTC TC are not further distinguished).

95. Derivative transactions in relation to clearing activities and services that are not authorised in accordance with Article 14 of EMIR (for EU CCPs) or not recognised in accordance with Article 25 of EMIR (for TC CCPs) should be filled in, if such transactions exist, and should be considered as transactions with a non-qualifying CCP, since in accordance with Article 4(88) of the CRR qualifying central counterparty ('QCCP') means *'a central counterparty that has been either authorised in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 or recognised in accordance with Article 25 of that Regulation'*. Table 2 shows for each CCP in scope of the 'EU CCP' worksheet whether the derivative transactions of the underlying risk category are authorised or recognised.[15] Risk categories,

[15] See https://www.esma.europa.eu/sites/default/files/library/third-country_ccps_recognised_under_emir.pdf (for TC CCPs derivative transactions recognised by ESMA) and https://www.esma.europa.eu/sites/default/files/library/ccps_authorised_under_emir.pdf (for EU CCPs derivative transactions authorised by ESMA).

for which derivative transactions are not authorised or recognised, and should therefore be treated as transactions with a non-qualifying CCP, are marked in purple in Panel B.

Table 2 Classes of financial derivative instruments covered by CCP's authorisation or recognition (marked with 'X'), by CCP

	Risk Category							
	Interest Rate: OTC bilateral	Interest Rate: Other	Credit: OTC	Credit: Other	FX	Equity: OTC	Equity: Other	Commodity
Nasdaq OMX	X	X				X	X	X
ECC						X	X	
KDPW	X	X			X		X	
Eurex	X	X			X		X	X
CCG							X	X
LCH SA			X		X		X	X
ECC								X
Keler		X			X		X	X
CCP.A								
BME	X						X	X
OMI								X
ICE NL						X	X	
Athex					X		X	X
SKDD								
LCH Ltd	X	X			X	X	X	
ICE EU Ltd		X	X		X		X	X
LME								X
CME	X	X			X		X	X
JSCC	X		X		X		X	X
OTC CHK	X				X			
ICC			X					
KRX	X	X			X		X	X
CDCC		X			X		X	
SGXDC		X			X		X	X

96. Column C to L refer to CCP trade exposures. Column C refers to the number of transactions subject to capital requirements for exposures to the relevant CCP identified in the subpanel B1 to B24. The numbers should not comprise in or out-flows but should correspond to the overall positions in the CCR portfolio at the reporting date. Furthermore, a derivative instrument that is split into two or more legs (at least) for the sake of modelling shall still be considered as one single transaction.

97. Columns D to H refer to the notional amounts for derivatives before any netting and without any adjustments in accordance with Article 279b of the CRR. The notional amount should be reported by residency of the end-counterparty to the derivative transactions (columns D to G). 'Rest of the world' includes all transactions not with end-counterparties in the EU (column D), the UK (column E) or the

US (column F). The total notional amount should be reported in column H; it should be equal to the sum of columns D to G in the case of OTC bilateral derivatives. Please note that information on residency of the end-counterparty might not be available for exchange-traded derivatives. In that case, columns D to G should be left empty and only the total notional amount should be reported in column H.

98. Column I refers to the current market value (CMV) defined as the net market value of the portfolio of transactions gross of any collateral held or posted, where both positive and negative market values are used in computing the CMV (Article 272 (12) of the CRR).

99. Column J refers to the net variation margin amounts (VM) posted or received, computed in accordance with Article 276 of the CRR.

100. Column K refers to the market value of collateral posted as initial margin (IM) as defined in point (140) of Article 4(1) of the CRR for the corresponding derivative transactions. In addition, provisions under Article 301(2) of the CRR apply. In particular, IM shall not include contributions to a CCP for mutualised loss-sharing arrangements (i.e. in cases where a CCP uses IM to mutualise losses among the clearing members, it shall be treated as a default fund exposure). The total IM amount posted to the CCP should be broken down for each row of corresponding set of derivative transactions, on a best effort basis, with the sum of these broken-down IM amounts equalling to the total IM amount.

101. Column L refers to the total exposure value for trade exposures for derivative transactions with the relevant CCP identified in subpanel B1 to B10, calculated in accordance with Sections 1 to 8 of Chapter 6 of Title II of the CRR, as set out in Article 306(3) of the CRR.

102. Column M refers to the total contribution to the default fund of the relevant CCP identified in the subpanel B1 to B10 for the corresponding derivative transactions. The total default fund contribution (DFC) to the CCP should be broken down for each row of corresponding set of derivative transactions, on a best effort basis, with the sum of these broken-down DFC amounts equalling to the total DFC amount.

103. Column N refers to the own funds requirements for trade exposures calculated in accordance with Section 9 of Chapter 6 of Title II of Part Three of the CRR.

104. Column O refers to the own funds requirements for contributions to the default fund resulting from derivative transactions calculated according to Section 9 of Chapter 6 of Title II of Part Three of the CRR.

105. Column P refers to the total capital requirements for CCP exposures determined in accordance with Section 9 of Chapter 6 of Title II of Part Three of the CRR.

106. Column Q refers to the capital requirements for credit valuation adjustment risk (CVA) determined in accordance with Title VI of Part Three of the CRR, where applicable.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
1) CCP exposure: Report the trade exposures, default fund contributions and capital requirements for derivative transactions with the relevant CCP identified in subpanel B1 to B10			
23; 40; 45; 46; 49/ 63; 80; 85;86; 89/ 103; 120; 125; 126; 129/ 143; 160; 165; 166; 169/ 183; 200; 205; 206; 209/ 223; 240; 245; 246; 249/ 263; 280; 285; 286; 289/ 303; 320; 325; 326; 329/ 343; 360; 365; 366; 369/ 383; 400; 405; 406; 409/ 423; 440; 445; 446; 449/ 463; 480; 485; 486; 489/ 503; 520; 525; 526; 529/ 543; 560; 565; 566; 569/ 583; 600; 605; 606; 609/ 623; 640; 645; 646; 649/ 663; 680; 685; 686; 689/ 703; 720; 725; 726; 729/ 743; 760; 765; 766; 769/ 783; 800; 805; 806; 809/ 823; 840; 845; 846; 849/ 863; 880; 885; 886; 889/ 903; 920; 925; 926; 929/ 943; 960; 965; 966; 969	C-I; K; M	Interest rate/ credit/ FX/ Equity/ Commodity derivatives	Derivative transactions of the reporting entity subject to clearing by the CCP (directly or indirectly) should be broken down by the following asset classes: interest rate, credit, foreign exchange (FX), equity and commodity. If the reporting entity has no derivative transactions for a certain asset class a zero should be filled in. Total interest rate, credit, foreign exchange and commodity derivatives are automatically calculated, i.e. no entry cells.
24/64/104/144/184/224/264/304/344/384/424/464/504/544/584/624/664/704/744/784/824/864/904/944	C-I; K; M	OTC bilateral denominated in EUR	Interest rate derivative transactions executed OTC bilateral that are denominated in EURO.
26/66/106/146/186/226/266/306/346/386/426/466/506/546/586/626/666/706/746/786/826/866/906/946	C-I; K; M	Other denominated in EUR	Interest rate derivative transactions executed OTC TC or on regulated markets that are denominated in EURO.
28/68/108/148/188/228/268/308/348/388/428/468/508/548/588/628/668/708/748/788/828/868/908/948	C-I; K; M	OTC bilateral denominated in PLN	Interest rate derivative transactions executed OTC bilateral that are denominated in Polish zloty.
30/70/110/150/190/230/270/310/350/390/430/470/510/550/590/630/670/710/750/790/830/870/910/950	C-I; K; M	Other denominated in PLN	Interest rate derivative transactions executed OTC TC or on regulated markets that are denominated in Polish zloty.
32/72/112/152/192/232/272/312/352/392/432/472/512/552/592/632/672/712/752/792/832/872/912/952	C-I; K; M	OTC bilateral denominated in other EU/EEA currencies	Interest rate derivative transactions executed OTC bilateral that are denominated in another currency used in a country of the EU or EEA other than EURO or Polish zloty.

34/74/114/154/194/234/274/314/354/394/434/474/514/554/594/634/674/714/754/794/834/874/914/954	C-I; K; M	Other denominated in other EU/EEA currencies	Interest rate derivative transactions executed OTC TC or on regulated markets that are denominated in another currency used in a country of the EU or EEA other than EURO or Polish zloty.
36/76/116/156/196/236/276/316/356/396/436/476/516/556/596/636/676/716/756/796/836/876/916/956	C-I; K; M	Other OTC bilateral	All other interest rate derivative transactions executed OTC bilateral that are not reported in rows above
38/78/118/158/198/238/278/318/358/398/438/478/518/558/598/638/678/718/758/798/838/878/918/958	C-I; K; M	Other	All other interest rate derivative transactions executed OTC TC or on regulated markets that are not reported in rows above.
41/81/121/161/201/241/281/321/361/401/441/481/521/561/601/641/681/721/761/801/841/881/921/961	C-I; K; M	OTC denominated in EUR	Credit derivative transactions executed OTC that are denominated in EURO.
43/83/123/163/203/243/283/323/363/403/443/483/523/563/603/643/683/723/763/803/843/883/923/963	C-I; K; M	Other	All other credit derivative transactions that are not reported as transactions executed OTC and denominated in EURO.
25; 27; 29; 31; 33; 35; 37; 39; 42; 44/ 65; 67; 69; 71; 73; 75; 77; 79; 82; 84/ 105; 107; 109; 111; 113; 115; 117; 119; 122; 124/ 145; 147; 149; 151; 153; 155; 157; 159; 162; 164/ 185; 187; 189; 191; 193; 195; 197; 199; 202; 204/ 225; 227; 229; 231; 233; 235; 237; 239; 242; 244/ 265; 267; 269; 271; 273; 275; 277; 279; 282; 284/ 305; 307; 309; 311; 313; 315; 317; 319; 322; 324/ 345; 347; 349; 351; 353; 355; 357; 359; 362; 364/ 385; 387; 389; 391; 393; 395; 397; 399; 402; 404/ 425; 427; 429; 431; 433; 435; 437; 439; 442; 444/ 465; 467; 469; 471; 473; 475; 477; 479; 482; 484/ 505; 507; 509; 511; 513; 515; 517; 519; 522; 524/ 545; 547; 549; 551; 553; 555; 557; 559; 562; 564/ 585; 587; 589; 591; 593; 595; 597; 599; 602; 604/ 625; 627; 629; 631; 633; 635; 637; 639; 642; 644/ 665; 667; 669; 671; 673; 675; 677; 679; 682; 684/ 705; 707; 709; 711; 713; 715; 717; 719; 722; 724/ 745; 747; 749; 751; 753; 755; 757; 759; 762; 764/ 785; 787; 789; 791; 793; 795; 797; 799; 802; 804/ 825; 827; 829; 831; 833; 835; 837; 839; 842; 844/ 865; 867; 869; 871; 873; 875; 877; 879; 882; 884/ 905; 907; 909; 911; 913; 915; 917; 919; 922; 924/ 945; 947; 949; 951; 953; 955; 957; 959; 962; 964	C-I; M	of which: subject to clearing obligation	Derivative transactions that are subject to clearing obligations in accordance with Article 4 of EMIR.
47/87/127/167/207/247/287/327/367/407/447/487/527/567/607/647/687/727/767/807/847/887/927/967	C-I; K; M	OTC Bilateral	Equity derivative transactions executed OTC bilateral.
48/88/128/168/208/248/288/328/368/408/448/488/528/568/608/648/688/728/768/808/848/888/928/968	C-I; K; M	Other	All other equity derivative transactions that are not reported as transactions executed OTC.
50/90/130/170/210/250/290/330/370/410/450/490/530/570/610/650/690/730/770/810/850/890/930/970	C-I; K; M	Energy Derivatives	Derivative transactions as referred to in points (b) and (d) of Article 2(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011 of the

			European Parliament and of the Council.
51/91/131/171/211/251/291/331/371/411/451/491/531/571/611/651/691/731/771/811/851/891/931/971	C-I; K; M	Other	All other commodity derivative transactions that are not reported as energy derivatives.
52/92/132/172/212/252/292/332/372/412/452/492/532/572/612/652/692/732/772/812/852/892/932/972	C to Q	Total	No entry cell: automatic calculated as the sum of interest rate, credit, foreign exchange (FX), equity and commodity derivatives transactions of the reporting entity subject to clearing by the CCP (directly or indirectly).
53/93/133/173/213/253/293/333/373/413/453/493/533/573/613/653/693/733/773/813/853/893/933/973	C to Q	of which: Own trades	Derivative transactions of the reporting entity subject to clearing by the CCP (directly or indirectly) entered into for the own purposes of the reporting entity. If not applicable a zero should be filled in.
54/94/134/174/214/254/294/334/374/414/454/494/534/574/614/654/694/734/774/814/854/894/934/974	C to Q	of which: client trades	Derivative CCP-related transactions of the reporting entity subject to clearing by the CCP entered into as a result of a contractual arrangement with a client. If not applicable a zero should be filled in.
Qualitative questions			
56/96/136/176/216/256/296/336/376/416/456/496/536/576/616/656/696/736/776/816/856/896/936/976	C	Main CCR approach used to calculate trade exposure for this CCP (drop down)	Choose from the drop-down menu the current CCR approach used to calculate derivative trade exposures: • SA-CCR according to Section 3 of Chapter 6 of Title II of Part Three of the Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 as amended by Regulation (EU) 2019/876 (CRR2). • Simplified SA-CCR according to Section 4 of Chapter 6 of Title II of Part Three of the CRR2. • Original exposure method (OEM) according to Section 5 of Chapter 6 of Title II of Part Three of the CRR2. • Internal model method (IMM) according to Section 6 of Chapter 6 of Title II of Part Three of the CRR.
57/97/137/177/217/257/297/337/377/417/457/497/537/577/617/657/697/737/777/817/857/897/937/977	C	Approach used to calculate own funds	Choose from the drop-down menu the approach used to calculate the own funds requirements for exposure to the CCP identified in subpanel B1 to B10:

		for exposure to this CCP (drop down)	If institution is a **client of a clearing member**: • Article 305 (1) CRR applies: capital requirements calculated according to Section 1 to 8 of Chapter 6 of the CRR, with Section 4 of Chapter 4 of this Title and with Title VI, as applicable. • Article 305 (2) CRR: capital requirements of trade exposures are calculated according to Article 306 of the CRR (risk weight of 2%). • Article 305 (3) CRR: capital requirements of trade exposures are calculated according to Article 306 of the CRR, but with a risk weight of 4 %. If institution is a **clearing member**: Article 303 of the CRR applies.

6. FRTB

6.1 EU TB SSRM worksheet

108. The "EU TB SSRM" worksheet collects additional information on the application of the EBA Stress Scenario Risk Measure (SSRM) methodology described in the Final Draft RTS on the calculation of the SSRM under Article 325bk(3) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (Capital Requirements Regulation 2 – CRR2) – herein RTS on SSRM.[16]

109. **This worksheet is applicable to IMA banks only.**

110. The scope of trading desks considered for filling in this worksheet must be identical to the scope of trading desks used to calculate IMA capital requirement in worksheet "TB" panel B2b. Further, data reported in this worksheet must be as of the same date as data reported in worksheet "TB" panel B2b.

111. When completing this worksheet, banks should assume that all IMA trading desks are in the BT and PLA test green zone.

6.1.1 Panel A: Number of risk factors (or buckets)

112. Institutions may calculate an at a risk factor level or bucket level in accordance with Article 1 and 2 of the RTS on SSRM, respectively.

113. Institutions are required to count the number of risk factors (or buckets), first on the scope of the risk factors (or buckets) that are considered by the institution as modellable (columns F-I), and second on the scope of the risk factors (or buckets) that are considered by the institution as non-modellable (columns J-M). Regarding modellable risk factors, institutions should report the number of risk factors or buckets, as if those were subject to the SSRM charge – although in a real world, those risk factors would not be subject to that charge. Institutions can decide to compute the SSRM for those risk factors at bucket level where they would be allowed to do so in accordance with the RTS on SSRM.

114. Where institutions calculate a stress scenario risk measure (SSRM) at a risk factor level in accordance with Article 1, the number of risk factors should be reported in columns F, G, J, K, broken down by the number of risk factors that are parameters of a curve/surface (columns F, J) or not (columns G, K).

115. Where institutions calculate a stress scenario risk measure (SSRM) at a bucket level in accordance with Article 2, the number of buckets should be reported in columns H and L.

116. The number of risk factors (or buckets) shall be broken down by risk class and where relevant specifying whether the risk factor is reflecting only idiosyncratic risk).

[16] Final Draft RTS on the calculation of the stress scenario risk measure under Article 325bk(3) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (Capital Requirements Regulation 2 – CRR2)

Row	Column	Heading	Description
Institutions are required to count the number of risk factors (or buckets), first on the scope of the risk factors (or buckets) that are considered by the institution as modellable (columns F-I), and second on the scope of the risk factors (or buckets) that are considered by the institution as non-modellable (columns J-M). The number of risk factors (or buckets) shall be broken down by risk class (and where relevant specifying whether the risk factor is reflecting only idiosyncratic risk): interest rate risk, credit spread risk idiosyncratic, credit risk non-idiosyncratic, equity risk idiosyncratic, equity risk non-idiosyncratic, commodity risk and foreign exchange risk.			
8-15	F, J	Number of risk factors, SSRM at risk factor level, Risk factor is parameter for curve or surface	Number of risk factors for which the SSRM is computed at risk factor level and are parameters for curve or surface.
8-15	G, K	Number of risk factors, SSRM at risk factor level, Risk factor is not parameter for curve or surface	Number of risk factors for which the SSRM is computed at risk factor level and are **not** parameters for curve or surface.
8-15	H, L	Number of buckets, SSRM at bucket level, Regulatory buckets	Number of buckets for which the SSRM is computed at bucket level.

6.1.2 Panel B1: Revised market risk requirements for non-modellable risk factors under the EBA SSRM methodology

117. This panel collects information on the SSRM charge for **non-modellable risk factors (or buckets)**. Banks must calculate the rescaled stress scenario risk measure described in Article 12 of the RTS on SSRM in two variants:

- **Columns F to L:** Assuming an adjusted liquidity horizon of 10 (i.e. institutions shall not use the LH_adj as defined in that Article but assume LH_adj = 10 instead);
- **Columns M to S:** Using the actual adjusted liquidity horizon, LH_adj as prescribed in that Article.

118. For reporting purposes, institutions shall first use the stepwise method referred to in Article 1 and Article 2 of the RTS on SSRM to identify whether the extreme scenario of future shock obtained in accordance with that method occurs at: (i) CS_up, (ii) 0.8*CS_up or 0.8*CS_down, or (iii) CS_down. This allows institutions to identify, for each risk class (and where relevant adjusted to reflect idiosyncratic risk) which row (i) – (iii) to fill in the template, including for the cases where the direct method is used.

119. Institutions shall then calculate the extreme scenario of future shock by either:

- applying the direct method referred to in Article 1 and Article 2 of the RTS on SSRM, i.e. regardless of the fact that for determining the appropriate row (i) – (iii) the stepwise method was used according to the previous paragraph, the institution obtains an extreme scenario of future shock with the direct method, or
- using the extreme scenario of future shock calculated with the stepwise method when applying the previous paragraph.

120. Finally, institutions shall calculate the rescaled SSRM corresponding to that extreme scenario of future shock in accordance with Article 12 of the RTS on SSRM.

121. The rescaled stress scenario risk measure described in Article 12 shall be also broken down by the level at which the extreme scenarios of future shock is developed and applied, i.e. risk factor level (columns F, G, I, J, M, N, P, Q) or bucket level (columns H, K, O, R). At risk factor level, institutions must further distinguish between risk factors that are parameters of a curve or a surface and those that are not.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
Banks must report the rescaled stress scenario risk measure described in Article 12 of the RTS on SSRM for **non-modellable risk factors (or buckets) only** under two variants: • assuming an adjusted liquidity horizon of 10, i.e. institutions shall not use the LH_adj as defined in that Article but assume instead LH_adj = 10 (columns F to L), or • using the actual adjusted liquidity horizon, LH_adj as prescribed in that Article (columns M to S). The rescaled stress scenario risk measure shall be broken down by: • risk class (and where relevant specifying whether the risk factor is reflecting only idiosyncratic risk): interest rate risk, credit spread risk idiosyncratic, credit risk non-idiosyncratic, equity risk idiosyncratic, equity risk non-idiosyncratic, commodity risk and foreign exchange risk; and • where the extreme scenario future shocks occurs at: (i) CS_up, (ii) 0.8*CS_up or 0.8*CS_down, or (iii) CS_down.			
24-27, 32-35, 40-51	F, M	∑(RSS_k), SSRM at risk factor level, Risk factor is parameter for curve or surface	The sum of the rescaled stress scenario risk measure described in Article 12 of the RTS on SSRM across non-modellable risk factors that are parameters for curve or surface, where the SSRM is calculated at risk factor level.
24-27, 32-35, 40-51	G, N	∑(RSS_k), SSRM at risk factor level, Risk factor is not parameter for curve or surface	The sum of the rescaled stress scenario risk measure described in Article 12 of the RTS on SSRM across non-modellable risk factors that are **not** parameters for curve or surface, where the SSRM is calculated at risk factor level.
24-27, 32-35, 40-51	H, O	∑(RSS_k), SSRM at bucket level, Regulatory bucket	The sum of the rescaled stress scenario risk measure described in Article 12 of the RTS on SSRM across non-modellable buckets, where the SSRM is calculated at bucket level.
24-51	I, P	∑(RSS_k ^2), SSRM at risk factor level, Risk factor is parameter for curve or surface	The sum of the squared rescaled stress scenario risk measure described in Article 12 of the RTS on SSRM across non-modellable risk factors that are parameters for curve or surface, where the SSRM is calculated at risk factor level.
24-51	J, Q	∑(RSS_k ^2), SSRM at risk factor level, Risk factor is not parameter for curve or surface	The sum of the squared rescaled stress scenario risk measure described in Article 12 of the RTS on SSRM across non-modellable risk factors that are **not** parameters for curve or surface, where the SSRM is calculated at risk factor level.
24-51	K, R	∑(RSS_k ^2), SSRM at bucket level, Regulatory bucket	The sum of the squared rescaled stress scenario risk measure described in Article 12 of the RTS on SSRM across non-modellable buckets, where the SSRM is calculated at bucket level.
52	L, S	Total OFR - SSRM	Non-data entry cell. Total own fund requirements for non-modellable risk factors based on the SSRM methodology.

6.1.3 Panel B2: Revised market risk requirements for modellable risk factors only under the EBA SSRM methodology

122. This panel collects information on SSRM charge solely for **modellable risk factors (or buckets),** as if the capital requirements for these risk factors (or buckets) were calculated by using the EBA SSRM methodology.

123. The institution shall follow the same instructions provided for filling in Panel B1.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
Banks must report the rescaled stress scenario risk measure described in Article 12 of the RTS on SSRM for **modellable risk factors (or buckets) only,** as if the capital requirements for these risk factors and/(or buckets) were calculated by using the EBA SSRM methodology, under two variants: • assuming an adjusted liquidity horizon of 10, i.e. institutions shall not use the LH_adj as defined in that Article but assume instead LH_adj = 10 (columns F to L), or • using the actual adjusted liquidity horizon, LH_adj as prescribed in that Article (columns M to S). The rescaled stress scenario risk measure shall be broken down by: • risk class (and where relevant specifying whether the risk factor is reflecting only idiosyncratic risk): interest rate risk, credit spread risk idiosyncratic, credit risk non-idiosyncratic, equity risk idiosyncratic, equity risk non-idiosyncratic, commodity risk and foreign exchange risk; and • where the extreme scenario future shocks occurs at: (i) CS_up, (ii) 0.8*CS_up or 0.8*CS_down, or (iii) CS_down.			
59-62, 67-70, 75-86	F, M	∑(RSS_k), SSRM at risk factor level, Risk factor is parameter for curve or surface	The sum of the rescaled stress scenario risk measure described in Article 12 of the RTS on SSRM across modellable risk factors that are parameters for curve or surface, where the SSRM is calculated at risk factor level.
59-62, 67-70, 75-86	G, N	∑(RSS_k), SSRM at risk factor level, Risk factor is not parameter for curve or surface	The sum of the rescaled stress scenario risk measure described in Article 12 of the RTS on SSRM across modellable risk factors that are **not** parameters for curve or surface, where the SSRM is calculated at risk factor level.
59-62, 67-70, 75-86	H, O	∑(RSS_k), SSRM at bucket level, Regulatory bucket	The sum of the rescaled stress scenario risk measure described in Article 12 of the RTS on SSRM across modellable buckets, where the SSRM is calculated at bucket level.
59-86	I, P	∑(RSS_k ^2), SSRM at risk factor level, Risk factor is parameter for curve or surface	The sum of the squared rescaled stress scenario risk measure described in Article 12 of the RTS on SSRM across modellable risk factors that are parameters for curve or surface, where the SSRM is calculated at risk factor level.
59-86	J, Q	∑(RSS_k ^2), SSRM at risk factor level, Risk factor is not parameter for curve or surface	The sum of the squared rescaled stress scenario risk measure described in Article 12 of the RTS on SSRM across modellable risk factors that are **not** parameters for curve or surface, where the SSRM is calculated at risk factor level.
59-86	K, R	∑(RSS_k ^2), SSRM at bucket level, Regulatory bucket	The sum of the squared rescaled stress scenario risk measure described in Article 12 of the RTS on SSRM across modellable buckets, where the SSRM is calculated at bucket level.
87	L, S	Total OFR - SSRM	Non-data entry cell. Total own fund requirements for modellable risk factors based on the SSRM methodology.

6.1.4 Panel C: Number of risk factors (or buckets) by SSRM method

124. Panel C collects additional information on the different methods (direct, historical, asymmetrical sigma, fallback as referred to in Article 1 of the RTS on SSRM) used for the calculation of the SSRM for non-modellable risk factors in Panel B1 and modellable risk factors in Panel B2.

125. For each method, institutions are required to count the number of risk factors (or buckets), first on the scope of the risk factors (or buckets) that are considered by the institution as modellable (columns F-I), and second on the scope of the risk factors (or buckets) that are considered by the institution as non-modellable (columns J-M). Regarding modellable risk factors, institutions should report the number of risk factors or buckets, as if those were subject to the SSRM charge – although in a real world, those risk factors would not be subject to that charge. Institutions can decide to compute the SSRM for those risk factors at bucket level where they would be allowed to do so in accordance with the RTS on SSRM.

126. Where institutions calculate a stress scenario risk measure (SSRM) at a risk factor level in accordance with Article 1 of the RTS on SSRM, the number of risk factors should be reported in columns F, G, J, K, broken down by the number of risk factors that are parameters of a curve/surface (columns F, J) or not (columns G, K).

127. Where institutions calculate a stress scenario risk measure (SSRM) at a bucket level in accordance with Article 2 of the RTS on SSRM, the number of buckets should be reported in columns H and L.

128. The number of risk factors (or buckets) shall be broken down by the different methods (direct, historical, asymmetric sigma, fallback) used for the calculation of the SSRM for non-modellable risk factors in Panel B1 and modellable risk factors in Panel B2.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
Institutions are required to count the number of risk factors (or buckets), first on the scope of the risk factors (or buckets) that are considered by the institution as modellable (columns F-I), and second on the scope of the risk factors (or buckets) that are considered by the institution as non-modellable (columns J-M). The number of risk factors (or buckets) shall be broken down by the different methods (direct, historical, asymmetric sigma, fallback) used for the calculation of the SSRM for non-modellable risk factors in Panel B1 and modellable risk factors in Panel B2: direct method, historical method, asymmetrical sigma method, fallback method. For the different methods, see Article 1 of the RTS on SSRM.			
93-97	F, J	Number of risk factors, SSRM at risk factor level, Risk factor is parameter for curve or surface	Number of risk factors for which the SSRM is computed at risk factor level and are parameters for curve or surface.
93-97	G, K	Number of risk factors, SSRM at risk factor level, Risk factor is not parameter for curve or surface	Number of risk factors for which the SSRM is computed at risk factor level and are **not** parameters for curve or surface.
93-97	H, L	Number of buckets, SSRM at bucket level, Regulatory buckets	Number of buckets for which the SSRM is computed at bucket level

7. Operational Risk

7.1 EU specific operational risk treatment

129. In order to build the BI and the loss data set, used for the calculation of the operational risk requirements in the revised framework, those amounts from foreign subsidiaries denominated in a foreign currency should be converted into domestic currency by using the same exchange rate that is used to convert them in the banking organisation's financial statements (FINREP) of the period the profit and loss items were accounted for.

8. Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB)

8.1 Introduction

130. The EBA published on 20th October 2022 its regulatory products related to interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB): draft regulatory technical standards (RTS) on the supervisory outlier tests (SOTs), draft RTS on the standardised approach (SA) and simplified standardised approach (sSA) and the Guidelines (GL) on interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) and credit spread risk in the banking book (CSRBB).

131. The complexity of the topic, the current economic environment and its Pillar 2 nature make it necessary that a monitoring exercise will accompany the implementation of the RTS and GL during the coming years. The final objective of the monitoring is to gain experience and knowledge of the implementation of the standards and GL and, in particular, of the challenges, risks or even unintended effects that could be observed. More broadly, the monitoring exercise will assess the effects of interest rate hikes and high inflation on IRRBB management more generally.

132. The focus of the first objective, related to the monitoring on the implementation of the standards and GL aims to cover:

- GL on IRRBB and CSRBB (henceforth "EBA Guidelines"): Impact of the 5-year repricing maturity cap and the repricing approaches used in business lines and products.

  Additional aspects that would be monitored are, in particular, the number of institutions that will implement the SA or sSA approaches vs internal models (and which type of modelling approaches) and the practical aspects of the implementation of the CSRBB provisions.

- RTS on Supervisory outlier tests (SOT) (henceforth "RTS on SOT"): The main issues of the monitoring will be the assessment of the impact of the recalibrated maturity-dependent post-shock interest rate floor and the potential migration between non-maturity deposits (NMDs) and term deposits in the context of the constant balance sheet assumption in the SOT on net interest income (NII) and proportionality aspects.

- RTS on the standardized and simplified standardized approaches methods (henceforth "RTS on SA and sSA"): The focus of the analysis is related to proportionality aspects, including the materiality thresholds for the estimation of different behavioural models.

133. Related to the second more broad objective, focused on the evaluation of the effect of the new high IR environment and high inflation, the analysis aims to monitor: a) the modifications to the assumptions underlying the modelling: e.g. deposits repricing and risk of migration of deposit, b) the integration of inflation risk in models and scenarios c) the observed changes in the balance sheet structure and on the (interest rate) IR hedges, and d) the analysis of the immediate impact from higher interest rates from central banks on the NII (e.g. proportion of the revenues coming from

TLTRO operations) and as well the potential effect of the changes in the remuneration regime of assets from central banks.

134. IRRBB is defined in paragraph 7 of the EBA Guidelines as "the current and prospective risk of a negative impact to the institution's economic value of equity, or to the institution's net interest income, taking market value changes into account as appropriate, which arise from adverse movements in interest rates affecting interest rate sensitive instruments, including gap risk, basis risk and option risk."

135. In particular, for the purposes of this quantitative impact study (QIS), banks are asked to use their internal models or SA or sSA, if they intend to apply the latter ones. Note that the IRRBB QIS is not a compliance exercise where banks seek for supervisory approvals, but a best effort-based exercise. In any case, banks should liaise with their supervisors to assess the reasonableness of the reported figures.

136. In addition to the banks within the EBA mandatory QIS sample, all other banks are heavily encouraged to participate and provide relevant data on a voluntary basis.

137. The IRRBB specific glossary, at the end of IRRBB section, provides a description/definition of several terms used in the IRRBB instructions.

8.2 General aspects

8.2.1 Structure of the comprehensive IRRBB QIS

138. The comprehensive IRRBB QIS contains the following input worksheets:

- **Panel A – IRRBB results:** To mainly collect information of net interest income (NII) and economic value of equity (EVE) sensitivities, as well of the impact on market value (MV) instruments, considering IR exposures in the non-trading book on December 2022 but with regards to both the interest rate structure in Dec 2021 and Dec 2022. It will mainly target to assess the impact on SOT results of the recalibrated post-shocked interest rate floor and of the new interest rate environment and balance sheet structure.

- **Panel B – Balance sheet structure:** This panel will basically aim to assess the proportionality thresholds to model behavioural assumptions on NMDs, fixed rate loans with prepayment risk, term deposits with risk of early redemption and fixed rate loan commitments. It will also explore changes in the balance sheet structure and on the IR hedges.

- **Panel C – IRRBB Results breakdown:** It will collect and assess the contribution of the different balance and off-balance sheet items to EVE, NII and MV metrics for various scenarios, explore the contribution of behavioural and automatic IR options and as well as in particular of inflation linked products considering different inflation scenarios.

- **Panel D – NMDs behavioural assumptions:** This panel targets to mainly collect information for the assessment of NMDs modelling assumptions and particularly of the five years repricing cap and business lines exemptions to it as well as of modelling of financial operational deposits.

- **Panel E – Stratification of retail NMDs accounts:** This panel seeks to collect retail NMDs broken down by balance size to complement the analysis of the modelling of deposits.
- **Panel F – Other behavioural models:** This panel aims to explore the modelling of other behavioural assumptions.
- **Panel G – Basis risk:** This panel will assess the materiality of basis risk as well as basis risk impact on NII.
- **Panel H – CSRBB:** It will collect information to assess exposures to CSRBB and impact on NII and EVE as well as in terms of market value changes.
- **Panel I – ECB Monetary Policy and Materiality Thresholds:** It will collect information related to the contribution of the ECB monetary policy to the realized NII as of 2021 and of 2022, and as well forecasts of the estimated impacts on the 2023 NII of the replacement of the TLTRO III exposures. Furthermore, this panel collects information on the assets and liabilities on the banking book, to assess the proportionality thresholds.
- **Panel J – Qualitative questions:** this information is key to complement and better understand the quantitative templates.

139. For banks within the sample for the mandatory exercise, in the input worksheets, all yellow cells must be filled in. Cells can be left blank if banks are not able to provide the information. Grey cells refer to information that is not necessary and cannot be filled in and orange cells refer to cells with formulas that cannot be filled in and are blocked. Where the bank has no positions, input cells should be filled in with zeros. Unless stated differently in the current instructions, banks must report positive numbers in the (yellow) input cells (see section 1.2.8 on sign conventions).

140. For additional banks that participate in the IRRBB QIS they may provide information in the yellow cells in a voluntary manner.

8.2.2 Scope of the comprehensive IRRBB QIS

141. The comprehensive IRRBB QIS follows the same scope as the 21st Basel III monitoring exercise – i.e., *group consolidated* reporting for the end-December 2022 reporting date. Only for some Panels (Panel B “Balance Sheet Structure” and Panel D “NMDs Behavioural Assumptions”) information is collected for both balance sheet structure for the end December 2022 and for the end December 2021. As well for Panel A “IRRBB Results”, IRRBB impacts and IR Market value impacts are captured considering the IR exposures and behavioral assumptions as of December 2022 but with regards to both the interest rate structure in Dec 2021 and Dec 2022. This is needed because the risen interest rate structure at December 2022 does not allow to assess the impact of the new lower bound.

8.2.3 Methods applied for IRRBB measurement

142. Banks must report their IRRBB metrics for the purposes of the SOT on EVE and on NII using the internal measurement system (IMS) IRRBB or the SA/sSA.

8.2.4 Scope of instruments

143. For the purpose of this comprehensive IRRBB QIS, banks must project their IRRBB metrics and provide information on their IR exposures arising from the interest rate-sensitive positions in the banking book as specified in paragraphs 19, 20 and 21 of the draft EBA GLs:

- Institutions should consider all interest rate sensitive instruments in the banking book in the context of the assessment and management of exposures to IRRBB, including assets, liabilities, interest rate derivatives, non-interest rate derivatives referencing an interest rate and other off-balance sheet items (such as loan commitments).
- Institutions should consider non-performing exposures[17] (net of provisions) as interest rates sensitive instruments reflecting expected cash flows and their timing.
- Small trading book business, as defined by paragraph 1 of Article 94 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, shall be included unless its interest rate risk is captured in another risk measure.

8.2.5 Reporting currencies

144. All the Panels, except the Panel A "IRRBB Results" are only reported for items denominated in the reporting currency, although this reporting currency not being the first most material currency according to the criteria of Article 1(3) of the EBA/RTS/2022/10 (EBA RTS on SOT). All the data should be reported converted into EUR at the ECB spot exchange rate as of 31 December 2022.

145. Panel A must be filled in separately for the reporting currency, for the next three most material currencies and aggregated for "other currencies" needed to reach the 90% of total non-trading book financial assets (excluding tangible assets) or liabilities (material positions) calculating their aggregate sensitivity of EVE and NII according to the rule set in article 1 (3) of the draft RTS on SOTs.

8.2.6 Interest rate curves

146. Banks should use spot interest rates with reference data as of 31 December 2022 (and as of 31 December 2021 for Panel A and for Panel B), sourced from their internal systems. For discounting, as specified in Article 4(m) of the EBA draft RTS on SOT, an appropriate general 'risk-free' yield curve per currency shall be applied (e.g., an OIS curve). That yield curve shall not include instrument-, sector- or entity-specific credit spreads or liquidity spreads.

8.2.7 Interest Rate Scenarios

147. Panel A – "IRRBB results" and Panel C – "IRRBB Results breakdown" collect sensitivities to NII and EVE, as well as market value changes, for specific IR shock scenarios as established in the instructions of each panel. These concrete IR shock scenarios should be read as stipulated in Article 1 of the draft RTS on SOT, namely:

(1) Parallel shock up, where there is a parallel upward shift of the yield curve with the same positive interest rate shock for all maturities;

(2) Parallel shock down, where there is a parallel downward shift of the yield curve with the same negative interest rate shock for all maturities;

[17] Non-performing exposures in accordance with Article 47a(3) CRR, as defined in Part 2, Article 213, Annex V of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/451 (ITS on supervisory reporting)

(3) Steepened shock, where there is a steepening shift of the yield curve, with negative interest rate shocks for shorter maturities and positive interest rate shocks for longer maturities;

(4) Flattener shock, where there is a flattening shift of the yield curve, with positive interest rate shocks for shorter maturities and negative interest rate shocks for longer maturities;

(5) Short rates shock up, with larger positive interest rate shocks for shorter maturities to converge with the baseline for longer maturities;

(6) Short rates shock down, with larger negative interest rate shocks for shorter maturities to converge with the baseline for longer maturities.

8.2.8 Sign convention and formats

148. Generally, values must be reported positively across the templates.

149. Figures expressed in monetary units referred to the level of total EVE, total NII and MV level will be reported as a positive figure, although exceptions could be observed (e.g. the NII level could be negative if the interest expenses are bigger than the interest incomes in the baseline IR scenario). Also the figures on the contribution to the EVE, NII and MV levels per balance sheet items must be reported positively, irrespective if it is an asset or a liability (e.g. in Panel C the contribution of liabilities to the level of the EVE, NII and MV levels will be reported as a positive figure, as the total balance sheet EVE and NII level is calculated as a difference between the assets contribution minus the liabilities contribution). Also, it must be clarified that there might be cases where institutions should report negative figures, for instance it could be the case in non-linear derivatives (if applicable[18]).

150. Total balance sheet EVE sensitivities, NII sensitivities and MV sensitivities can be reported as positive or negative figures. EVE sensitivities of a specific asset or liability will be reported as positive if the EVE of that asset or liability increases under a concrete IR scenario. Similarly, NII sensitivities of a specific asset, or liability, will be reported as positive when the interest income of that asset, or the interest expense of that liability, increases under a concrete IR scenario.

151. That means, for instance, that reported EVE sensitivities from NMDs (liabilities) in Panel D will be positive under downward IR scenarios (column U) to reflect the increase of value of NMD liabilities. However, this will finally have a negative effect on the total balance sheet EVE sensitivity, i.e. an increase of the value of liabilities triggers a decrease of the value of the overall EVE in the total balance sheet. Similarly, reported NII sensitivities from NMDs in Panel D will be negative (or zero if the NMD is insensitive to interest rate changes or it has an implied floor) under downward IR scenarios (column W) to reflect the decrease of interest cost of the NMD. However, this will finally have a positive impact on the total balance sheet NII sensitivity – i.e., a decrease of interest expenses of a liability prompts an increase of the total NII.

[18] e.g. the contribution to the EVE level of an explicit sold cap –in row of non-linear derivatives assets (row 14 in Panel C- reported under floating rate assets when is in the money, would be represented as a negative figure

152. In data points related to notional exposures or carrying amounts, the same rule applies – i.e., values shall be reported positively for assets and liabilities.

153. As a general rule data points related to parameters (weighted average yield, contractual maturity etc.), must be reported positive and according to the relevant parameter, irrespective of whether it is an asset or liability, and irrespective of whether they increase or decrease the value of the IRRBB metrics. However, there might be cases where institutions must report negative figures for parameters, for instance the average yield of assets/liabilities could be negative if their last interest rate reset was based on a negative market interest rate environment.

154. With regards to the formats:

- Figures related to spreads will be expressed in bps as a number (e.g., 1 bp will be reported as “1” and not as “0.01”).
- Figures referred to dates will be reports as month/year.
- Figures related to duration and average repricing will be reported in years with 2 decimals (e.g., 4.67 years).
- The rest of figures will be reported in percentage, with 2 decimals. This convention applies to the following concepts:
    - Yields (e.g., 2.68% as a yield).
    - % of Which (e.g. Of which: Subject to Behavioral Modelling -% over (X)- (e.g., a 36.57% subject to behavioural modelling will be filled as 36.57%).
    - % Core and Non-core baseline (e.g., a 60.85% of core NMD balances will be filled as 60.85%).
    - - Conditional prepayment rates (annualized average) – e.g., a 5.85% prepayment rate will be reported as “5.85 %”
    - - Conditional early redemption rates (cumulative average) – e.g., a 10% early redemption rate will be filled as “10%”.
    - Pass-through rate (for Fixed Rates retail loans or for Retail Term deposits) – e.g., if a 75.85 % of the interest rate shock that is assumed to be transferred to retail fixed loans, a “75.85%” figure will be filled.

8.3 Panel A: IRRBB Results

155. This Panel collects information of IRRBB measures, considering balance sheet IR exposures as of the 31st of December 2022, but considering both the interest rate structure as of the 31st of Dec 2021 and 31st of Dec 2022. It will mainly target to assess the impact on SOT results of the recalibrated post-shocked interest rate floor and of the new interest rate environment and balance sheet structure.

Parameters			
Rows	Column	Heading	Description
1	D	Clarify which approach (IMS, SA/sSA) has been used when filling the SOT and Internal Risk Management figures in these templates	Considering the different options proposed in the drop-down menu, institutions should report which approach was used for the completion of the QIS on IRRBB.The parameters applicable under the IMS, the SA and the sSA are respectively defined, where applicable, in the EBA Guidelines and in the EBA draft RTS on SA and sSA. Institutions should only fill SA or sSA if they have applied generally the SA/sSA for their EVE and NII metrics when filling all the IRRBB metrics in these QIS Templates for the SOT, for the Internal Risk Management figures (MV metrics) and for the Basis risk metrics on the NII.
6-9	D	Currencies	Institutions shall determine and report the “Reporting currency”, “Currency 2”, “Currency 3” and “Currency 4” used for the completion of the QIS on IRRBB (i.e. Panels A to J). Reporting currency is defined as “*the currency of the Member State where the head office of the institution is located.*” [19] The reporting currency does not need to be the first most material currency according to the criteria of Article 1(3) of the EBA draft RTS SOT. For euro-area institutions, the currency reported as “reporting currency” should be the euro (EUR). For non-euro area institutions, the “reporting currency” should be their relevant non-euro reporting currency. The currencies reported as “currency 2 to 4” will be the next three most material currencies according with the criteria mentioned in Article 1(3) of the EBA draft RTS on SOT.

[19] Reporting currency is defined by point 15 of Article 411 of CRR.

Parameters			
Rows	Column	Heading	Description
14-35	M-N	Other	Institutions shall report the IRRBB metrics for the other currencies needed to reach the 90% of total non-trading book financial assets (excluding tangible assets) or liabilities (material positions) according to the rule set in Article 1(3) of the EBA draft RTS on SOTs as used to compute the supervisory outlier test and not considered as “reporting currency” or as “currency 2 to 4”. Amounts shall be converted into EUR considering the ECB spot exchange rates at 31 December 2022.

Rows	Column	Heading	Description
Panel A1 (IRBBB Levels and sensitivities, by currencies): Measures from the SOT on the EVE and NII metrics, as well as MV metric according to internal risk management criteria, for the relevant balance sheet as of end of December 2022. Considering the interest rate term structure as of December 21 and December 22 for the most material currencies, including the reporting currency.			
14-35	D, G, I, K, M	Internal Assumptions on PTR (Baseline IR structure as of Dec. 22)	For each currency, report the amounts of Levels and Sensitivities of IRRBB measures (EVE, 1 Year NII and Market Values), considering the balance sheet as of 31 December 2022 and the baseline interest rate (IR) structure as of 31 December 2022. Institutions should consider their internal assumptions for pass-through of negative market interest rates to the customer deposits (either NMDs or Term deposits, retail and wholesale), different to those related to contractual or legal floors (i.e implied floors), under downward interest rate scenarios. For the purpose of the completion of column M in the rows referred to sensitivities, when adding together negative and positive changes occurring in each “other” currency, please consider the aggregation criteria specified in Article 4(l) of the EBA draft RTS on SOT.

Rows	Column	Heading	Description
14-35	E, H, J, L, N	Internal Assumptions on PTR (Baseline IR structure as of Dec. 21)	For each currency, report the amounts of Levels and Sensitivities of IRRBB measures (EVE, 1 year NII and Market Values), considering the balance sheet as of 31 December 2022 and the baseline interest rate (IR) structure as of 31 December 2021. Institutions should consider their internal assumptions for pass-through of negative market interest rates to the customer deposits (retail and wholesale, either term deposits or NMDs), different to those related to contractual or legal floors (i.e implied floors), under downward interest rate scenarios. For the purpose of the completion of column N, when adding together negative and positive changes occurring in each "other" currency, please consider the aggregation criteria specified in Article 4(l) of the EBA draft RTS on SOT.
15-18, 25-28	F	PTR Scenario (Baseline IR structure as of Dec. 21)	Only for the reporting currency, report the amounts of Level and sensitivities of the EVE (rows 15-18) and 1-year NII (rows 25-28), considering the balance sheet as of 31 December 2022, the baseline interest rate (IR) structure as of 31 December 2021 and an assumption on the pass-through of negative market interest rates to customer depositors (retail and wholesale, either term deposits or NMDs) for those not having contractual or legal floors. - A 0% pass-through of negative rates while the market interest rate is above -0.75%. When the market interest rates are below -0.75%, the "negative" excess over -0.75% starts to be fully passed to the customer deposits (e.g. if the market interest rate is at -1.4% in the downward interest rate scenario, the "negative" excess of -0.65% is passed to the customer deposits).

Rows	Column	Heading	Description
15-23	D-N Except F	Supervisory outlier test (SOT) in economic value of equity (EVE)	Report the EVE level under the baseline scenario in row 15 and the sensitivities vs. the baseline scenario in rows 17 to 23. Report the amount of sensitivity, considering the parameters defined in Article 4 of the EBA draft RTS on SOT for the purpose of the EVE SOT and consider the different shock scenarios specified in Article 1 and in Annex I of the EBA draft RTS on SOT. For the purpose of row 18 (“Parallel Shock Down (floor -1%)”), consider the maturity-dependent post-shock interest rate floor defined in paragraph 115(k) of the EBA/GL/2018/02 instead of the one defined in Article 4(k) of the EBA draft RTS on SOT.
24-29	D-N Except F	Supervisory outlier test (SOT) in net interest income (NII)	Report the NII level under the baseline scenario in row 25 and the sensitivities vs. the baseline scenario in rows 27 to 29. Report the amount of sensitivity, considering the parameters defined in Article 5 of the EBA draft RTS on SOT for the purpose of the NII SOT and consider the different shock scenarios specified in Article 1 and in Annex I of the EBA draft RTS on SOT. For the purpose of row 28 (“Parallel Shock Down (floor -1%)”), consider the maturity-dependent post-shock interest rate floor defined in paragraph 115(k) of the EBA/GL/2018/02 instead of the one defined in Article 4(k) of the EBA draft RTS on SOT.

Rows	Column	Heading	Description
31 and 33-35	D-N Except F	Market value (MV) changes under the institution internal risk management system	Report the MV level in row 31 and the sensitivities vs. the baseline scenario in rows 33 to 35. Banks using internal measurement systems (IMS) approaches should consider the definition of market value changes as specified in paragraph 15 of the EBA Guidelines that state that “The change in the market value of instruments (fair value/nGAAP) should be the difference between the expected market value under a shock or stress scenario from a going-concern perspective and the expected market value under a base scenario at the end of the assessed horizon.” With regards to the assessed horizon under the MV level, and for the purposes of the QIS, institutions must consider a 1-year horizon. Institutions should consider the assumption of a constant balance sheet, where the total size and composition, including on- and off-balance sheet items, shall be maintained by replacing maturing instruments with new instruments that have comparable features with regard to the currency, amount and repricing period. For the purposes of row 34 (“Parallel Shock Down (floor -1%)”), consider the maturity-dependent post-shock interest rate floor defined in paragraph 115(k) of the EBA/GL/2018/02 instead of the one defined in Article 4(k) of the EBA draft RTS on SOT.

Panel A2: Sensitivities (aggregated currencies)			
Rows	Column	Heading	Description
44-58	D	Internal Risk Management (Baseline IR structure as of Dec. 22 considering Baseline IR Structure as of Dec 2022)	Banks using internal measurement system (IMS) assumptions, as specified in the EBA Guidelines, should consider the balance sheet as of 31 December 2022 and the baseline interest rate (IR) structure as of 31 December 2022 and report the amount of sensitivity to the different shock scenarios specified in Article 1 and in Annex I of the EBA/RTS/2022/10. When reporting, institutions should not consider the common parametric assumptions defined in Articles 4 and 5 of the EBA draft RTS on SOT for the EVE and NII metrics, if they are not using them in their internal risk management.

Panel A2: Sensitivities (aggregated currencies)			
Rows	Column	Heading	Description
56-58	H	Internal Risk Management (Baseline IR structure as of Dec. 21)	For banks using internal measurement system (IMS) assumptions as specified in the EBA Guidelines, considering the balance sheet as of 31 December 2022 and the baseline interest rate (IR) structure as of 31 December 2021, report the amount of sensitivity to the different shock scenarios specified in Article 1 and in Annex I of the EBA draft RTS on SOT. When reporting, institutions should not consider the common parametric assumptions defined in Articles 4 and 5 of the EBA draft RTS on SOT, if they are not using them in their internal risk management.
44-50	D	Economic value of equity (EVE) sensitivities	Report the amount of EVE sensitivity vs. the baseline scenario, considering the maturity-dependent post-shock interest rate floor defined in Article 4(k) of the EBA draft RTS on SOT. For the purpose of row 45 ("Parallel Shock Down (floor -1%)"), consider the maturity-dependent post-shock interest rate floor defined in paragraph 115(k) of the EBA/GL/2018/02 instead of the one defined in Article 4(k) of the EBA draft RTS on SOT.
52-54	D	Net interest income (NII) sensitivities	Report the amount of NII sensitivity vs. the baseline scenario, considering the maturity-dependent post-shock interest rate floor defined in Article 4(k) of the EBA draft RTS on SOT. For the purpose of row 53 ("Parallel Shock Down (floor -1%)"), consider the maturity-dependent post-shock interest rate floor defined in paragraph 115(k) of the EBA/GL/2018/02 instead of the one defined in Article 4(k) of the EBA draft RTS on SOT.

Panel A2: Sensitivities (aggregated currencies)			
Rows	Column	Heading	Description
56-58	D, H	Market value (MV) changes sensitivities	Banks using internal measurement systems approaches, should consider the definition of market value changes as specified in paragraph 15 of the EBA Guidelines that states that “The change in the market value of instruments (fair value/nGAAP) should be the difference between the expected market value under a shock or stress scenario from a going-concern perspective and the expected market value under a base scenario at the end of the assessed horizon”, and report the amount of sensitivity of market value changes (vs. the baseline scenario), considering the maturity-dependent post-shock interest rate floor defined in Article 4(k) of the EBA draft RTS on SOT. With regards to the assessed horizon under the MV sensitivities, and for the purposes of the QIS, institutions must consider a 1-year horizon. For the purpose of row 57 (“Parallel Shock Down (floor - 1%)”), consider the maturity-dependent post-shock interest rate floor defined in paragraph 115(k) of the EBA/GL/2018/02 instead of the one defined in Article 4(k) of the EBA draft RTS on SOT.

8.4 Panel B: Balance Sheet Structure

156. Balance Sheet structure data must be reported as of 31st December 2022 and 31st December 2021. Figures reported in this template must reflect both automatic and behavioural optionality (if not stated otherwise) and data must be reported separately for Floating, Fixed rate and Inflation-linked instruments.

157. Embedded options must be reported together with its relevant host instrument (in its corresponding row), while explicit options must be reported under the non-linear derivatives rows, according to the criteria specified in the instructions below. Accounting hedge derivatives shall be reported separately to the hedged items in the rows related to derivative instruments (rows 14, 15, 32, 33, 42, 48)

Rows	Columns	Heading	Description
9-50	B-H R-X	Floating IR	Floating rate instruments are instruments typically on which interest rates change automatically in response to a change in an external benchmark or on the basis of an institution's internally managed index. They include instruments, such as mixed rate mortgages, where the remuneration is fixed at inception for a period below or equal to 1 year, and since then, is variable until maturity. They do not include instruments subject to changes in their remuneration, discretional to the institution or a government agency, during the life of the contract. In detail, for products without a specific contractual maturity (i.e non-maturity products), where their corresponding remuneration is not discretional to the institution or a government agency, but instead contractually/ legally linked to movements on an external benchmark or institution's internally managed index, this kind of exposures must be reported as floating rate instruments. For products with a specific contractual maturity, where their corresponding remuneration is not fixed since inception and until the maturity of the instrument, where its contractual repricing is below or equal to 1 year, and where changes in its remuneration during the life of the contract are not discretional to the institution or a government agency; this kind of exposures must be reported as a floating rate instrument.
9-50	I-O Y-AE	Fixed IR (also included Bank´s administrated NMDs with remuneration not linked to any IR Index)	Fixed rate instruments are typically instruments on which the remuneration is fixed since inception and until the contractual maturity of the instrument. It also includes instruments, such as mixed mortgages, where the remuneration is fixed at inception for a period longer than 1 year, and variable at some point in time until contractual maturity. It also includes instruments subject to changes in its remuneration, discretional to the institution or a government agency, at any time during the life of the contract. In detail, for products without a specific contractual maturity (i.e., non-maturity products), where their corresponding remuneration is not contractually/ legally linked to movements on an external benchmark or institution's internally managed index, but instead, is discretional to the institution

			or a government agency; this kind of exposures must be reported as fixed rate instruments. For products with a specific contractual maturity, where their corresponding remuneration is fixed since inception and until the maturity of the instrument, or where the contractual repricing is above 1 year; or where changes in its remuneration – at any time during the life of the contract - are discretional to the institution or a government agency; this kind of exposures must be reported also as fixed rate instruments.
9-50	P,Q AF,AG	Inflation linked	Inflation linked products are a particular subset of instruments whose yields are indexed to an inflation reference rate. For example, inflation linked bonds must be reported under this section. For non-maturity products, where their corresponding remuneration is contractually or legally linked to movements on an inflation reference rate, exposures must be reported under this section. In case of floating instruments linked at the same time to an interest rate reference rate and an inflation reference rate, they must be reported both under the floating rate section (for the interest rate factor) and inflation linked section (for the Inflation risk factor) consistently.
9-50	B,I,P,R,Y,AF	Notional amount (n)	The outstanding principal amount of instruments must be reported in this column.
9-50	C,J, S,Z	Of which: Subject to Behavioral Modelling -% over (n)-	Percentage of notional amount subject to behavioural modelling by banks. Data in this panel should be reported in percentage terms (e.g., 60%).
9-50	D,E K,L T,U AA,AB	Of which: With embedded/explicit automatic optionality -% over (n)-	Percentage of notional amount with embedded/explicit automatic optionality attached. Automatic optionality refers to interest rate options whose exercise is purely driven by interest rate (financial factors) that holders will, in case it is beneficial for them, almost certainly exercise. Embedded automatic optionality arise from optionality embedded in non-trading book instruments. Embedded interest rate options will be represented in rows 9-16 (for embedded options on assets) and in rows 20-34 for embedded options on liabilities. For instance, for a floating rate loan

			with a nominal amount of 40 m.u. (reported under cell B12) with an embedded bought floor of a nominal amount of 20 m.u. and a embedded sold cap of a nominal amount of 10 m.u, a 50% (for the bought floor) will be represented under cell D12 and a 25% (for the sold cap) will be represented under cell E12. Explicit interest rate options will be represented under rows 15 and 33. For filling these columns if an institution has an explicit bough floor of a nominal amount of 20 m.u. and a sold cap of a nominal amount of 10 m.u., the aggregated nominal amount of bought floors and sold caps (a figure of 30 m.u.) will be filled in cell B 15 and filling a 66% in cell D15 and a 33% in cell E15. If the institution should only have explicit sold caps on an amount of 10 m.u., cell B15 would be filled with 10 m.u. and 100% should be reported under cell E15.
9-50	D, K, T, AA	Bought	Embedded automatic bought interest rate options must be reported together with its relevant host instrument (either asset or liability), and typically are, in case of floating rate positions: (i) bought floors over floating rate assets (loans or debt securities); (ii) bought caps over floating rate debt securities issued etc. In case of fixed rate positions, typically: (i) fixed rate debt securities assets with prepayment option for the bank (embedded bought swaption payer); (ii) fixed rate debt securities issued liabilities with prepayment option for the bank (embedded bought swaption receiver) etc. Explicit automatic bought options are non-linear derivatives which include, (i) explicit bought floors as floating rates asset exposures (columns D/T and row 15); (ii) explicit bought swaption payers (bank has the right to enter into an IRS paying fixed receiving variable) as fixed rate assets). (columns K/AA and row 15); (iii) explicit bought caps as floating rate liability exposures (columns D/T and row 33); (iv) explicit bought swaption receivers (bank has the right to enter into an IRS receiving fixed paying variable) as fixed rate liability exposures (columns K/AA and row 33). Banks are requested to include the percentage of notional amount with embedded/explicit bought options in percentage terms (e.g., 60%).
9-50	E,	Sold	Embedded automatic sold interest rate options, must be reported together with its relevant host

	L, U, AB		instrument (either asset or liability), and typically are, in case of floating rate positions: (i) sold caps over floating rate assets (loans and debt securities); (ii) sold floors over floating rate debt securities issued etc. For fixed rate positions, typically are: (i) fixed rate debt securities with a prepayment option for the issuer (embedded sold swaption receiver; (ii) sold floors over NMDs and term deposits including legal and implied floors and (iii) fixed rate debt securities issued with a prepayment option for the investor (embedded sold swaption payer).Explicit automatic sold options are non-linear derivatives which include, (i) explicit sold caps as floating rates asset exposure (columns E/U and row and row 15); (ii) explicit sold swaption receivers (columns L/AB and row 15) (bank has the obligation to enter into an IRS paying fixed receiving variable) as fixed rate asset exposure; (iii) explicit sold floors as floating rate liability exposure (columns E/U and row 33); (iv) explicit sold swaption payers (columns L/AB and row 33) (bank has the obligation to enter into an IRS receiving fixed paying variable) as fixed rate liability exposure. Banks are requested to include the percentage of notional amount with embedded sold options in percentage terms (e.g., 60%)
9-50	F,M,V,AC	Economic value (at Baseline TSIR) (excluding the effect of automatic IR optionality)	Banks need to report the level of EVE for each balance sheet items under the baseline interest rate scenario excluding the effect of automatic optionality.
9-50	G,N,W,AD	Weighted Average yield	Weighted average yield in percentage terms (e.g., 1.60%), computed on an annual basis.
9-50	H, O, X, AE	Weighted Average Duration (years) (excluding the effect of automatic IR optionality)	Banks must report the weighted average duration in years, considering behavioural modelling, but disregarding the effect of automatic optionality.
9-50	Q,AG	IE01	Banks must report the change in market value for a 1 bp change to the inflation risk factor.

Rows	Columns	Heading	Description
8	**B-AG**	**ASSETS (irrespective of its accounting treatments)**	**Assets, which are not deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital and excluding (i) fixed assets such as real estate or intangible assets; as well as (ii) equity exposures in the banking book as defined in article 133 CRR**
9	B-AG	Central bank [Asset]	**Cash balances at central banks and demand deposits at central banks including Minimum Reserve Requirements (MRR).**
10	B-AG	of which: Minimum reserves requirements [Asset]	**MRR balances at central banks.**
11	B-AG	Interbank exposures [Asset]	**Assets exposures towards credit institutions including secured and unsecured lending, excluding securities and derivative exposures.**
12	B-AG	Loans and advances [Asset]	**Loans and advances shall be reported under this row, except exposures towards central banks and credit institutions.** This row shall include debt instruments held by the institutions that are not securities, and shall not include exposures towards credit institutions.
13	B-AG	Debt securities [Asset]	Debt securities are debt instruments held by the institution issued as securities that are not loans, as defined in the Table of Part 2 of Annex II to the ECB BSI Regulation (as defined in Part 1 Article 31 of Annex V of the EBA ITS), including covered bonds and securitisation exposures.
14	B-AG	Linear Derivatives [Asset]	Derivatives without optionality (e.g., IRS), should be converted into positions in the relevant underlying and split into paying and receiving positions (short and long positions) in the relevant underlying. The amounts considered are principal amounts of the underlying or of the notional underlying. Futures and forward contracts including forward rate agreements are treated as a combination of short and long positions. For instance, a long position in a June three-month interest rate future (taken in April) is reported as a long position

			(receiver) with a five-month maturity and a short position (payer) with a two-month maturity. Long positions must be reported under the asset side. Swaps are treated as two notional positions with the same maturity. Receiving leg must be reported as long positions under the asset side. Paying leg must be reported as short positions under the liability side.
15	B-AG	Non Linear Derivatives [Asset]	Derivative instruments whose value has a nonlinear behaviour due to its embedded automatic/behavioural optionality, must be reported under this column. Banks must report as assets the following kind of stand-alone/explicit options: • <u>As floating rate assets</u>: explicit sold caps and bought floors. • <u>As fixed rate assets:</u> explicit sold swaption receivers (bank has the obligation to enter into an IRS paying fixed receiving variable) and bought swaption payers (bank has the right to enter into an IRS paying fixed receiving variable).
16	B-AG	Other [Asset]	Report other asset exposures sensitive to IRRBB.
17	B-AG	*Off-Balance Sheet Assets: Contingent Assets [Asset]*	Off balance sheet exposures sensitive to interest rates movements, including loan commitments, shall be reported in this row. For example, under a fixed rate loan commitment, a borrower is entitled to draw down a credit line up to a specified amount, at a fixed rate, for a specified term, at any time within the specified period. Fixed rate loan commitments ("pipelines") are, in effect, off-balance sheet contracts concluded with prospective borrowers. These commitments must be reported as a combination of short (in row 35) and long positions (in row 17). For instance, fixed rate loan commitments shall be separated into a short position (liability in row 35) according to the estimates of credit line drawdowns (short position repricing at the time of draw down), and a long position (asset in row 17) reflecting the resulting future loans (long position

			repricing according to the underlying loan repricing), considering the relevant interest rate shock scenarios. Long positions must be reported under the asset side.
18	B-AG	*Off-Balance Sheet Assets: Contingent Asset: of which related to retail fixed rate loan commitments [Asset]*	The long positions of fixed rate loan commitments towards retail counterparties shall be reported in this row.
19	**B-AG**	**LIABILITIES (irrespective of its accounting treatment)**	**Liabilities (including all non-remunerated deposits), other than CET1 instruments and other perpetual own funds without any call dates.**
20	B-AG	Central bank [Liabilities]	**Liabilities vis a vis Central Bank including TLTROs.**
21	B-AG	Interbank exposures [Liabilities]	**Liability exposures towards credit institutions, including secured and unsecured deposits, excluding securities issued and derivative exposures. NMD accounts from credit institutions should not be filled under this row and should be filled under the row 29.**
22	B-AG	Debt securities issued	**Debt securities issued by reporting bank must be reported under this row,** including covered bonds and securitisation exposures.
23	B-AG	Non-Maturity Deposits: Retail Transactional [Liabilities]	Retail transactional deposits include non-interest-bearing and other retail accounts whose remuneration component is not relevant in the client's decision to hold money in the account.
24	B-AG	Non-Maturity Deposits: Retail Transactional _ of which: exempted from 5Y cap (par. 111 EBA GL) [Liabilities]	Retail Transactional NMDs for which the bank is effectively applying the exceptions to the 5Y Cap as defined in par. 111 of the EBA Guidelines. Banks should not fill this row for those NMDs which might be excepted from the cap – if the exceptions are not yet applied.
25	B-AG	Non-Maturity Deposits: Retail Non-Transactional [Liabilities]	Retail non-transactional deposits include retail accounts (including regulated ones) whose remuneration component is relevant in the client's decision to hold money in the account.

26	B-AG	Non-Maturity Deposits: Retail Non-Transactional of which: exempted from 5Y cap (par. 111 EBA GL) [Liabilities]	Retail Non Transactional NMDs for which the bank is effectively applying the exceptions to the 5Y Cap as defined in par. 111 of the EBA Guidelines. Banks should not fill this row for those NMDs which might be excepted from the cap – if the exceptions are not yet applied.
27	B-AG	Non-Maturity Deposits: Wholesale non-financial [Liabilities]	Wholesale non-financial NMDs include accounts from corporate and other wholesale non-financial clients, excluding interbank accounts or other fully price-sensitive ones.
28	B-AG	Non-Maturity Deposits: Wholesale non-financial of which: exempted from 5Y cap (par. 111 EBA GL) [Liabilities]	Wholesale non-financial NMDs for which the bank is effectively applying the exceptions to the 5Y Cap as defined in par. 111 of the EBA Guidelines. Banks should not fill this row for those NMDs which might be excepted from the cap but – if the exceptions are not yet applied.
29	B-AG	Non-Maturity Deposits: Wholesale financial [Liabilities]	Wholesale financial NMDs include accounts from wholesale financial clients, excluding interbank and central bank exposures.
30	B-AG	Non-Maturity Deposits: Wholesale financial of which: modelled operational deposits (par. 110/111 EBA GL) [Liabilities]	Operational deposits as defined in Article 27(1)(a) LCR Delegated Regulation for which the institution is modelling its behaviour. Banks should not fill this row for those operational deposits which might be modelled if the modelling is not yet applied.
31	B-AG	Term deposits [Liabilities]	Non-transferable deposits, which cannot be converted into currency before an agreed fixed term or that can only be converted into currency before that agreed term provided that the holder is charged some kind of penalty. This item also includes administratively regulated savings deposits where the maturity related criterion is not relevant. Although deposits with agreed maturity may feature the possibility of earlier redemption after prior notification, or may be redeemable on demand subject to certain penalties, these features are not considered to be relevant for classification purposes. *Term deposits* lock in a fixed rate for a fixed term. Term deposits with financial institutions will not be filled under this row and they should be represented under row 21.

32	B-AG	Linear Derivatives [Liabilities]	Derivatives without optionality (e.g. IRS), should be converted into positions in the relevant underlying and split into paying and receiving positions (short and long positions) in the relevant underlying. The amounts considered are principal amounts of the underlying or of the notional underlying. Futures and forward contracts including forward rate agreements are treated as a combination of short and long positions. For instance, a long position in a June three-month interest rate future (taken in April) is reported as a long position (receiver) with a five-month maturity and a short position (payer) with a two-month maturity. Short positions must be reported under the liability side. Swaps are treated as two notional positions with relevant maturities based on whether legs are receiver or payer. Receiver legs must be reported as long positions under the liability side.
33	B-AG	Non Linear Derivatives [Liabilities]	Derivative instruments whose value has a nonlinear behaviour, due to explicit or embedded automatic/behavioural optionality, must be reported under this column. Banks must report as liabilities the following kind of stand-alone/explicit options: • As floating rate liabilities: explicit bought caps and sold floors. • As fixed rate liabilities: explicit bought swaption receivers (bank has the right to enter into an IRS receiving fixed paying variable) and sold swaption payers (bank has the obligation to enter into an IRS receiving fixed paying variable).
34	B-AG	Other [Liabilities]	Report other liability exposures sensitive to IRRBB.
35	B-AG	*Off-Balance Sheet Liabilities: Contingent Liabilities [Liabilities]*	Off balance sheet exposures sensitive to interest rates movements, including loan commitments, shall be reported in this row. For example, under a fixed rate loan commitment, a borrower is entitled to draw down a credit line up to a specified amount, at a fixed rate, for a specified term, at any time within the specified

			period. Fixed rate loan commitments ("pipelines") are, in effect, off-balance sheet contracts concluded with prospective borrowers. These commitments must be reported as a combination of short and long positions. For instance, fixed rate loan commitments shall be separated into a short position (liability in row 35) according to the estimates of credit line drawdowns (short position repricing at the time of draw down), and a long position (asset in row 17) reflecting the resulting future loans (long position repricing according to the underlying loan repricing), considering the relevant interest rate shock scenarios. Short positions must be reported under the liability side under the row 35.
36	B-AG	*of which: Retail Fixed rate loan commitments [Liabilities]*	The short positions of fixed rate loan commitments towards retail counterparties shall be reported in this row.
39	**B-AG**	**Total Assets with impact on MV changes**	**Assets that are recorded at fair value in the banking book according to the applicable accounting framework (either through P/L or OCI) together with debt securities and other instruments recorded at amortized cost subject to a fair value hedge accounting, which should also be recorded in this section. Accounting hedge IR derivatives hedging interest rate assets in the banking book shall also be reported in this section except for those designated as cash flow hedges hedging amortized cost items.**
40	B-AG	Debt securities at FV, including instruments at amortized cost subject to FV hedge accounting	Debt securities accounted at fair value and debt securities at amortized cost subject to a fair value accounting hedge.
41	B-AG	Other assets at FV, including instruments at amortized cost subject to FV hedge accounting	Other assets at fair value and other assets at amortized cost subject to a fair value hedge accounting.
42	B-AG	Accounting FV hedge derivatives hedging assets and	FV hedge accounting derivatives used to hedge assets in the BB and accounting cash flow hedges hedging assets at fair value.

		accounting cash flow hedges hedging assets at fair value	
43	B-AG	Accounting FV hedge derivatives hedging assets and accounting cash flow hedges hedging assets at fair value - of which: Asset leg	Receiver leg from FV hedge accounting derivatives hedging assets in the BB and/or from accounting cash flow hedges hedging assets at fair value. In the example of a plain vanilla interest rate swap hedging a fair value debt security asset, the receiver leg of the swap should be accounted under this row while the payer leg should be recorded under the Liability leg row.
44	B-AG	Accounting FV hedge derivatives hedging assets and accounting cash flow hedges hedging assets at fair value - of which: Liability leg	Payer leg from FV hedge accounting derivatives hedging assets in the BB and/or from accounting cash flow hedges hedging assets at fair value. In the example of a plain vanilla interest rate swap hedging a fair value debt security asset, the payer leg of the swap should be accounted under this row while the receiver leg should be recorded under the Asset leg row.
45	B-AG	**<u>Total Liabilities with impact on MV changes</u>**	**Liabilities that are recorded at fair value in the banking book according to the applicable accounting framework (either through P/L or OCI) together with debt securities issued and other liabilities recorded at amortized cost subject to fair value hedge accounting, which should also be recorded in this section. Accounting hedge IR derivatives hedging liabilities in the BB shall also be reported in this section except for those designated as cash flow hedges hedging amortized cost items.**
46	B-AG	Debt securities issued at FV, including instruments at amortized cost subject to FV hedge accounting	Debt securities issued, accounted at fair value and debt securities issued recorded at amortized cost subject to a fair value accounting hedge.
47	B-AG	Other liabilities at FV, including instruments at amortized cost subject to FV hedge accounting	Other liabilities recorded at fair value, including also those recorded at amortized costs subject to a fair value hedge accounting.

48	B-AG	Accounting FV hedge derivatives hedging liabilities and accounting cash flow hedges hedging liabilities at fair value	FV hedge accounting derivatives used to hedge liabilities in the banking book and accounting cash flow hedges hedging liabilities at fair value.
49	B-AG	Accounting FV hedge derivatives hedging liabilities and accounting cash flow hedges hedging liabilities at fair value - of which: Asset leg	Receiver leg from FV accounting hedge derivatives hedging liabilities in the banking book and/or from accounting cash flow hedges hedging liabilities at fair value. In the example of a plain vanilla interest rate swap hedging a liability at fair value, the receiver leg of the swap should be accounted under this row while the payer leg should be recorded under the Liability leg row.
50	B-AG	Accounting FV hedge derivatives hedging liabilities and accounting cash flow hedges hedging liabilities at fair value - of which: Liability leg	Payer leg from FV accounting hedge derivatives hedging liabilities in the banking book and/or from accounting cash flow hedges hedging liabilities at fair value. In the example of a plain vanilla interest rate swap hedging a liability at fair value, the payer leg of the swap should be accounted under this row while the receiver leg should be recorded under the Asset leg row.

8.5 Panel C: IRRBB results - Breakdown

158. Banks are asked to provide information about their IRRBB estimates to the EVE, NII and Market Value (MV), with a breakdown per relevant balance sheet item (according to the slotting criteria specified in instructions of Panel B, including the specific slotting of interest rate hedge derivatives), and for a set of interest rate scenarios composed by the supervisory shock scenarios referred to in paragraph 5(a) and 5(b) of article 98 of CRDV, plus an additional set of prescribed parallel shock scenarios (+400bps, +/-300bps, +-100bps). EVE and NII estimates must be provided according to the SOT criteria (EBA/RTS/2022/10 (EBA RTS on the SOT)), while MV changes must be provided according to the internal risk measurement criteria (Panel C.1).

159. Banks are also asked to provide separate information on the IRRBB metrics (EVE, NII and MV), under different inflation shock scenarios on inflation linked products (Panel C.2), in combination with the parallel interest rate shock scenarios prescribed in the template (supervisory Parallel up, Parallel down, and +-100bps to interest rates). Banks must report, in addition, the weighted average level of inflation resulting from their internal risk measurement, according to each of the relevant interest rate shock scenarios. Institutions with exposure to several inflation reference rates must compute the average level of the different inflation reference rates weighted by their relevant exposure.

160. When providing the IRRBB metrics in (Panel C.2), banks are required to follow the internal risk measurement criteria for MV changes and the SOT criteria for EVE an NII, with the exception of point (n) of Article 4 of the EBA draft RTS on SOT with regards inflation scenario-independency. In this sense, banks are asked to provide different estimates with regards to inflation, either assuming the inflation shocks according to their internal criteria (internal risk measurement) (row 50) –not particularly constrained by point (n) of Article 4 of the EBA draft RTS on SOT with regards scenario-independency; assuming the baseline inflation scenario to be constant irrespective of the interest rate scenario (row 51); and assuming a set of prescribed inflation parallel shock scenarios (+/-200, +/-100 inflation shock scenario) (rows 52-56).

161. Estimates must be provided only for exposures denominated in the institutions reporting currency as of the end of December 2022. The baseline interest and inflation scenarios must also correspond to the end of December 2022.

162. <u>Panel C.1</u>: EVE and NII estimates following the SOT criteria, including point (n) of Article 4 of the EBA draft RTS on SOT with regards the inflation scenario-independency, and MV changes according to the internal measurement estimates.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
9-17 19-35	B–M N-U	EVE and NII metrics for Floating IR instruments (Parallel and Non-Parallel scenarios)	Banks must provide a breakdown of the estimates of the level of EVE (columns B- M) and NII (columns N-U) according to the SOT criteria, for the relevant floating rate balance sheet items, under parallel/non-parallel interest rate shock scenarios.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
9-17 19-35	AD–AO AP-AW	EVE and NII metrics for Fixed IR instruments (Parallel and Non-Parallel scenarios)	Banks must provide a breakdown of the estimates of the level of EVE (columns AD-AO) and NII (columns AP-AW) according to the SOT criteria, for the relevant fixed rate balance sheet items, under parallel/non-parallel interest rate shock scenarios.
37-39	V–AC	MV metric for Floating IR instruments (Parallel and Non-Parallel scenarios)	Banks must provide a breakdown of the estimates of the level of MV according to the internal risk management criteria, for floating rate balance sheet items, under parallel interest rate shock scenarios.
37-39	AX-BE	MV metric for Fixed IR instruments (Parallel and Non-Parallel scenarios)	Banks must provide a breakdown of the estimates of the level of MV according to the internal risk management criteria, for the relevant fixed rate balance sheet items, under parallel interest rate shock scenarios.

163. Panel C.2: EVE and NII estimates following the SOT criteria, with the exception of point (n) of Article 4 of the EBA draft RTS on SOT with regards the inflation scenario-independency, and MV changes according to the internal measurement estimates.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
49	B-P	Weighted average level to inflation according to internal model estimates (internal assumptions) under the assessment of the EVE, NII and MV Interest rate shock scenarios (Parallel and Non-Parallel)	Banks must provide the weighted average level of inflation resulting from their internal risk management model, related to each relevant interest rate shock scenario supervisory parallel up, parallel down, +-100bps to IR) and in relation to the estimates of EVE (columns B-F), NII (columns G-K) and MV changes (columns L-P). Institutions with exposure to several inflation reference rates must provide the average level of the different inflation reference rates weighted by their corresponding exposure.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
50	B-P	IRRBB estimates shocking inflation according to internal criteria not constrained to SOT scenario independency for EVE, NII and MV level.	Banks must provide the level of the IRRBB metrics (EVE, NII and MV) considering their internal criteria of inflation scenarios in combination with the parallel interest rate shock scenarios prescribed in the template (supervisory parallel up, parallel down, +-100bps to interest rates). When providing these figures, banks must follow the internal risk measurement criteria for MV changes and the SOT criteria for EVE and NII, with the exception of point (n) of Article 4 of the EBA draft RTS on SOT with regards the inflation scenario-independency, where institutions should follow their own internal risk measurement criteria regarding inflation, not particularly constrained by point (n) of Article 4 of the EBA draft RTS on SOT.
51	B-P	IRRBB estimates with constant baseline inflation scenario in all interest rate scenario for EVE, NII and MV level.	Banks must provide the level of the IRRBB metrics (EVE, NII and MV), considering constant the inflation baseline scenario irrespective of the Interest rate scenarios prescribed in the template supervisory parallel up, parallel down, +-100bps to interest rates). When providing these figures, banks must follow the internal risk measurement criteria for MV changes and the SOT criteria for EVE and NII.
52-55	B-P	IRRBB Estimates: prescribed inflation shock scenarios for EVE, NII and MV level.	Banks must provide the level of the IRRBB metrics (EVE, NII and MV) for a set of prescribed parallel inflation shock scenarios (+-200bps, +-/100bps shock to inflation), irrespective of the Interest rate scenarios prescribed in the template (supervisory parallel up, parallel down, +-100bps to interest rates). When providing these figures, banks must follow the internal risk measurement criteria for MV changes and the SOT criteria for EVE and NII, with the exception of point (n) of Article 4 of the EBA draft RTS on SOT with regards the inflation scenario-independency, where institutions should apply the prescribed inflation shock scenarios.

8.6 Panel D: NMD behavioural assumptions

164. This panel collects information for the assessment of NMDs modelling assumptions and particularly of the five years repricing cap and business lines exemptions to it as well as of modelling of financial operational deposits. This panel should only be reported with data on the reporting currency as identified in Panel A (cell D6).

165. Institutions are asked to identify the NMD amounts that can be subject to the exemptions defined in paragraphs 110 and 111 of the EBA/GL/2022/14, even in cases where the institution is currently not applying, or does not intend to apply, such exemptions.

166. Institutions following the IMS are asked to provide estimates according to their internal models, both disregarding the application of caps to the duration of NMDs ("unconstrained panel D1") and considering the application of the caps envisaged in par. 111 of the EBA Guidelines ("constrained panel D2"). Institutions are required to fill in both the "unconstrained" and "constrained" panels, even in cases where the cap is not binding and does not have any effect in the relevant estimates (i.e. unconstrained estimates are equivalent to those constrained). Institutions following the IMS are also asked to provide separate estimates for the operational deposits - as defined in Article 27(1) LCR Delegated Regulation - considering no behavioural modelling at all (panel D3 "Wholesale operational deposits not subject to behavioural modelling").

167. Institutions following the SA/sSA are asked to follow the requirements set in the EBA draft RTS on SA and report the resulting figures under the "constrained" panel D2, leaving the "unconstrained" panel D1 and "Wholesale operational deposits not subject to behavioural modelling" panels D3 empty.

Panel D: NMDs behavioural assumptions			
Panel D1, D2 and D3 Columns C to AO: NMD assumptions and Impacts of 5 Year NMD caps and of exemptions.			
Row	Column	Heading	Description
Rows 6-40	C, Y	Exposure amount	Amount of the relevant category of NMDs as considered in the Balance sheet of the institution, considered as of 31/12/2022 in column C and as of 31/12/2021 in column Y, under the applicable accounting methodology and standard (IFRS or national GAAP).
Rows 6-40	D, Z	Average yield	Yearly average yield to maturity in percentage (considering the risk free rate and commercial margin) applied to exposure amount in column C and Y.
Lines 6-40	E, AA	% Core baseline	Under the baseline scenario, report the percentage of the exposure amount reported in columns C and Y considered as core. Banks only need to fill the % of core NMDs.
Rows 6-40	G, AC	% Core parallel down	Under the parallel down scenario, report the percentage of the exposure amount reported in columns C and Y considered as core. Institutions shall consider their estimate of the core NMDs under the parallel shock down interest rate scenario as defined in Article 1(1)(b) and in Annex I of the EBA draft RTS on SOT.
Rows 6-40	I, AE	% Core parallel up	Under the parallel up scenario, report the percentage of the exposure amount reported in columns C and Y considered as core. Institutions shall consider their estimate of the core NMDs under the parallel shock up interest rate scenario as defined in Article 1(1)(a) and in Annex I of EBA draft RTS on SOT.
Rows 6-40	K-L, AG-AH	Weighted average repricing baseline	Institutions shall report, under the baseline scenario, the average repricing date (in years) of the core and non-core NMDs for the different categories of deposits.

Rows 6-40	N-O, AJ-AK	Weighted average repricing down	Institutions shall report the average repricing date (in years) of the core and non-core NMDs, for the different categories of deposits, under a parallel shock down interest rate scenario as defined in Article 1(1)(b) and in Annex I of the EBA draft RTS on SOT.
Rows 6-40	Q-R, AM-AN	Weighted average repricing up	Institutions shall report the average repricing date (in years) of the core and non-core NMDs, for the different categories of deposits, under a parallel shock up interest rate scenario as defined in article 1(1)(a) and in Annex I of EBA draft RTS on SOT.
Rows 6-40	T-U	EVE Sensitivity +/- Parallel bps	Banks shall provide the amount of sensitivity in economic value of equity (vs. the baseline scenario) as defined in Article 4 of the EBA draft RTS on SOT for the different categories of NMDs under a parallel shock up and parallel shock down as defined in Article 1 and in Annex I of the EBA draft RTS on SOT.
Rows 6-40	V-W	NII Sensitivity +/- Parallel bps	Banks shall provide the amount of sensitivity in net interest income (vs. the baseline scenario) as defined in Article 5 of the EBA draft RTS on SOT for different categories of NMDs under an interest rate parallel shock up and parallel shock down as defined in Article 2 and in Annex I of the EBA draft RTS on SOT for a one-year horizon.

Specific criteria for panels D1, D2 and D3

Banks under the IMS:

168. Banks under the IMS shall report information under the "unconstrained" panel D1, "constrained" panel D2 and "wholesale operational deposits not subject to behavioural modelling" panel D3.

169. Banks shall inform under the "unconstrained" panel D1, the estimates resulting from their internal NMD model (disregarding any potential caps introduced in the model, including those discretional or related to the EBA 5Y cap), even if the average maturity is greater than 5 years. Under the "constrained" panel D2, banks shall inform the figures resulting from the application of the 5Y cap envisaged in par. 111 of the GL.

170. Institutions must fill in, both the "unconstrained" and "constrained" panels, even in cases where the cap is not binding and does not have any effect (i.e., unconstrained estimates are equivalent to those constrained).

171. For the volumes of wholesale financial operational deposits as defined in Article 27(1) LCR Delegated Regulation (rows 19 and 36), banks must report the estimates according to their internal model estimates (i.e., modelling its behaviour according to par. 110 EBA GL), and must report them subject to the relevant "unconstrained" and/or "constrained" criteria (depending on the relevant panel D1 or D2). Banks must report other wholesale financial deposits (rows 20 and 37) without behavioural modelling (i.e. according to par. 110 EBA GL).

172. Banks under the IMS are also asked to provide separate estimates of wholesale financial operational deposits as defined in Article 27(1)(a) LCR Delegated Regulation, considering no behavioural modelling in the panel D3 "Wholesale operational deposits not subject to behavioural modelling" (row 40).

Banks under the SA/sSA:

173. Banks under the SA/sSA shall leave empty panel D1 and Panel D3, and shall fill their relevant NMD estimates only in the rows "Of which: other" (rows 26, 30, 34 and 37) in panel D2 "constrained", based on the overall outcome of the SA/sSA approach (i.e., considering all requirements from EBA draft RTS on SOT including those related to constraints on the duration of the NMDs).

174. In this sense, Banks under the SA/sSA are not required to identify volumes potentially subject to modelling exemptions from par.110 and 111 of the GL (rows24-25, 28-29, 32-33, 36). As positions potentially subject to these concrete exemptions only apply for banks under IMS, these positions must be reported together with the rest of NMD exposures in rows 26, 30, 34 and 37 according to their relevant NMD category in panel D2.

Panel D1 and Panel D2: NMD estimates with unconstrained (D1) and constrained (D2) criteria.			
Row	Column	Heading	Description
Panel D1 Unconstrained: 7,8,9 Panel D2 Constrained: 24,25,26	C-AO	"Unconstrained and Constrained panels": Non-Maturity Deposits: Retail Transactional	Institutions shall report the relevant estimates of retail transactional. Estimates must be reported according to the relevant criteria defined for the "unconstrained" and "constrained" panels accordingly. Institutions must report the NMD estimates of positions concerning regulated savings referred to in paragraph (a) of Article 428f(2) of the CRR (row 7 and 24) and other NMDs with material economic or fiscal constraints in case of withdrawal (row 8 and 25) under this category, which could be subject to the exemptions defined in paragraph 111 of the EBA Guidelines, even if the institution does not apply, or does not intend to apply, such exemptions. The rest of retail transactional NMDs shall be reported in rows 9 and 26.
Panel D1 Unconstrained: 11,12,13 Panel D2 Constrained: 28,29,30	C-AO	"Unconstrained and Constrained panels": Non-Maturity Deposits: Retail Non-Transactional	Institutions shall report the relevant estimates of NMDs retail non-transactional. Estimates must be reported according to the relevant criteria defined for the "unconstrained" and "constrained" panels accordingly. Institutions must report the NMD estimates of positions concerning regulated savings referred to in paragraph (a) of Article 428f(2) of the CRR (row 11 and 28) and other NMDs with material economic or fiscal constraints in case of withdrawal (row 12 and 29) under this category, which could be subject to the exemptions defined in paragraph 111 of the EBA Guidelines, even if the institution does not apply, or does not intend to apply, such exemptions. The rest of retail non-transactional NMDs shall be reported in rows 13 and 30.

Panel D1 Unconstrained: 15,16,17 Panel D2 Constrained: 32,33,34	C-AO	"Unconstrained and Constrained panels": Non-Maturity Deposits: Wholesale – Non-Financial	Institutions shall report the relevant estimates of NMDs wholesale non-financial exposures. Estimates must be reported according to the relevant criteria defined for the "unconstrained" and "constrained" panels accordingly. Institutions must report the NMD estimates of positions concerning regulated savings referred to in paragraph (a) of Article 428f(2) of the CRR (row 15 and 32) and other NMDs with material economic or fiscal constraints in case of withdrawal (row 16 and 33) under this category, which could be subject to the exemptions defined in paragraph 111 of the EBA Guidelines, even if the institution does not apply, or does not intend to apply, such exemptions. The rest of wholesale non-financial NMDs shall be reported in rows 17 and 34.
Panel D1 Unconstrained: 19,20 Panel D2 Constrained: 36,37	C-AO	"Unconstrained and Constrained panels": Non-Maturity Deposits: Wholesale – Financial	Institutions shall report the relevant estimates of wholesale financial exposures. Estimates must be reported according to the relevant criteria defined for the "unconstrained" and "constrained" panels accordingly. Institutions must report the NMD estimates of operational deposits as defined in Article 27(1)(a) LCR Delegated Regulation in rows 19 and 36. The rest of wholesale financial NMDs shall be reported in rows 20 and 37 without behavioural modelling (i.e. according to par. 110 EBA GL).

Panel D3: NMD estimates for "wholesale operational deposits not subject to behavioural modelling"			
Row 40	C-AO	"Wholesale operational deposits not subject to behavioural modelling panel" Operational deposits as defined in Article 27(1)(a) LCR Delegated Regulation (no behavioural modelling)	Institutions must report the NMD estimates of operational deposits as defined in Article 27(1)(a) LCR Delegated Regulation in row 40 considering no behavioural modelling.

Panel D4 : Information on historical period for the calibration of the NMD models			
Rows	Column	Heading	Description
Rows 47-50	C-D	Historical calibration window	Institutions shall provide the time window during which the data collected to calibrate the NMDs models were collected (as of December 2022). For consistency purposes with Panel D1, the information reported in Panel D2 should be related to the reporting currency considered for the completion of Panel D1.
Rows 47-50	E	Last date model calibration	Institutions shall report the last date the calibration was computed for the different NMDs models (as of December 2022).
Rows 47-50	F-G	Historical calibration window	Institutions shall provide the time window during which the data collected to calibrate the NMDs models were collected (as of December 2021). For consistency purposes with Panel D1, the information reported in Panel D2 should be related to the reporting currency considered for the completion of Panel D1.
Rows 47-50	H	Last model calibration	Institutions shall report the last date the calibration was computed for the different NMDs models (as of December 2021).

8.7 Panel E: Stratification of retail NMD accounts

175. Panel E should be completed for retail NMDs and accounts in the banking book, without any specific repricing dates, denominated in the reporting currency.

176. Panel E aims at collecting data to complement the analysis of stability of retail NMDs under the expectation that those with lower balances will remain more stable. The data is collected separately for cases where the depositor is a physical person or a small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) and depending on whether the deposit is transactional or non-transactional.

Column	Heading	Description
B	Exposure amount	Amount of the relevant category of retail NMDs under the applicable accounting methodology and standard (IFRS or national GAAP) as considered in the Balance sheet of the institution, considered as of 31/12/2022. The figures should be consistent with the figures reported in Panel D under column C.

Row	Heading	Description
8, 13	Individual depositor amount < EUR 15 000	Relevant retail NMDs (transactional and non-transactional for each row respectively) from a natural person where the total deposit balance, including all the client's NMD accounts at that credit institution or group, is smaller than EUR 15 000.
9, 14	EUR 15 000 <= Individual depositor amount < EUR 30 000	Relevant retail NMDs (transactional and non-transactional for each row respectively) from a natural person where the total deposit balance, including all the client's NMD accounts at that credit institution or group, is smaller than EUR 30 000 and equal to or larger than EUR 15 000.
10, 15	EUR 30 000 <= Individual depositor amount < EUR 50 000	Relevant retail NMDs (transactional and non-transactional for each row respectively) from a natural person where the total deposit balance, including all the client's NMD accounts at that credit institution or group, is smaller than EUR 50 000 and equal to or larger than EUR 30 000.
11, 16	EUR 50 000 <= Individual depositor amount	Relevant retail NMDs (transactional and non-transactional for each row respectively) from a natural person where the total deposit balance, including all the client's NMD accounts at that credit institution or group, is equal to or larger than EUR 50 000.

Row	Heading	Description
19, 24	Individual depositor amount < EUR 100 000	Relevant retail NMDs (transactional and non-transactional for each row respectively) from a SME where the total deposit balance, including all the client's NMD accounts at that credit institution or group, is smaller than EUR 100 000.
20, 25	EUR 100 000 <= Individual depositor amount < EUR 200 000	Relevant retail NMDs (transactional and non-transactional for each row respectively) from a SME where the total deposit balance, including all the client's NMD accounts at that credit institution or group, is smaller than EUR 200 000 and equal to or larger than EUR 100 000.
21, 26	EUR 200 000 <= Individual depositor amount < EUR 300 000	Relevant retail NMDs (transactional and non-transactional for each row respectively) from a SME where the total deposit balance, including all the client's NMD accounts at that credit institution or group, is smaller than EUR 300 000 and equal to or larger than EUR 200 000.
22, 27	EUR 300 000 <= Individual depositor amount	Relevant retail NMDs (transactional and non-transactional for each row respectively) from a SME where the total deposit balance, including all the client's NMD accounts at that credit institution or group, is equal to or larger than EUR 300 000.

177. The deposit balance of joint accounts, where all account holders are legally entitled to dispose of the full amount of the deposit balance at their entire discretion, should be equally allocated to each account holder. Term deposits shall not be considered part of the deposit balance for the purposes of this panel.

Example:		
Depositor A (natural person)	Transactional account 1 balance: EUR 10 000	EUR 20 000 = 10 000 (individual account) + 10 000 (50% joint account) to be reported under row 9.
Depositor A and Depositor B (natural person)	Joint transactional account balance: EUR 20 000	
Depositor B (natural person)	Transactional account 1 balance: EUR 12 000	EUR 32 000 = 22 000 (individual accounts) + 10 000 (50% joint account) to be reported under row 10.
Depositor B (natural person)	Transactional account 2 balance: EUR 10 000	
Depositor C (natural person)	Transactional account 1 balance: EUR 25 000	EUR 25 000 to be reported under row 9.
Depositor C (natural person)	Non-transactional account 2 balance: EUR 45 000	EUR 45 000 to be reported under row 15. This amount should not be aggregated to account 1 of depositor C since transactional and non-transactional accounts should be reported separately.
Depositor C (natural person)	Term deposit: EUR 20 000	Term deposits shall not be reported in this panel.
Depositor D (SME)	Transactional account 1 balance: EUR 70 000	EUR 70 000 to be reported under row 19.
Total	**EUR 192 000**	**EUR 192 000**

8.8 Panel F: Other Behavioural Models

178. Banks are asked to provide information about their IRRBB behavioural models related to Fixed Rate Retail loans subject to prepayment risk and Retail Term deposits subject to early redemption risk.

179. Banks modelling the behaviour of these positions must report information on the calibration of their models – including the last date on which the calibration took place, and the time window of historical data used for the calibration – as well as information on their relevant notional exposures, average repricing dates – before and after modelling – and average prepayment and redemption rates.

180. Institutions modelling a pass-through rate for Fixed Rate Retail Loans and Fixed Rate Retail Term deposits - irrespective of whether they are or not subject to prepayment or early redemption risk - must report this parameter for the parallel up and parallel down scenarios.

181. Parameters must be provided only related to exposures denominated in the institutions reporting currency as of the end of December 2022.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
5	I-K	Fixed Rate retail loans subject to prepayment risk: Time window of model calibration and last calibration date	Banks modelling the behaviour of Fixed Rate retail loans subject to prepayment risk must report information on the calibration of their model, including: the last date on which the calibration took place (in column K) and the time window of historical data used for the calibration. The starting date of the time window used for calibration must be reported in column I, while the end date in column J.
6	B	Fixed Rate retail loans subject to prepayment risk: Notional amount (Total)	Banks with exposure towards Fixed Rate loans given to retail customers must report the total notional amount of those fixed rate retail loans which are subject to prepayment risk.
6	C	Fixed Rate retail loans subject to prepayment risk: Of which: Subject to Behavioural modelling (%)	Banks modelling the behaviour of Fixed Rate retail loans subject to prepayment risk must report the percentage of the notional amount of the Fixed Retail loans subject to prepayment risk for which the institution is modelling the prepayment risk in its internal risk measurement model. The percentage must be reported in %.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
7	E-H	Fixed Rate retail loans subject to prepayment risk: Average repricing dates before and after modelling	Banks modelling the prepayment risk of Fixed Rate retail loans must report the weighted average repricing dates of these positions, before (in column E), and after modelling the prepayment risk (in column F for the baseline scenario). Institutions modelling the prepayment risk conditional to the IR scenario must also report the parameter for the parallel up (in column H) and parallel down scenarios (in column G). The weighted average repricing dates shall be calculated as an average of the 'repricing dates', weighted by the 'notional repricing cash flows', of fixed rate retail loan positions for which the institution is modelling the prepayment risk.
8	F-H	Fixed Rate retail loans subject to prepayment risk: Conditional prepayment rates (annualized average)	The annualized average conditional prepayment rate shall be reported in annualized terms as the weighted annual average prepayment rate, by the outstanding amount in each yearly period, until the portfolio run-off, of the fixed rate retail loans for which the institution is modelling the prepayment risk. The parameter must be reported for the baseline scenario in column F. Institutions modelling the prepayment risk conditional to the IR scenario must report the parameter also for the parallel up (in column H) and parallel down scenarios (in column G).
9	G-H	Fixed Rate retail Loans: Pass Through rate:	Institutions modelling a pass-through rate for Fixed Rate Retail Loans in their NII estimates, must report the weighted average pass-through rate for these exposures, conditional to the IR scenario, irrespective of whether the exposures are, or not, subject to prepayment risk. Institutions must report as the pass-through rate, the percentage (in % terms) of the interest rate shock that is assumed to be transferred to retail fixed loans, when positions are renewed, both under upward and downward parallel shock scenarios, resulting from its internal risk measurement (SOT) criteria for the NII measure.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
12	I-K	Fixed Rate retail term deposits subject to early redemption risk: Time window of model calibration and last calibration date	Banks modelling the behaviour of Fixed Rate retail term deposits subject to early redemption risk must report information on the calibration of their model, including: the last date on which the calibration took place (in column K) and on the time window of historical data used for the calibration. The starting date of the time window used for calibration must be reported in column I, while the end date in column J.
13	B	Fixed Rate retail term deposits subject to early redemption risk: Notional amount (Total)	Banks with exposure towards Fixed Rate term deposits from retail customers must report the total notional amount of those fixed rate term deposits which are subject to early redemption risk.
13	C	Fixed Rate retail term deposits subject to early redemption risk: Of which: Subject to Behavioural modelling (%)	Banks modelling the behaviour of Fixed Rate retail term deposits subject to early redemption risk must report the percentage of the notional amount of the Fixed Retail term deposits subject to early redemption risk for which the institution is modelling the early redemption risk in its internal risk measurement model. The percentage must be reported in %.
14	E-H	Fixed Rate retail term deposits subject to early redemption risk: Average repricing dates before and after modelling	Banks modelling the early redemption risk of Fixed Rate retail term deposits must report the weighted average repricing dates of these positions, before (in column E), and after modelling the prepayment risk (in column F for the baseline scenario). Institutions modelling the early redemption risk conditional to the IR scenario must also report the parameter for the parallel up (in column H) and parallel down scenarios (in column G). The weighted average repricing dates shall be calculated as an average of the 'repricing dates', weighted by the 'notional repricing cash flows', of fixed rate retail term deposits for which the institution is modelling the early redemption risk.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
15	F-H	Fixed Rate retail term deposits subject to early redemption risk: Conditional early redemption rates (cumulative average)	The cumulative average conditional early redemption rate shall be reported as the ratio between the outstanding amount of fixed rate Term deposit positions with retail customers which are subject to early redemption risk, as modelled by the institution, divided by the overall outstanding amount of fixed rate Term deposits' of all positions irrespective of whether positions in the portfolio are, or not, subject to early redemption risk (per relevant category). The parameter must be reported for the baseline scenario in column F. Institutions modelling the early redemption risk, conditional to the IR scenario must report the parameter also for the parallel up (in column H) and parallel down scenarios (in column G).
16	G-H	Fixed Rate retail term deposits: Pass Through rate	Institutions modelling a pass-through rate for Fixed Rate Retail Term deposits in their NII estimates, must report the weighted average pass-through rate applied for these positions, conditional to the IR scenario, irrespective of whether the positions are, or not, subject to early redemption risk. Institutions must report as the pass-through rate, the percentage (in % terms) of the interest rate shock that is assumed to be transferred to the retail fixed term deposits, when positions are renewed, both under upward and downward parallel shock scenarios, resulting from its internal risk measurement (SOT) criteria for the NII measure.

8.9 Panel G: Basis Risk

182. Banks can have floating rate positions that reset on the basis of more than one reference rate within the same currency, as well as to different settings of the same reference rate (e.g. EURIBOR 1m vs EURIBOR 3m). Dislocations between these rates can occur which could lead to material changes to net interest income, a risk commonly known as basis risk.

183. The purpose of this panel is to monitor the materiality threshold for basis risk included in the draft RTS on SA, article 21 (1), and to benchmark the institutions own measures of the risk.

184. In panel G, Column F and G banks should provide information about the notional value of assets and liabilities that reference a reference rate, whether the interbank rate, a central policy rate or any other benchmark.

185. For the purpose of their allocation, assets and liabilities referencing the interbank rate should be broken down into the following reference terms:

(a) 1 month;

(b) 3 months;

(c) 6 months;

(d) 12 months.

186. Assets and liabilities referencing the overnight term should not be reported in the template.

187. The notional value of floating rate instruments should be reported into column F. Floating rate instrument means an instrument whose interest rate is reset at pre-determined dates on the basis of an interest rate benchmark as defined in Article 3(1)(22) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds and amending Directives 2008/48/EC and 2014/17/EU and Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 or on the basis of an institution's internally managed index. This should include any a floating rate leg that is part of a derivative, such as an interest rate swap. A floating rate leg should be considered an asset, if the interest payments on the floating rate leg is received by the institution, and considered a liability if the interest payments are paid by the institution.

188. The notional value of any fixed interest rate instrument with a short maturity (within 1 year horizon) (i.e. a fixed rated interbank short term deposit) should be slotted into column G.

189. Modelled behaviour considered to behave as a short term rate, used for example for NII projection, should not be considered for panel G. For example, if an institution assumes, that a NMD behaves like a 50 % 3 month-obligation and 50 % a 3-year obligation, such positions should not be included in panel G.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
6-11	F-N	Notional, Floating and Other. Basis Baseline Basis widening scenario Basis tightening scenario	Assets should be split into assets referencing the interbank rate 1M, 3M, 6M and 12M (M: Month), referencing central bank policy rates and referencing other benchmark rates, and reported in the corresponding columns. Assets referencing the overnight interbank rate should not be reported. A floating rate leg of a derivative should be considered an asset, if the interest payments on the floating rate leg is received by the institution.
12-17	F-N	Notional, Floating and Other. Basis Baseline Basis widening scenario Basis tightening scenario	Liabilities should be split into liabilities referencing the interbank rate 1M, 3M, 6M and 12M (M: Month), referencing central bank policy rates and referencing other benchmark rates, and reported in the corresponding columns. Liabilities referencing the overnight interbank rate should not be reported. A floating rate leg of a derivative should be considered a liability, if the interest payments on the floating rate leg is paid by the institution.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
6-17	F	Notional: Floating	The notional value of floating rate assets or liabilities with the appropriate reference rate in column E. This should include any a floating rate leg that is part of a derivative. A floating rate leg should be considered an asset, if the interest payments on the floating rate leg is received by the institution, and considered a liability if the interest payments are paid by the institution.
6-17	G	Notional: Other	The notional value of any fixed rate instrument with a maturity below 1 year, allocated on a reference rate in column E according to its original maturity (e.g., an interbank asset deposit with a maturity in next 6 month with an original maturity of 1 year will be allocated in column G under row 9).

190. Column H should include the baseline basis of the reference rate, compared to the overnight reference, measured in basis points.

191. In case there is more than one (1) benchmark rate referenced in the “Other” category, the basis baseline should be measured as a weighted average of the basis of each included benchmark rate, weighted by the notional value of the assets or liabilities respectively.

192. Column I-N collects information on the scenarios used by the institution to measure basis risk, including the size of the shocks and the impact on NII.

193. In column I, the basis baseline in column H, should be shocked in accordance with the widening scenario used by the internal risk measurements of the institution. The size of the widening shock should be apparent, by comparing column H and I.

194. The resulting change in NII should be reported in columns J and K. For floating rate instruments the change in NII (reported in column J) will consider as well the impact of the pay-outs from automatic interest rate options that are explicit or embedded in floating rate instruments by comparing these pay-outs under the widening scenario to the pay-outs calculated under the baseline scenario. The resulting difference in the pay-outs shall be added with a positive sign for incoming pay-outs and a negative sign for outgoing pay-outs.

195. In column L, the basis baseline in column H, should be shocked in accordance with the tightening scenario used internal risk measurements of the institution. The size of the tightening shock should be apparent, by comparing column H and L.

196. The resulting change in NII should be reported in column M and N. For floating rate instruments the change in NII (reported in column M) will consider as well the impact of the pay-outs from automatic interest rate options that are explicit or embedded in floating rate instruments by comparing these pay-outs under the tightening scenario to the pay-outs calculated under the baseline scenario. The resulting difference in the pay-outs shall be added with a positive sign for incoming pay-outs and a negative sign for outgoing pay-outs.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
6-17	H	Basis Baselines (December 2022) Basis (bps)	The basis of each reference rate over the overnight reference, measured in basis points (bps) at the reference date.
6-17	I	Basis widening scenario: Basis (bps)	The basis baseline in column H, increased in accordance with the widening scenario used in the internal risk measuring system of the reporting institution.
6-17	J	Basis widening scenario: Delta NII: Floating	The change in NII from floating rate instruments, in the scenario with the widened basis in column I, compared to the NII computed with the basis in the baseline scenario of column H.
6-17	K	Basis widening scenario: Delta NII: Other	The change in NII from instruments that are not floating rate, in the scenario with the widened basis in column I, compared to the NII computed with the basis in the baseline scenario of column H.
6-17	L	Basis tightening scenario: Basis (bps)	The basis baseline in column H, decreased in accordance with the tightening scenario used in the internal risk measuring system of the reporting institution.
6-17	M	Basis tightening scenario: Delta NII: Floating	The change in NII from floating rate instruments, in the scenario with the tightened basis in column L, compared to the NII computed with the basis in the baseline scenario of column H.
6-17	N	Basis tightening scenario: Delta NII: Other	The change in NII from instruments that are not floating rate, in the scenario with the tightened basis in column L, compared to the NII computed with the basis in the baseline scenario of column H.

8.10 Panel H: Credit spread risk in the banking book (CSRBB)

197. Panels H1 and H2 aim at collecting data to support the ongoing works engaged by the European Banking Authority (EBA) to fulfil its mandate on the close scrutiny plans around the implementation of the new EBA package for IRRBB and CSRBB and the monitoring of risks from the increase of interest rates. Specifically, the data is collected to assess how banks estimate impacts on NII, EVE and FV IR instruments due to CSRBB exposures.

198. Panels H1 and H2 shall be populated based on institutions' current methods.

199. Generally, trading book exposures shall be excluded when populating the panels. Instead, small trading book positions (i.e. covered by Article 94 CRR) shall also be included.

200. Non-performing exposures should be excluded from the data reported under Panels H1 and H2.

Panel H1:

201. Exposures shall be reported under the fair value accounting section or under the amortized cost accounting section, considering their current applicable accounting standard (IFRS or national GAAP).

202. The effect of accounting hedges (on CSRBB) should be reported separately for the derivative and the non-derivative leg, i.e. the impact on assets such as bonds should be reported without the accounting hedge and the corresponding derivatives (the "hedge") should be reported under derivatives.

Column	Heading	Description
G - J	Fair Value	Instruments subject to fair value accounting under the current applicable accounting standard of the institution shall be reported in this section.
K - N	Amortized Cost	Instruments subject to amortised cost accounting under the current applicable accounting standard of the institution shall be reported in this section.
F	Have you assessed the CSRBB for IMS purposes?	Please use the drop down to indicate whether you have assessed the items' exposure to CSRBB for inclusion in IMS (irrespective of the outcome). Options are Yes, No and Partially.
G; K	Notional Amount	The principal amount of instruments accounted at fair value or amortized cost must be reported in this row.

Column	Heading	Description
H; L	Of which: pricing is based on "direct / indirect market observation"	Subtotal of "Notional Amount". Notional amount of instruments whose spread is directly observable or inferable from the market (i.e. "direct or indirect market observations") irrespective of whether they are accounted at fair value or amortized cost, i.e. instruments that can be priced using quoted prices, or quoted prices of financial instruments with similar characteristics (yield curve, notch etc.). This typically corresponds to what would qualify as a Level 1 and Level 2 inputs according to IFRS 13.
I; M	Of which: subject to CSRBB in IMS (NII)	Subtotal of "Notional Amount". The notional amount of items that would lead to a change of NII if credit spreads changed.
J; N	Of which: subject to CSRBB in IMS (EVE)	Subtotal of "Notional Amount". The notional amount of items that would lead to a change of EVE if credit spreads changed. I.e. instruments whose EVE would change due to credit spread changes in IMS.

Row	Heading	Description
6, 36	Interbank exposures	**<u>Asset exposures towards credit institutions, including secured and unsecured lending, and excluding securities and derivatives, as defined in Panel B.</u>**
7; 37	Loans and advances	Report the debt instruments held by the institutions that are not securities, and shall not include exposures towards credit institutions.
8; 38	Of which: retail	Report the subtotal of "Loans" given to retail customers as defined in the EBA Guidelines.
9; 39	Of which: wholesale	Report the subtotal of "Loans" to wholesale customers as defined in the EBA Guidelines.
10; 40	Debt securities	Report debt instruments held by the institution issued as securities that are not loans, as defined in the Table of Part 2 of Annex II to the ECB BSI Regulation (as defined in Part 1 Article 31 of Annex V of the EBA ITS).
11; 41	Of which: sovereigns	Report the subtotal of "debt securities" issued by sovereign counterparties.

Row	Heading	Description
12; 42	Of which: financials	Report the subtotal of "debt securities" issued by financial counterparties.
13; 43	Of which: corporates	Report the subtotal of "debt securities" issued by corporate counterparties.
14; 44	Covered bonds	Report Covered Bonds (CB), i.e. debt obligations that are issued by a credit institution in accordance with the provisions of national law transposing the mandatory requirements of Directive 2019/2162 and that are secured by cover assets to which covered bond investors have direct recourse as preferred creditors.
15; 45	Securitisation exposures	Report Asset Back-Securities (ABS) and other "real" securitisations, e.g., Article 242 (10) and (13) CRR but not synthetic securitisations as in Article 242 (11) CRR.
16; 46	Derivatives	Report derivative transactions with positive fair value as assets.
17; 47	Of which: underlying subject to CSRBB	Report the subtotal of derivative transactions with positive fair value whose underlying is subject to CSRBB, according to the institution's internal assessment.
18; 48	Other assets	Report other assets, including credit facility, liquidity facility and similar transactions.
20,50	Interbank liabilities	**Liability exposures towards credit institutions, including secured and unsecured deposits, and excluding securities issued and derivatives, as defined in Panel B.**
21; 51	Deposits	Report non-maturing and term deposits (except with interbank counterparties, which will be reported under interbank liabilities exposures).
22, 52	Debt securities issued	Debt securities issued are debt instruments issued by the institution as securities that are not loans, as defined in the Table of Part 2 of Annex II to the ECB BSI Regulation (as defined in Part 1 Article 31 of Annex V of the EBA ITS).
23,53	Covered bonds issued	Covered Bonds issued (CB), i.e. are debt obligations that are issued by the reporting institution in accordance with the provisions of national law transposing the mandatory requirements of Directive 2019/2162 and that are secured by cover assets to which covered bond investors have direct recourse as preferred creditors.

Row	Heading	Description
24,54	Securitisation exposures issued	Report securitisation exposures issued, i.e. Asset Backed-Securities (ABS) and other "real" securitisations – e.g., Article 242 (10) and (13) CRR but not synthetic securitisations as in Article 242 (11) CRR issued by the reporting institution.
25,55	Derivatives	Report derivative transactions with negative fair value as liabilities.
26, 56	Of which: underlying subject to CSRBB	Report the subtotal of derivative transactions with negative fair value whose underlying is subject to CSRBB, according to the institution's internal assessment.
27, 57	Other liabilities	Report other liabilities.

Panel H2

203. This panel collects the impacts on the EVE, NII and MV under widening and tightening spread scenarios according to the bank´s IMS. The effect of accounting hedges (on CSRBB) should be reported separately for the derivative and the non-derivative leg, i.e. the impact on assets such as bonds should be reported without the accounting hedge and the corresponding derivatives (the "hedge") should be reported under derivatives.

Column	Heading	Description
G - J	Widening Spread Scenario	Report values as per the IMS's main widening spread scenario of December 31st 2022.
K - N	Tightening Spread Scenario	Report values as per the IMS's main tightening spread scenario of December 31st 2022.
F; G; K	Average Spread (bps)	Report average spread applied in the assessment of CSRBB of the relevant positions over the internal "risk-free" interest rate for the relevant scenario: baseline spread scenario as of Dec 2022 –Column F–, widening spread scenario –column G– and tightening spread scenario –columns K–. The average spread shall be weighted by amount (e.g. 50€ (1%) + 50€ (2%) = 100€ (1.5%) and irrespective of duration (e.g. 50€ (1% @1year) + 50€ (2% @10years) = 100€ (1.5%).
H; L	Delta EVE	Report the effect of the spread scenario on EVE.
I; M	Delta NII	Report the effect of the spread scenario on NII.

Column	Heading	Description
J; N	Delta MV	Report the effect of the spread scenario on the market value of instruments accounted at fair value according to their applicable accounting standard (IFRS or national GAAP).

8.11 Panel I: ECB Monetary Policy and Materiality Thresholds

204. Banks are asked to provide information about the interest income deriving from central bank funding (panel I. 1) and the materiality of instruments within the scope of IRRBB (panel I. 2).

205. The Panel I.1. will only be filled by institutions with the euro as the reporting currency.

Panel I1 : ECB Monetary Policy			
Rows	Column	Heading	Description
Rows 12-13	D-E	Contribution of ECB related exposures to the realized NII 2021, 2022	Institutions shall provide the Interest received (+) or paid (-) on assets from central banks (row 12) and on assets other than central bank funded with central bank liabilities (row 13) net of accounting interest rate hedges. Row 13 should be reported only for interest received or paid at times when liabilities with central bank > assets with central bank.
Rows 15-16	D-E	Contribution of the ECB related exposures to the realized NII 2021, 2022	Institutions shall provide the Interest paid (+) or received (-) on liabilities from central banks (row 15) and on liabilities other than central bank funding central bank assets (row 16) net of accounting interest rate hedges. Row 16 should be reported only for interest paid or received at times when liabilities with central bank < assets with central bank.
Row 17	D-E	Realized NII from € exposures 2021, 2022	Institutions shall provide the total realized NII from all euro interest rate exposures (as of 2021 in column D and as of 2022 in column E).

Panel I1 : ECB Monetary Policy			
Rows	Column	Heading	Description
Rows 12-16	F-G	Institutions Funding Plan / ALM Strategy (Dynamic balance sheet maintaining size): Contribution of the ECB related exposures to the 2023 forecast NII for the baseline (column F) and +100 bps IR scenarios (columns G)	Institutions shall provide the interest income expected to be received or paid on central bank related exposures according to their relevant funding plan and ALM strategy. When providing the interest income estimates, institutions can deviate from the constant balance sheet assumption- mainly in terms of replacing maturing assets/liabilities with instruments with different characteristics (e.g repricing, counterparty etc.) - but assuming the net balance sheet size remains constant. In this scenario institutions should consider the early repayments of the TLTROs III if this is considered in the institution ALM strategy and as well undoing assets or replacing the TLTROs with other funding sources. Under these assumptions, institutions shall provide the Interest expected to be received (+) or paid (-) on assets from central banks (row 12) and assets other than central bank funded with central bank liabilities (row 13) net of accounting interest rate hedges. Moreover, institutions shall provide the Interest expected to be paid (+) or received (-) on liabilities from central banks (row 15) and on liabilities other than central bank funding central bank assets (row 16) net of accounting interest rate hedges. Row 13 should be reported only for interest received or paid at times when liabilities with central bank > assets with central bank. Row 16 should be reported only for interest paid or received when liabilities with central bank < assets with central bank. This information will be calculated with the IR exposures as of December 2022. The contribution for the baseline IR scenario will be calculated with the observed IR structure as of December 2022 and the calculation under the +100bps will consider a 100 bps parallel IR shift over the baseline IR structure as of December 2022.

Panel I1 : ECB Monetary Policy			
Rows	Column	Heading	Description
Rows 12-16	H-I	Traditional ECB funding (i.e Constant balance sheet): Contribution of the ECB related exposures to the 2023 forecast NII for the baseline (column H) and +100 bps IR scenarios (columns I)	Institutions shall provide the interest income expected to be received or paid on central bank related exposures considering a constant balance sheet assumption both for assets and liabilities. In this regard, outstanding amounts on TLTROs as of December 2022 are considered to be amortized at maturity and replaced by an equivalent volume of traditional ECB funding (i.e., MRO's, LTRO's etc.). Under these assumptions, institutions shall provide the Interest expected to be received (+) or paid (-) on assets from central banks (row 12) and assets other than central bank funded with central bank liabilities (row 13) net of accounting interest rate hedges. Moreover, institutions shall provide the Interest expected to be paid (+) or received (-) on liabilities from central banks (row 15) and on liabilities other than central bank funding central bank assets (row 16) net of accounting interest rate hedges. Row 13 should be reported only for interest received or paid when liabilities with central bank > assets with central bank. Row 16 should be reported only for interest paid or received when liabilities with central bank < assets with central bank. This information shall be calculated considering the IR exposures as of December 2022. The contribution for the baseline IR scenario will be calculated with the observed IR structure as of December 2022 and the calculation under the +100bps will consider a 100 bps parallel IR shift over the baseline IR structure.

Panel I1 : ECB Monetary Policy			
Rows	Column	Heading	Description
Row 15	J-K	Deposit funding (Constant balance sheet except TLTRO) : Contribution of the ECB related exposures to the 2023 forecast NII for the baseline (column J) and +100 bps IR scenarios (columns K):	Institutions shall provide the interest income expected to be received or paid under a prescribed funding scenario, which consists in amortizing the outstanding TLTROs at the first amortizing window of 2023 and refunding them with an equivalent volume of 1 Year term deposits with a 1% cost increase over the rates applied by institution in its term deposits on new business at the end of December 2022. Under this assumption, institutions shall provide the Interest expected to be paid (+) on TLTRO liabilities from central banks being replaced with remunerated term deposits (row 15) with a fixed cost as prescribed above. This information shall be calculated considering the IR exposures as of December 2022. The contribution for the baseline IR scenario will be calculated with the observed IR structure as of December 2022 and the calculation under the +100bps will consider a 100 bps parallel IR shift over the baseline IR structure.
Row 13	M,N	Duration and Yield of assets other than central bank funded with central bank liabilities December 2022	Institutions will provide the information of the average duration (in years) (in column M) and yield (in %) (in column N) of assets other than central bank funded with central bank liabilities net of accounting interest rate hedges. This information will be referred as of December 2022.
Row 16	M,N	Duration and Yield of liabilities other than central bank funding central bank assets	Institutions will provide the information of the average duration (in years) (in column M) and yield (in %) (in column N) of liabilities other than central bank funding central bank assets net of accounting interest rate hedges.

206. The Panel I.2. will only be filled by institutions for exposures on the reporting currency

Panel I2 : Materiality Thresholds (only for the reporting currency)			
Rows	Column	Heading	Description
Rows 29-34	D	Notional	Institutions shall provide the total notional amount outstanding for the items on the asset or liability side. For derivatives, the notional amount of the leg of a swap that is received (paid) by the bank should be considered to be on the asset (liability) side. For undrawn (parts of) off-balance sheet items should be considered to be on the asset (liability) side when the item can be drawn by the bank (counterparty).
Rows 29-34	E	Book value	Institutions shall provide the total value in accordance with the accounting framework for the items on the asset or liability side. For derivatives, the book value of the leg of a swap that is received (paid) by the bank should be considered to be on the asset (liability) side.

IRRBB – Specific Glossary

Glossary A-Z	Definition / description of concept
Prepayment risk	Fixed rate loans to retail customers shall be considered as subject to the risk of early repayment, where the borrower has the ability to prepay part or all of the outstanding principal before the contractually agreed repayment date or the contractual maturity date of the principal without bearing the economic costs for such repayment. Where a borrower is bearing the economic cost only above a certain prepayment threshold, the loan shall be considered as a fixed rate loan subject to the risk of early repayment.
Early redemption risk	Fixed rate term deposits shall be considered as term deposits with the risk of early redemption, where they are retail deposits and the depositor holds the option to redeem any outstanding amount before the contractual maturity date of the deposit.
Fair value in hedges	The instruments that should be considered as fair value include: i. Banking book assets and liabilities accounted at fair value through other comprehensive income and accounted at fair value through profit and loss. ii. Interest rate derivatives designed as fair value and cash flow hedges hedging items valued at fair value. iii. Interest rate derivatives designed as fair value hedges hedging amortized cost items. For this purpose, hedged items should also be taking into account.
Option risk	Risk arising from options (embedded and explicit), where the institution or its customer can alter the level and timing of their cash flows, namely the risk arising from interest rate sensitive instruments where the holder will almost certainly exercise the option if it is in their financial interest to do so (embedded or explicit automatic options) and the risk arising from flexibility embedded implicitly or within the terms of interest rate sensitive instruments, such that changes in interest rates may affect a change in the behaviour of the client (embedded behavioural option risk).
Retail	Retail refers to a natural person or a SME, where the SME would qualify for the retail exposure class under the Standardised or IRB approaches for credit risk, or a company which is eligible for the treatment set out in Article 153(4) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 and where the aggregate deposits by that SME or company on a group basis do not exceed EUR 1 million.
Retail deposit:.	A liability to a natural person or to an SME, where the natural person or the SME would qualify for the retail exposure class under the Standardised or IRB approaches for credit risk, or a liability to a company which is eligible for the treatment set out in Article 153(4) CRR and where the aggregate deposits by all such enterprises on a group basis do not exceed EUR 1 million

Transactional deposit and accounts	Transactional deposits and transactional accounts (as defined in paragraph 7 of the EBA/GL/2022/14.) are those retail non-maturity deposits where regular transactions are carried out (e.g., where salaries are regularly credited) or those retail non-maturity deposits which are non-interest bearing even in a high interest rate environment. Other retail deposits shall be considered as held in a non-transactional account.
Stable vs non-stable deposits	Non-Maturity Deposits (NMDs) balance are separated into a stable and non-stable part. 'Stable non-maturity deposits' means the total amount of the part of the non-maturity deposit that is highly likely to remain undrawn, under the current level of interest rates.The stable NMD portion is the portion that is found to remain undrawn with a high degree of likelihood.
Core vs non-core deposits	Core deposits are the amount of stable NMDs that are unlikely to reprice even under significant changes in the interest rate environment, as defined in paragraph 112(a) of the EBA Guidelines EBA/GL/2022/14 and in Article 1(16) of the EBA/RTS/2022/09. Non-core deposits are the amount of NMDs other than core. The non-stable part of a NMD shall be a non-core component.
Net interest income measures:	Measures of changes in expected future profitability within a given time horizon resulting from interest rate movements, in case of IRRBB; or from credit spread changes, in case of CSRBB. It encompasses interest income and interest expenses.
Net interest income measures plus market value changes	Net interest income measures after the market value changes of instruments have been accounted for/taken into account depending on accounting treatment either through fair value measures or nGAAP.
Economic value (EV) measures	Measures of changes in the net present value of interest rate sensitive instruments over their remaining life resulting from interest rate movements, in case of IRRBB; or of changes in the net present value of instruments sensitive to credit spread changes over their remaining life resulting from credit spread movement, in case of CSRBB. EV measures reflect changes in value over the remaining life of the interest rate sensitive instruments, in case of IRRBB, or of the credit spread risk sensitive instruments, in case of CSRBB – i.e., until all positions have run off.
Economic value of equity (EVE) measures	A specific form of EV measure where equity is excluded from the cash flows.
Interest rate sensitive instrument	Assets, liabilities and off-balance-sheet items in the non-trading book, which are sensitive to interest rate changes (excluding assets deducted from CET1 capital – e.g., real estate or intangible assets or equity exposures in the non-trading book).

Credit spread sensitive instruments	Assets, liabilities and off-balance-sheet items in the non-trading book, which are sensitive to credit spread changes (excluding assets deducted from CET1 capital – e.g., real estate or intangible assets or equity exposures in the non-trading book).
IRRBB measure(s)	Economic Value (EV) measures and Net interest income measures plus market value changes, applied in the context of the sensitivity to changes in the interest rates.
CSRBB measures	Economic Value (EV) measures and Net interest income measures plus market value changes, applied in the context of the sensitivity to changes in market credit/liquidity spreads.
Interest rate risk arising from non-trading book activities (IRRBB)	The current and prospective risk of a negative impact to the institution's economic value of equity, or to the institution's net interest income, taking market value changes into account as appropriate, which arise from adverse movements in interest rates affecting interest rate sensitive instruments, including gap risk, basis risk and option risk.
Gap risk	Risk resulting from the term structure of interest rate sensitive instruments that arises from differences in the timing of their rate changes, covering changes to the term structure of interest rates occurring consistently across the yield curve (parallel risk) or differentially by period (non-parallel risk).
Conditional cash flow modelling	Cash flow modelling under the assumption that the timing or amount of cash flows is dependent on the specific interest rate scenario.
Unconditional cash flow modelling	Cash flow modelling under the assumption that the timing and amount of cash flows is independent of the specific interest rate scenario.
Run-off balance sheet	A balance sheet including on- and off-balance sheet items where existing non-trading book positions amortise and are not replaced by any new business.
Dynamic balance sheet	A balance sheet including on- and off-balance sheet items incorporating future business expectations, adjusted for the relevant scenario in a consistent manner.
Constant balance sheet	A balance sheet including on- and off-balance sheet items in which the total size and composition are maintained by replacing maturing or repricing cash flows with new cash flows that have comparable features with regard to the amount, repricing period and spread components.
Commercial margin	Commercial margins and other spreads can be specific add-ons to the risk free rate or built into an administered rate (a rate set by and under the absolute control of the bank).
Basis risk	Risk arising from the impact of relative changes in interest rates on interest rate sensitive instruments that have similar tenors but are priced using different interest rate indices. Basis risk arises from the imperfect correlation

	in the adjustment of the rates earned and paid on different interest rate sensitive instruments with otherwise similar rate change characteristics.
Credit spread risk from non-trading book activities (CSRBB)	Risk driven by changes of the market price for credit risk, for liquidity and for potentially other characteristics of credit-risky instruments, which is not captured by another existing prudential framework such as IRRBB or by expected credit/(jump-to-) default risk. CSRBB captures the risk of an instrument's changing spread while assuming the same level of creditworthiness, i.e. how the credit spread is moving within a certain rating/PD range.
NMD Pass-through rate	The percentage of change of the market interest rate assigned to the deposit to enable the institution to maintain the same level of stable deposits at the current level of interest rates. Pass-through rate refers to the proportion of a market interest rate change that the bank will pass onto its customers in order to maintain the same level of stable deposit balances. Equivalently, it represents the proportion of stable deposits that reprice due to the market rate change.
Fixed rate loan commitments	It is a loan for which an institution committed to an agreed fixed rate; however, for a limited period, the customer has the right to choose the draw down date.
Other items subject to behavioural risk	Any interest rate sensitive instruments in the non-trading book for which the customer has an option either explicit or embedded, which, if exercised, will alter the level and / or the timing of the instrument's cash flows. The customer's choice to exercise the option is likely to be influenced by circumstantial drivers, e.g. changes in interest rates, and structural drivers linked to personal choices and circumstances (divorce, death, moving out, employment changes, etc.).
Contractual interest rates caps and floors	A binding contractual provision that indicates the upper (lower) limits of interest rate that can be charged on an outstanding nominal amount.
Legal interest rate caps and floors	A legally binding upper (lower) limits of interest rate that can be charged on an outstanding nominal amount dictated or imposed (for example, after loan origination) by national regulatory or legal arrangements or special practices. These can include national conventions, institutional arrangements and specific deposit or lending products offered at national level.
Implied interest rate caps and floors	An upper (lower) limit of interest rate that can be charged on an outstanding nominal amount that is 'implied' or otherwise determined by e.g. expert judgement, banks or industry practices. Such caps or floors are not stipulated by a contract or otherwise dictated (c.f., definitions of Contractual and Legal interest rate caps and floors).
Loans subject to prepayment risk	Fixed rate loans to retail customers shall be considered as subject to the risk of early repayment, where the borrower has the ability to prepay part or all of the outstanding principal before the contractually agreed repayment date or the contractual maturity date of the principal without bearing the full

	economic costs for such repayment. Where a borrower is bearing the economic cost only above a certain prepayment threshold, the loan shall be considered as a fixed rate loan subject to the risk of early repayment
Repricing date	Repricing date means the date at which a notional repricing cash flow occurs.
Fixed term deposits subject to early redemption risk	Fixed rate term deposits shall be considered as term deposits with the risk of early redemption, where the depositor holds the option to redeem any outstanding amount before the contractual maturity date of the deposit, without bearing the full economic costs for such early redemption.

ANNEX: DEFINITION OF CHECKS INCLUDED IN THE EU TEMPLATES

Checks included in the Credit Risk (SA) template

A) Checks for panel B) EU Additional information for the purpose of calculating the impact of supporting factors 1) SME Supporting factor

1. **Check if revised SF RWAs < revised RWAs:** Included in cells AG 193:230. For every row in the panel this check confirms if the reported RWAs under the Basel III framework including the SME supporting factor are equal or lower than the RWAs under the Basel III framework (without such factor):
    - This check will take value "Missing input" if no data is available in columns V and Z.
    - For rows including data for the general portfolio (193, 197, 201, 205, 206, 210, 214, 218, 222, 226) and for *Corporate SME exposures compliant with article 501 (2) and above EUR 2.5 mln*, this check will take value "Please check" when the RWAs reported in column V are lower than the ones reported in column Z. As RWAs in column Z should be equal to the amount in column V if no exposure is subject to supporting factor. If there are exposures subject to supporting factor, RWAs reported in column V should be always bigger to the ones reported in column Z as the latter should have benefitted from the application of such factor. *Note that Corporate SME exposures may receive a different RW in column Z and column V as clarified in section 3.2.3 of the instructions. Therefore, it can't be excluded that for those compliant with article 501 (2) and above EUR 2.5 mln RWAs reported in column Z can be equal to those reported in column V.*
    - For rows including data for exposures compliant with the criteria set in Article 501 (2) (exposures subject to supporting factor) *(except for Corporate SME exposures compliant with article 501 (2) and above EUR 2.5 mln)* (194, 195, 196, 198, 200, 202, 203, 204, 207, 208, 209, 211, 212, 213, 215, 216, 217, 219, 220, 221, 223, 224, 225, 227, 228, 229) , this check will take value "Please Check" when the RWAs reported in column V are equal or lower than the ones reported in column Z. As RWAs in column Z should be always lower to the ones reported in column V for exposures subject to the beneficial supporting factor. *Note that Corporate SME exposures may receive a different RW in column Z and column V as clarified in section 3.2.3 of the instructions. Therefore, it can't be excluded that for those compliant with article 501 (2) and above EUR 2.5 mln RWAs reported in column Z can be equal to those reported in column V.*
2. **Check the application % supporting factor:** Included in column AH of the Credit risk (SA) template. For the rows reporting exposure subject to supporting factor *(except for Corporate SME exposures)* (195, 196, 203, 204, 208, 209, 212, 213, 216, 217, 220, 221, 224, 225, 228, 229), these checks confirm that the RWA discount applied in column Z, corresponds to the effectively applicable factor:
    - For lines "of which: exposures compliant with the criteria set in Art 501 (2) CRR2 (SME SF); of which; amount owed below EUR 2.5 mln" this check confirms that the discount factor applied to such exposures is equal to 0.7619 with a 5pp error

(therefore between 0.7119 and 0.8119). This check will take value "Missing input" if no data is available in columns V and Z. It will take value "Please Check" if the ratio between column Z and V is outside the described threshold.

- For lines "of which: exposures compliant with the criteria set in Art 501 (2) CRR2 (SME SF); of which; amount owed above EUR 2.5 mln" this check confirms that the discount factor applied to such exposures is between 0.7619 (maximum applicable discount factor) and to 0.85 (minimum applicable discount factor) with a 5pp error (therefore between 0.7119 and 0.9). This check will take value "Missing input" if no data is available in columns V and Z. It will take value "Please Check" if the ratio between column Z and V is outside the described threshold.
- *For Corporate SME exposures, the applicable RW in column Z may differ to the one applicable in column V. Therefore, the ranges in which the ratio between Z and V can follow differs:*
  - *The ratio can't fall below the minimum 0.7119*
  - *However, the maximum value of the ratio between Z and V can be higher than for other asset classes as although the RWA reported under Z are subject to the same supporting factor, the applicable risk weight might be 100% instead of 85% for SME unrated corporates. Therefore, the maximum value of the ratio can be 0.8964 ((100%*0.76119)/85%) for exposures for which the amount owed is below 2.5 EUR mln and 1 ((100%*0.85)/85%) for exposures for which the amount owed is above 2.5 EUR mln. Again, a 5pp error is allowed.*

3. **Check consistency compliant exposures with SF by asset class (modelled):** Included in column AI of the Credit risk (SA) template. These checks confirm that there is consistency between the impact of the supporting factor reported for the overall portfolio (rows 193, 197, 201, 205, 206, 210, 214, 218, 222, 226) and for the exposures subject to the supporting factor (194, 195, 196, 198, 199, 200, 202, 203, 204, 207, 208, 209, 211, 212, 213, 215, 216, 217, 219, 220, 221, 223, 224, 225, 227, 228, 229). Indeed, the only difference between the RWA reported in columns Z and V should some from the application of the supporting factor to "exposures compliant with the criteria set in Art 501 (2) CRR2 (SME SF); of which; amount owed above or below EUR 2.5 mln". This check will take the value "Please check" when the differences between columns Z and V for the different rows do not match.
4. **Check if revised NM SF RWAs < revised NM RWAs:** Included in column AJ of the Credit risk (SA) template. For banks using IMM for SA-CCR, for the overall portfolios, this check confirms if the reported non-modellable RWAs under the Basel III framework including the SME supporting factor are equal or lower than the RWAs under the Basel III framework (without such factor). For rows including data for the general portfolio (193, 197, 201, 205, 206, 210, 214, 218, 222, 226), this check will take value "Please check" when the data in column AC has not been reported and when the non-modellable RWAs reported in column AC are bigger than the ones reported in panel A in column AH. If there are exposures subject to supporting factor, RWAs reported in panel A in column AH should be always bigger than the ones reported in column AC as the latter should have benefitted from the application of such factor.
5. **Check for the application % supporting factor NM RWAs:** Included in column AK of the Credit risk (SA) template. For banks using IMM for SA-CCR, this check confirms that the

RWA discount applied in column AC, corresponds to the maximum applicable factor. If all the exposures would be subject to the SME supporting factor and below the 2.5mln threshold, the ratio between column AC and column AH in Panel A should be 0.7619. This check will take value "Please Check" when such ratio goes below that level with a 5pp error allowance (therefore below 0.7119). The check takes value "NA" for banks not using IMM for SA-CCR

6. **Check range SACCR:** Included in column AL of the Credit risk (SA) template. For banks using IMM for SA-CCR, this check confirms if the non-modelled RWAs reported in column AF are in line with the application of alpha = 1 for CCR exposures calculated under the IMM for RWA not subject to a floor (as requested in such column). The ratio between AF and AC should be between 0.7143 and 1. The check takes value "NA" for banks not using IMM for SA-CCR.

B) Checks for panel B) EU Additional information for the purpose of calculating the impact of supporting factors 2) Infrastructure supporting factor

1. **Check if revised SF RWAs < revised RWAs:** Included in cells AG 236:255. For every row in the panel this check confirms if the reported RWAs under the Basel III framework including the infrastructure supporting factor are equal or lower than the RWAs under the Basel III framework (without such factor):
    - This check will take value "Missing input" if no data is available in columns V and Z.
    - For rows including data for the general portfolio (236, 238, 240, 241, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 251, 253, 255), this check will take value "Please check" when the RWAs reported in column V are lower than the ones reported in column Z. As RWAs in column Z should be equal to the amount in column V if no exposure is subject to supporting factor. If there are exposures subject to supporting factor, RWAs reported in column V should be always bigger to the ones reported in column Z as the latter should have benefitted from the application of such factor.
    - For rows including data for exposures compliant with the criteria set in Article 501a (exposures subject to supporting factor) (237, 239, 243, 245, 247, 249, 252, 254), this check will take value "Please Check" when the RWAs reported in column V are equal or lower than the ones reported in column Z. As RWAs in column Z should be always lower to the ones reported in column V for exposures subject to the beneficial supporting factor.
2. **Check the application % supporting factor:** Included in column AH of the Credit risk (SA) template. For the rows reporting exposure subject to supporting factor (237, 239, 243, 245, 247, 249, 252, 254), these checks confirm that the RWA discount applied in column Z, corresponds to the effectively applicable factor (75%) with a 5pp error (therefore between 70% and 80%). This check will take value "Missing input" if no data is available in columns V and Z. It will take value "Please Check" if the ratio between column Z and V is outside the described threshold.
3. **Check consistency compliant exposures with SF by asset class (modelled):** Included in column AI of the Credit risk (SA) template. These checks confirm that there is consistency between the impact of the supporting factor reported for the overall portfolio (rows 236, 238, 240 and 253) and for the exposures subject to the supporting factor (237, 239, 243, 245, 247, 249, 252, 254). Indeed, the only difference between the RWA reported in columns Z and V should some from the application of the supporting factor to "exposures compliant with the criteria set in Art 501a CRR2 (INF SF)". This check will take

the value "Please check" when the differences between columns Z and V for the different rows do not match.

4. **Check if revised NM SF RWAs < revised NM RWAs:** Included in column AJ of the Credit risk (SA) template. For banks using IMM for SA-CCR, for the overall portfolios, this check confirms if the reported non-modellable RWAs under the Basel III framework including the infrastructure supporting factor are equal or lower than the RWAs under the Basel III framework (without such factor). For rows including data for the general portfolio (236, 238, 240, 241, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 251, 253, 255), this check will take value "Please check" when the data in column AC has not been reported and when the non-modellable RWAs reported in column AC are bigger than the ones reported in panel A in column AH. If there are exposures subject to supporting factor, RWAs reported in panel A in column AH should be always bigger than the ones reported in column AC as the latter should have benefitted from the application of such factor.
5. **Check for the application % supporting factor NM RWAs:** Included in column AK of the Credit risk (SA) template. For banks using IMM for SA-CCR, this check confirms that the RWA discount applied in column AC, corresponds to the maximum applicable factor. If all the exposures would be subject to the infrastructure supporting factor, the ratio between column AC and column AH in Panel A should be 0.75. This check will take value "Please Check" when such ratio goes below that level with a 5pp error (therefore, below 0.7). The check takes value "NA" for banks not using IMM for SA-CCR
6. **Check range SACCR:** Included in column AL of the Credit risk (SA) template. For banks using IMM for SA-CCR, this check confirms if the non-modelled RWAs reported in column AF are in line with the application of alpha = 1 for CCR exposures calculated under the IMM for RWA not subject to a floor (as requested in such column). The ratio between AF and AC should be between 0.7143 and 1. The check takes value "NA" for banks not using IMM for SA-CCR.

C) **Checks for panel C) Additional information for equity exposures (EU banks only)**

1. **Check consistency other equity exposures (panel A) - modelled:** Included in column O of the Credit risk (SA) template. It checks the consistency between the equity exposures classified as "other" reported in panel A and the ones reported in panel C. Exposures classified as other, should be the same in both panels. Only the applicable risk-weight differs. This check will take the value "missing input" if no data was provided for panel C. It will take value "Please check" if the exposure reported in cell F264 differs to the exposure reported in cell w90 (allowing for a 5pp difference).
2. **Check applicable % RW (modelled RWAs):** Included in column P of the Credit risk (SA) template. This check confirms that the risk-weight applied to equity exposures is as expected:
   - **For the overall "other" equity exposures (row 264):** The applied risk-weight should be between 100% and 250% (5pp margin error is allowed)
   - **Equity exposures to Central banks (row 265):** The applied risk-weight should be 100% (5pp margin error is allowed)
   - **Intragroup equity exposures and equity holdings within institutional protection schemes (IPS) (article 49 (2) and (3)) (row 266):** The applied risk-weight should be 100% (5pp margin error is allowed)
   - **Other equity exposures (250% RW) (row 269):** The applied risk-weight should be 250% (5pp margin error is allowed)
3. **Check consistency other equity exposures (panel A) – non-modelled:** Same rationale as check 1, but for non-modelled exposures.

4. **Check applicable % RW (non-modelled RWAs):** Same rationale as check 2, but for non-modelled exposures.
5. **Check the SACCR application %:** Included in column T of the Credit risk (SA) template. For banks using IMM for SA-CCR, this check confirms if the non-modelled RWAs reported in column N are in line with the application of alpha = 1 for CCR exposures calculated under the IMM for RWA not subject to a floor (as requested in such column). The ratio between N and K should be between 0.7143 and 1. The check takes value "NA" for banks not using IMM for SA-CCR.

Checks included in the template Credit risk (IRB)

A) Checks for panel C) EU Additional information for the purpose of calculating the impact of supporting factors 1) SME Supporting factor

1. **Check if revised SF RWAs < revised RWAs:** Included in cells AV and AY of the Credit risk (IRB) template. For every row in the panel this check confirms if the reported RWAs under the Basel III framework including the SME supporting factor are equal or lower than the RWAs under the Basel III framework (without such factor):
    - This check will take value "Missing input" if no data is available for RWAs under the Basel III framework (with and without supporting factor).
    - For rows including data for the general portfolio (118, 122, 126, 130, 134, 138, 142), this check will take value "Please check" when the RWAs reported under the Basel III framework are lower than the ones reported under the Basel III framework with supporting factor. The check is repeated separately for IRB exposures remaining under the IRB portfolio and for IRB exposures moving to SA.
    - For rows including data for exposures compliant with the criteria set in Article 501 (2) (exposures subject to supporting factor) (119, 123, 127, 131, 135, 139, 143), this check will take value "Please Check" when the RWAs under the Basel III framework are equal or lower than the ones reported under the Basel III framework with supporting factor. The check is repeated separately for IRB exposures remaining under the IRB portfolio and for IRB exposures moving to SA.
2. **Check the application % supporting factor:** Included in column AW and AZ of the Credit risk (IRB) template. For the rows reporting exposure subject to supporting factor, these checks confirm that the RWA discount applied in columns AJ (for exposures remaining under IRB) and AN (for exposures moving to SA), corresponds to the effectively applicable factor:
    - For lines "of which: exposures compliant with the criteria set in Art 501 (2) CRR2 (SME SF); of which; amount owed below EUR 2.5 mln" this check confirms that the discount factor applied to such exposures is equal to 0.7619 with a 5pp error (therefore between 0.7119 and 0.8119). This check will take value "Missing input" if no data is available. It will take value "Please Check" if the ratio between RWAs with and without supporting factor is outside the described threshold.
    - For lines "of which: exposures compliant with the criteria set in Art 501 (2) CRR2 (SME SF); of which; amount owed above EUR 2.5 mln" this check confirms that the discount factor applied to such exposures is between 0.7619 (maximum

applicable discount factor) and to 0.85 (minimum applicable discount factor) with a 5pp error (therefore between 0.7119 and 0.9). This check will take value "Missing input" if no data is available. It will take value "Please Check" if the ratio between RWAs with and without supporting factor is outside the described threshold.

3. **Check consistency compliant exposures with SF by asset class (modelled):** Included in column AX and BA of the Credit risk (IRB) template. These checks confirm if there is consistency between the impact of the supporting factor reported for the overall portfolio (118, 122, 126, 130, 134, 138, 142), and for the exposures subject to the supporting factor (119, 123, 127, 131, 135, 139, 143). Indeed, the only difference between the RWA reported with and without supporting factor should some from the application of the supporting factor to "exposures compliant with the criteria set in Art 501 (2) CRR2 (SME SF); of which; amount owed above or below EUR 2.5 mln". This check will take the value "Please check" when the differences between RWAs with and without supporting factor do not match the expected range.
4. **Check if revised NM SF RWAs < revised NM RWAs:** Included in column BB of the Credit risk (IRB) template. For banks using IMM for SA-CCR, for the overall portfolios, this check confirms if the reported non-modellable RWAs under the Basel III framework including the SME supporting factor are equal or lower than the RWAs under the Basel III framework (without such factor). This check will take value "Please check" when the data in column AQ has not been reported and when the non-modellable RWAs reported in column AQ are bigger than the ones reported in panel A in column CQ. If there are exposures subject to supporting factor, RWAs reported in in panel A in column CQ should be always bigger than the ones reported in column AQ as the latter should have benefitted from the application of such factor.
5. **Check for the application % supporting factor NM RWAs:** Included in column BC of the Credit risk (IRB) template. For banks using IMM for SA-CCR, this check confirms that the RWA discount applied in column AQ, corresponds to the maximum applicable factor. If all the exposures would be subject to the SME supporting factor and below the 2.5mln threshold, the ratio between column AQ and column CQ in Panel A should be 0.7619. This check will take value "Please Check" when such ratio goes below that level with a 5pp error allowance (therefore below 0.7119) . The check takes value "NA" for banks not using IMM for SA-CCR.
6. **Check range SACCR:** Included in column BE of the Credit risk (IRB) template. For banks using IMM for SA-CCR, this check confirms if the non-modelled RWAs reported in column AU are in line with the application of alpha = 1 for CCR exposures calculated under the IMM for RWA not subject to a floor (as requested in such column). The ratio between AU and AR should be between 0.7143 and 1. The check takes value "NA" for banks not using IMM for SA-CCR.

B) Checks for panel C) EU Additional information for the purpose of calculating the impact of supporting factors 2) Infrastructure supporting factor

1. **Check if revised SF RWAs < revised RWAs:** Included in cells AV and AY of the Credit risk (IRB) template. For every row in the panel this check confirms if the reported RWAs under the Basel III framework including the infrastructure supporting factor are equal or lower than the RWAs under the Basel III framework (without such factor):
    - This check will take value "Missing input" if no data is available for RWAs under the Basel III framework (with and without supporting factor).

- For rows including data for the general portfolio (153, 155, 157, 159), this check will take value "Please check" when the RWAs reported under the Basel III framework are lower than the ones reported under the Basel III framework with supporting factor. The check is repeated separately for IRB exposures remaining under the IRB portfolio and for IRB exposures moving to SA.
- For rows including data for exposures compliant with the criteria set in Article 501a (exposures subject to supporting factor) (154, 156, 158, 160), this check will take value "Please Check" when the RWAs under the Basel III framework are equal or lower than the ones reported under the Basel III framework with supporting factor. The check is repeated separately for IRB exposures remaining under the IRB portfolio and for IRB exposures moving to SA.

2. **Check the application % supporting factor:** Included in column AW and AZ of the Credit risk (IRB) template. For the rows reporting exposure subject to supporting factor, these checks confirm that the RWA discount applied in columns AJ (for exposures remaining under IRB) and AN (for exposures moving to SA), corresponds to the effectively applicable factor. These checks confirm that the RWA discount applied by the supporting factor, corresponds to the effectively applicable factor (75%) with a 5pp error (therefore between 70% and 80%). This check will take value "Missing input" if no data is available. It will take value "Please Check" if the ratio between RWAs with and without supporting factor is outside the described threshold.
3. **Check consistency compliant exposures with SF by asset class (modelled):** Included in column AX and BA of the Credit risk (IRB) template. These checks confirm if there is consistency between the impact of the supporting factor reported for the overall portfolio (153, 155, 157, 159), and for the exposures subject to the supporting factor (154, 156, 158, 160). Indeed, the only difference between the RWA reported with and without supporting factor should come from the application of the supporting factor to "exposures compliant with the criteria set in Art 501a CRR2 (INF SF)". This check will take the value "Please check" when the differences between RWAs with and without supporting factor do not match the expected range.
4. **Check if revised NM SF RWAs < revised NM RWAs:** Included in column BB of the Credit risk (IRB) template. For banks using IMM for SA-CCR, for the overall portfolios, this check confirms if the reported non-modellable RWAs under the Basel III framework including the infrastructure supporting factor are equal or lower than the RWAs under the Basel III framework (without such factor). this check will take value "Please check" when the data in column AQ has not been reported and when the non-modellable RWAs reported in column AQ are bigger than the ones reported in panel A in column CQ. If there are exposures subject to the supporting factor, RWAs reported in panel A in column CQ should be always bigger than the ones reported in column AQ as the latter should have benefitted from the application of such factor.
5. **Check for the application % supporting factor NM RWAs:** Included in column BC of the Credit risk (IRB) template. For banks using IMM for SA-CCR, this check confirms that the RWA discount applied in column AQ, corresponds to the maximum applicable factor. If all the exposures would be subject to the infrastructure supporting factor and below the 2.5mln threshold, the ratio between column AQ and column CQ in Panel A should be 0.7619. This check will take value "Please Check" when such ratio goes below that level with a 5pp error allowance (therefore below 0.7119). The check takes value "NA" for banks not using IMM for SA-CCR.

6. **Check range SACCR:** Included in column BE of the Credit risk (IRB) template. For banks using IMM for SA-CCR, this check confirms if the non-modelled RWAs reported in column AU are in line with the application of alpha = 1 for CCR exposures calculated under the IMM for RWA not subject to a floor (as requested in such column). The ratio between AR and AU should be between 0.7143 and 1. The check takes value "NA" for banks not using IMM for SA-CCR.

C) Checks for panel D) EU Additional information on unrated corporates (EU banks only)

1. **Check consistency corporates exposures (panel A):** Included in column J of the Credit risk (IRB) template. It checks the consistency between the corporate exposures reported in panel A and the ones reported in panel D. Even if the SA and IRB definition might slightly differ, it is considered that the exposures should not differ in more than 30%. This check will take the value "missing input" if no data was provided for panel D. It will take value "Please check" if the exposure reported in cell C167 differs significantly to the exposure reported in cell CO17 in panel A (allowing for a 30% difference).
2. **Check the rw% application:** Included in column k of the Credit risk (IRB) template. It checks that the applicable risk weight for unrated corporate exposures is in line with the expectations allowing for a 5 p.p. error (65% for exposures with PD < 0.5% and 100% for exposures with PD > 0.5%).
3. **Check the SACCR application %:** Included in column L of the Credit risk (IRB) template. For banks using IMM for SA-CCR, this check confirms if the non-modelled RWAs reported in column G are in line with the application of alpha = 1 for CCR exposures calculated under the IMM for RWA not subject to a floor (as requested in such column). The ratio between I and E should be between 0.7143 and 1. The check takes value "NA" for banks not using IMM for SA-CCR.

D) Checks for panel E) Additional information for equity exposures (EU banks only)

1. **Check consistency other equity exposures (panel A) - modelled:** Included in column N of the Credit risk (IRB) template. It checks the consistency between the equity exposures classified as "other" reported in panel A and the ones reported in panel E. Exposures classified as other, should be the same in both panels. Only the applicable risk-weight differs. This check will take the value "missing input" if no data was provided for panel E. It will take value "Please check" if the exposure reported in panel E differs to the exposure reported in panel A (allowing for a 5pp difference).
2. **Check applicable % RW (modelled RWAs):** Included in column O of the Credit risk (IRB) template. This check confirms that the risk-weight applied to equity exposures is as expected:
   - **For the overall "other" equity exposures (row 192):** The applied risk-weight should be between 100% and 250% (5pp margin error is allowed)
   - **Equity exposures to Central banks (row 193):** The applied risk-weight should be 100% (5pp margin error is allowed)
   - **Intragroup equity exposures and equity holdings within institutional protection schemes (IPS) (article 49 (2) and (3)) (row 194):** The applied risk-weight should be 100% (5pp margin error is allowed)
   - **Other equity exposures (250% RW) (row 197):** The applied risk-weight should be 250% (5pp margin error is allowed)
3. **Check consistency other equity exposures (panel A) – non-modelled:** Same rationale as check 1, but for non-modelled exposures.
4. **Check applicable % RW (non-modelled RWAs):** Same rationale as check 2, but for non-modelled exposures.

5. **Check the SACCR application %:** Included in column S of the Credit risk (IRB) template. For banks using IMM for SA-CCR, this check confirms if the non-modelled RWAs reported in column M are in line with the application of alpha = 1 for CCR exposures calculated under the IMM for RWA not subject to a floor (as requested in such column). The ratio between M and J should be between 0.7143 and 1. The check takes value “NA” for banks not using IMM for SA-CCR.

Checks included in the template EU RRE

1. **Check reporting data on losses:** The check confirms that data for losses has been reported for all the years and otherwise takes the value “missing input”. It also checks that the reported losses do not exceed the reported exposure for a given year and otherwise takes the value “Please check”.
2. **Check reporting panel B:** The check confirms that for a given exposure the RWA data has been provided taking the value “Missing input” if not provided.
3. **Check the application RRE RW%:** The check confirms that the reported RWA under column D (when hard test passed) are always equal or lower than the ones reported under column F (when hard test failed). For the low-risk exposures secured by residential property with exposures up to 55% (rows 19, 24) and between 55% and up to 80% (rows 20, 25), a risk weight of 10% and 45% can be applied respectively. Thus, the check confirms that the ratio between column D and C is between 5%-15% and 45%-50% (considering 5pp error margins).