
15 November 2023

One-off Fit-for-55 climate risk scenario analysis

Template Guidance

Contents

1. Abbreviations	3
2. Introduction and general remarks	5
2.1 Objective of this guidance	5
2.2 Overview of the templates	5
2.3 Data inputs and formats	7
2.4 Supervisory reporting standards	8
2.5 Data submissions and data quality checks	8
3. Template specific guidance	8
3.1 General information	8
3.1.1 Input template	8
3.2 Credit Risk	9
3.2.1 CR_Top_Counterp	9
3.2.2 CR_Aggregated_Data	13
3.3 II_FCI	15
3.4 Market Risk	16
3.4.1 MR_Top_Counterp	16
3.4.2 MR_Aggregated_Data	19
3.5 Real Estate Risk	22
3.5.1 RE_Transition_Risk	22
3.5.2 RE_Physical_Risk	23

1. Abbreviations

COREP	Common Reporting
CRE	Commercial Real Estate
CRR	Capital Requirements Regulation
CSV	Calculation Support and Validation data
GHG	Greenhouse gas
ECB	European Central Bank
EEIO	Environmentally extended input-output
EPC	Energy Performance Certificate
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro
FINREP	Financial Reporting Framework
FVOCI	Fair value through other comprehensive income
FVPL	Fair value through profit or loss
IRB	Internal Ratings Based
ISIN	International Securities Identification Number
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
LGD	Loss Given Default
NACE	From the French “nomenclature statistique des activités économiques dans la Communauté européenne” refers to the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community, the standard industry classification system used in the European Union
NUTS	Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics
PCAF	Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials
PD	Probability of Default
REA	Risk Exposure Amount
RRE	Residential Real Estate

RWAs	Risk weighted assets
S1	Scope 1
S2	Scope 2
S3	Scope 3
SMEs	Small and medium-sized enterprises
SPV	Special purpose vehicle
STA	Standardised Approach

2. Introduction and general remarks

2.1 Objective of this guidance

1. The purpose of this document is to provide participating banks with both the definitions and the technical guidance for populating the set of templates for the One-off Fit-for-55 climate risk scenario analysis exercise. The data collection will only cover starting point figures at the specific reference date and not projections of data (e.g., based on a scenario). The data should be provided at the highest level of consolidation. The scope of consolidation is the perimeter of the banking group as defined by the CRR/CRD.
2. Each chapter of the Template Guidance has a sub-chapter on the scope of application, on the definitions and on reporting requirements.
3. The first section of this document covers general topics such as template types, data inputs and formats, and the supervisory reporting standards applied. The remainder of this document is structured according to the order of the templates in the 'One-off Fit-for-55 climate risk scenario analysis exercise Templates' file.
4. Each template is covered in a separate section which provides a summary of the purpose and data of the template, followed by a description of its structure, i.e., what information is contained in the rows and columns. If there are specific definitions or requirements that apply to that template, these are covered in the following paragraph. Finally, any links between the template and other templates are outlined.

2.2 Overview of the templates

5. The One-off Fit-for-55 climate risk scenario analysis exercise templates are grouped into the following template type:
 - Instructions: Template that provides general information on how to fill in the templates and some general information (i.e., the version number of the file).
 - Input: Template where banks are asked to enter basic information such as bank name, material countries.
 - Calculation support and validation data (CSV): Templates to be filled in by the participating banks and containing the calculations in some areas.
6. Table 1 below provides an overview of all templates. Banks must complete the input table and all CSV templates.

Table 1: Overview of the CSV Templates

Section or topic	Template name	Description
N/A	Instructions	Summary of templates and colour codes applied
N/A	Input	Input of bank name and relevant countries for credit, real estate risk, and interest income and fees and commissions income figures
Credit risk	CR_Top_Counterpart	Individual counterparty data for the top 15 counterparties of the main climate-relevant sectors. Exposures to some large-selected companies are also requested
Credit risk	CR_Aggregated_Data	Aggregated data for the five most important countries, in terms of exposure, and the main climate-relevant sectors. Data aggregated at sectoral level, should also be reported for “Other EU” and “Other Non-EU” countries.
Interest and fees and commissions income	II_FCI	Interest and Fees and Commission income figure for the five most important countries, in terms of income, and main climate-relevant sectors. Data aggregated at sectoral level, should also be reported for “Other” countries.
Market risk	MR_Top_Counterpart	Individual issuer data for the top 15 issuers of the main climate-relevant sectors aggregated by asset class (i.e., corporate bonds vs equity). Exposures to some large-selected companies are also requested. In addition, data of the top 15 issuers of funds / indices are requested.
Market risk	MR_Aggregated_Data	Aggregated data for the main climate-relevant sectors and asset class (i.e., corporate bonds vs equity). In addition, aggregated data of funds / indices is requested.

Real Estate risk	RE_Transition_Risk	RE exposures, potentially impacted by Transition risk, for the five most important EU countries, in terms of exposure, aggregated by asset class (RRE vs CRE) and EPC label.
Real Estate Risk	RE_Physical_Risk	RE exposures, potentially impacted by Physical risk, for the five most important EU countries, in terms of exposure, aggregated by asset class (RRE vs CRE) and NUTS 3 code.

2.3 Data inputs and formats

- No changes should be made to the sheets or the structure of the file, i.e., only data should be entered. In particular, the password protection of the sheets should be left intact, and no columns or rows should be inserted, (re)moved or replaced. Sheets whose password protection has been decrypted and then re-encrypted after some modifications cannot be processed by the EBA and will therefore be rejected.
- The templates have a common colour code to indicate different categories of cells, using the logic described in the figure below. Cells in light blue are used to process the data provided by banks but have no direct relevance for banks.

Figure 1: Colour-scheme of different cells in the templates

	Input cell to be filled by participating banks
	Calculation cell within a sheet (not to be filled in)
	Links between sheets (not to be filled in)
	Not required (not to be filled in)
	Row header or column header
	Additional identifiers to be used for the data extraction (these cells are mostly hidden apart from row and column numbers)

- The reference date for the data to be submitted by banks is 31/12/2022. Should there be any deviation from the reference date, this will be explicitly stated in the relevant template.
- If a field requires text input, in almost all cases, a drop-down menu has been implemented in the respective template.
- Monetary amounts should be reported in million euros (rounded to two decimal places), unless specifically stated otherwise. If originally reported in a currency other than euro, the same exchange rates should be used as for COREP/FINREP reporting.
- Percentage data should be reported in the format 'X.XX%', i.e., not in decimals.
- If it is not possible for the participating bank to obtain the value to be entered in a field, the field should be left blank.

2.4 Supervisory reporting standards

14. All templates used in the One-off Fit-for-55 climate risk scenario analysis refer to the specific version of the supervisory reporting requirements in place as of 31 December 2022. This implies the use of FINREP and COREP standards for all templates, as for the EBA Reporting Framework 3.2 (applicable to reports up to 31 December 2022). In case of resubmission of FINREP and COREP reports, the templates should be completed with the most recent data. Where applicable, banks should provide evidence that a FINREP/COREP resubmission is in progress and explain the differences in the explanatory note.

2.5 Data submissions and data quality checks

15. The EBA will collect the data on several submission dates. It will also carry out data quality checks. Participating banks will be informed in due course by their competent authority about the submission dates for the data collection and the key milestones related to the data quality checks.

3. Template specific guidance

3.1 General information

3.1.1 Input template

16. This template contains general information on the bank participating in the One-off exercise. In this template, banks are required to select their bank's name and the most material countries for the reporting of credit risk data, interest income and fees and commissions income figures, market risk data and real estate data.
17. The fields LEI and country of the selected bank will be populated automatically.
18. The other tables in the template include the lists of countries associated with the different templates, the list of methodologies for the estimation of the absolute emissions, a list of the climate-relevant NACE sectors at level 1, 2, 3 and 4 and their description, and a list of the NUTS 3 codes for each country and their description.

3.2 Credit Risk

3.2.1 CR_Top_Counterp

General

19. In this template, participating banks are required to report **companies', credit risk, climate-related and financial information** of the **top 15 counterparties**, in terms of exposure value, for each group of climate-relevant **NACE sectors**.
20. The scope of this template is **exposures to non-financial corporations**, both SME and non-SME, exposed to risk stemming from the default of the counterparties. It is limited to loans and advances accounted for at amortized cost. Please, notice that financial holdings are excluded by the scope of the template¹. The countries covered by the template are both **EU** and **non-EU countries**. Exposures to entities which are disposed before the reference date are out of scope.
21. The counterparty NACE sector allocation shall be based on the nature of the **immediate counterparty**. When institutions' counterparty is a holding company (parent name in the templates), institutions shall consider the NACE sector of the specific obligor under the holding company (if different than the holding company itself) which receives the funding (i.e., the specific subsidiary of the holding company in question) rather than that of the holding company; particularly in those cases where the obligor that is benefiting from the financing is a non-financial corporate. Similarly, when the direct counterparty of the institution (the obligor) is a special purpose vehicle (SPV), institution shall disclose the relevant information under the NACE sector associated with the economic activity of the parent company of the SPV. The classification of the exposures incurred jointly by more than one obligor shall be done based on the characteristics of the obligor that was the more relevant, or determinant, for the institution to grant the exposure. The distribution of jointly incurred exposures by NACE codes shall be driven by the characteristics of the more relevant or determinant obligor. Institutions shall disclose information by NACE codes with the level of granularity required in the rows of the template. More information on the approach used to allocate counterparties to NACE sectors should be detailed in the explanatory note.
22. If a **sector contributes less than 0.1% to the bank's total assets** reported in FINREP (F01.1), banks are not expected to report the information for this sector. More information on exclusions of sectors should be reported in the explanatory note.
23. The **first 39 rows of the templates** (from row 1 to row 39) are **aimed at collecting information on selected companies** in the **Euro Stoxx 50 index**. Among the companies included in the Euro Stoxx 50 index, only the **39 Non-Financial Companies** have been selected. These rows are the ones flagged with "Yes" in the column **Euro Stoxx**. Moreover, only for these rows, the **Company name, Company country, NACE 4 Sectors** of the company and **LEI code** columns have already been filled. Furthermore, the climate-related and financial information (columns 20 to 33) have been shaded since the EBA will complete this data. Participating banks are required to fill in the data from column 8 to column 19 only if one of the 39 companies is an immediate borrower of the bank. In the other

¹ NACE sector K is excluded.

cases, the information from column 8 to column 19 should be left blank. It is important to highlight that exposures to the selected Euro Stoxx 50 companies should be included only in these specific rows. The other rows, identified by the value “No” in the column **Euro Stoxx**, must be filled only with information on companies that are not already included in the rows dedicated to the companies selected from the Euro Stoxx 50 index. If, for example, Danone SA, which is among the 39 companies selected from the Euro Stoxx 50 index, is also among the top 15 counterparties for the NACE 2 sector C10-C12, then the exposure to Danone SA should be only reported in the row flagged with “Yes” in the column **Euro Stoxx**. Moreover, when it comes to the report of the top 15 counterparties for the NACE 2 sector C10-C12, the bank should only report the other top 14 counterparties.

24. The rows of the template are grouped by **NACE sectors**.

Columns

25. **Company name** is the name of the obligor, and it must be reported in accordance with the rules for COREP 27 column 021.
26. **Company country** is the country of incorporation of the obligor, and it must be reported in accordance with the rules for COREP 27 column 040 (ISO alpha 2 code of the domicile of the obligor). Please select the value from the dropdown list of worldwide countries.
27. **NACE 4 sectors of the company** is the NACE rev2 level 4 code (e.g., 26.11 – Manufacture of electronic components). The NACE Code shall be selected based on the principal activity. Sheet “Input” provides in the table “NACE 4 sector” the description of the level 4 code. To avoid issues, please select the value from the dropdown menu.
28. **Parent name** is the name of the ultimate parent of the obligor, and it must be reported in accordance with the rules for COREP 27 column 021.
29. **Parent country** is the country of incorporation of the parent of the obligor, and it must be reported in accordance with the rules for COREP 27 column 040 (ISO alpha 2 code of the domicile of the counterparty). To be selected from the dropdown list of worldwide countries.
30. **LEI code** is the Legal Entity Identifier of the obligor.
31. **RIAD code** is the “Register of Institutions and Affiliates Data” code as issued by the competent national central bank of the counterparty’s country of incorporation.
32. **Outstanding gross carrying amount** is the gross carrying amount, as defined in Part 1 of Annex V in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/451. For the avoidance of doubt, the outstanding amount should be before adjusting for any loss allowance and shall include accrued interest and be reported net of write-offs and write-downs.
33. **Of which: non-performing exposures** are the non-performing exposures as defined in Article 47a (3) CRR.

34. **Off-balance sheet amount** is the nominal amount of off-balance sheet exposures that shall include the off-balance sheet items listed in Annex I of Regulation EU 575/2013.
35. **Of which: non-performing exposures** are the nominal amount of off-balance sheet exposures classified as non-performing.
36. **Accumulated impairment** is defined in Annex V. Part 2.70 (a), 71 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/451. The accumulated impairments should include impairments for both on- and off-balance sheet exposures.
37. **Of which: non-performing** refers to the accumulated impairment for non-performing exposures.
38. **Protection allocated value** is the maximum amount of the protection value that can be considered as credit protection for the instrument. The amount of the existing third parties or observed agent priority claims against the protection must be excluded in the protection allocated value. For protections that is eligible under Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, this value should be reported in accordance with Part 2 of Annex V to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014.
39. **PD starting point (%), point-in-time** is defined as a forward-looking 12-month point-in-time probability of default.
40. **LGD starting point (%), performing exposures** refers to the forward-looking loss rate associated with possible non-performing events for exposures classified as performing as of the reference date.
41. **LGD starting point (%), non-performing exposures** refers to the loss rate for exposures classified as non-performing as of the reference date. As a general principle, banks should resort to data from models rather than from accounting approximations. In the first instance, banks are required to extract the relevant risk parameters from their models according to the relevant accounting standard. For IRB exposures where there is no model to produce the risk parameters according to the relevant accounting standard, banks are required to base their estimation of starting level point-in-time risk parameters on their approved internal risk parameters estimation models. For portfolios for which starting level point-in-time risk parameters cannot be extracted from approved internal models, banks should use non-approved models to extract the point-in-time risk parameters, provided that those models are regularly used in internal risk management and stress-testing, and that the competent authority agrees with using them for the purpose of the Fit-for-55 climate risk data collection. This also applies to the starting level point-in-time risk parameters for the individual economic (NACE) sectors. For portfolios where no appropriate internal models are in use for estimating the starting level point-in-time risk parameters, banks are expected to approximate these values using historically observed equivalents. Regardless of the approach, the reported values of the point-in-time risk parameters are expected to lie within the 0 and 1 interval.
42. **REA** is the risk exposure amount, and it must follow the definitions in COREP for the related exposure classes i.e., total corporates).

43. **Residual maturity** is defined as the remaining time between the assets’/ liabilities’ time of original maturity, as defined in the EBA methodology of the 2023 EU-wide stress test, minus the reference date until the final scheduled contractual agreement.
44. **Absolute S1 GHG emissions** is defined as the total amount of direct greenhouse gas emissions that are emitted from sources that are controlled or owned by an organisation over a specific period (e.g., emissions produced by manufacturing processes, burning diesel fuel in trucks, fugitive emissions such as methane emissions from coal mines, or production of electricity by burning coal).
45. **Estimated S1 GHG emissions:** the possible alternatives are “Yes” or “No” and they are to be selected from the dropdown list. “Yes” should be selected if the figure reported for the “Absolute S1 GHG emissions” was obtained leveraging on estimation techniques and hence it can be defined as a proxy. “No” should be selected if the figure reported for the “Absolute S1 GHG emissions” is the one provided by the counterparty directly (e.g., company sustainability report), which means that it was obtained without employing any estimations technique or proxy. Note that the same logic is also applied in case the data is provided by external data provider. In case data is sourced from an external data provider, banks should provide more information in the explanatory note regarding the choice of the data provider and any validation process used to assess the quality of data.
46. **Methodology for estimation of S1 GHG emissions:** to be selected from the dropdown list choosing among “Physical-activity based proxies”, “Economic-activity based proxies” and “Other methods”. Note that the same logic is also applied in case data is provided by external data providers. The definition of the first two options is based on the second edition of the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry², published in December 2022. For further information please also refer to the ECB report on good practices for climate stress testing. “Physical-activity based proxies” refer to emissions estimates based on primary physical activity data collected from the borrower or investee company (e.g., megawatt-hours of natural gas consumed, or tons of steel produced). The emissions data should be estimated using an appropriate calculation methodology or tool with verified emission factors expressed per physical activity (e.g., tCO₂e/MWh or tCO₂e/t of steel) issued or approved by a credible independent body. “Economic activity-based proxies” refer to emissions estimates based on economic activity data collected from the borrower or investee company (e.g., euro of revenue or euro of asset). The emissions data should be estimated using official statistical data or acknowledged environmentally extended input-output (EEIO) tables providing region- or sector-specific average emission factors expressed per economic activity (e.g., tCO₂e/€ of revenue or tCO₂e/€ of asset). “Other methods” refer to estimation methods not referenced in PCAF, that employ different metrics and inputs. Further information on the estimation methods and the calculation approaches needs to be detailed in the explanatory notes the banks should submit together with the template. Please notice that, if the value chosen for the field “Estimated GHG emissions” (column 21, 24 and 27) is “No”, then the cell associated with the field “Methodology for estimation of GHG emissions” (column 22, 25 and 28) turns grey and the participating bank is not required to input any value.

² See [The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry](#), PCAF.

47. **Absolute S2 GHG emissions** is defined as the total amount of indirect greenhouse gas emissions over a specific period associated with the purchase of electricity, steam, heat, or cooling for the organisation's own use.
48. **Estimated S2 GHG emissions:** Same logic is applied as described in paragraph 45.
49. **Methodology for estimation of S2 GHG emissions:** Please, refer to paragraph 46.
50. **Absolute S3 GHG emissions** is defined as the total amount of indirect greenhouse gas emissions over a specific period that are not produced by the company itself and are not the result of activities from assets owned or controlled by them, but by those that it's indirectly responsible for up and down its value chain.
51. **Estimated S3 GHG emissions:** Same logic is applied as described in paragraph 45.
52. **Methodology for estimation of S3 GHG emissions:** Please, refer to paragraph 46.
53. **Net zero reduction target** is defined as the expected reduction in the absolute amount of Scope 1 and 2 emissions, expressed in %, over the selected time horizon (2030). If not available on the required time horizon (8-y) participating banks can use a proxy, developed leveraging internal methodology. If a value cannot be obtained even leveraging on proxies, then participating banks should leave the cell blank. Banks should provide in the explanatory note details of how the information was obtained and, where approximations were used, details of the methodologies employed.
54. **Total assets** are defined as the figure reported by the obligor in the Balance Sheet (in € million).
55. **Total revenues** are defined as the figure reported by the obligor in the Income Statement (in € million).
56. **Total operating expenses** are defined as the figure reported by the obligor in the Income Statement (in € million).
57. **Total debt** is defined as gross debt (current plus non-current liabilities) reported by the obligor in the Balance Sheet (in € million).

3.2.2 CR_Aggregated_Data

General

58. In this template, participating banks are required to report **credit risk** and **climate-related information** for the **top 5 countries**, in terms of gross carrying amount (see paragraph 32), and to split their exposures between **NACE sectors**. The scope of this template should be in line with the *CR_Top_Counterp* template, with the addition of exposures to some sectors to be reported under

“Others”³. Exposures should be allocated to the country of incorporation of the obligor. Data should be aggregated based on the sector of the immediate borrower (see paragraph 21).

59. The countries covered by the template are both **EU countries** and **5 selected non-EU countries** (i.e., Canada, China, United Kingdom, Japan, and United States). Banks should map (the exposures to) the obligors to one single sector based on its principal activity (i.e., the activity that generates the highest share of the obligor’s revenue). Moreover, participating banks are also asked to report **aggregated data**, split between **NACE sectors**, for **“Other EU”** and **“Other Non-EU” countries, which include all the countries where banks have exposures**.
60. Please notice that if a bank’s exposures to an industry (i.e., NACE sector) constitute **less than 0.1% of the bank’s total assets** reported in FINREP (F01.1), the bank is not required to report the information related to this sector. Note that the threshold refers to the bank’s exposure to a NACE sector in total. More information on exclusions of sectors should be reported in the explanatory note.
61. The rows of the template are grouped by **Country** and **NACE sector**.

Columns

62. **Outstanding gross carrying amount:** as defined in paragraph 32, aggregated at country-NACE level.
63. **Of which: non-performing exposures:** as defined in paragraph 33, aggregated at country-NACE level.
64. **Off-balance sheet amount:** as defined in paragraph 34, aggregated at country-NACE level.
65. **Of which: non-performing exposures:** as defined in paragraph 35, aggregated at country-NACE level.
66. **Accumulated impairment:** as defined in paragraph 36, aggregated at country-NACE level.
67. **Of which: non-performing:** as defined in paragraph 37, aggregated at country-NACE level.
68. **Protection allocated value:** as defined in paragraph 38, aggregated at country-NACE level.
69. **PD starting point (%), point in time** is the weighted average, based on the outstanding gross carrying amount, of the PD of each obligor included in the country-NACE sector cluster. The PDs used for the computation should be based on the definitions provided in paragraph 39.
70. **LGD starting point (%), performing exposures,** is the weighted average, based on the outstanding gross carrying amount, of the LGD of each obligor included in the country-NACE sector cluster. The LGDs used for the computation should be based on the definitions provided in paragraph 40.

³ For the category Others, banks should report their exposures towards financial corporations, falling under sector K and other NACE 1 sectors.

71. **LGD starting point (%), non-performing exposures**, is the weighted average, based on the outstanding gross carrying amount, of the LGD of each obligor included in the country-NACE sector cluster. The LGDs used for the computation should be based on the definitions provided in paragraph 41.
72. **REA** as defined in paragraph 42, aggregated at country-NACE level.
73. **Average residual maturity** is the weighted average, based on the outstanding gross carrying amount, of the residual maturity of the different obligors included in the country-NACE sector cluster. The residual maturities used for the computation should be based on the definitions provided in paragraph 43.
74. **Weighted Average S1 GHG emissions intensity (weighted by exposure)** is defined as the weighted average, computed based on the outstanding gross carrying amount, of ratio between the absolute scope 1 emission generated by the obligor and the obligor's gross (operating) revenues. The scope 1 emissions used in the computation of the emission intensity should be consistent with the definition in paragraph 44. The following formula should be applied:

$$\sum_i \left(\frac{\text{Corporate}_i \text{ outstanding gross carrying amount}}{\text{Total outstanding gross carrying amount}} \times \frac{\text{Corporate}_i \text{ Scope 1 Emissions}}{\text{Corporate}_i \text{ Gross Revenue}} \right)$$

75. **Weighted Average S2 GHG emissions intensity (weighted by exposure)** is defined as the weighted average, computed based on the outstanding gross carrying amount, of ratio between the absolute scope 2 emission generated by the obligor and the obligor's gross (operating) revenues. The scope 2 emissions used in the computation of the emission intensity should be consistent with the definition in paragraph 47. The same calculation logic is applied as in paragraph 74.
76. **Weighted Average S3 GHG emissions intensity (weighted by exposure)** is defined as the weighted average, computed based on the outstanding gross carrying amount, of ratio between the absolute scope 3 emission generated by the obligor and the obligor's gross (operating) revenues. The scope 3 emissions used in the computation of the emission intensity should be consistent with the definition in paragraph 50. The same calculation logic is applied as in paragraph 74.

3.3 II_FCI

General

77. In this template, participating banks are asked to report the **interest income**, the **fees** and **commission income** and the **exposure** for the **top 5 countries**, in terms of income (defined as sum of interest, fee and commission income), and to split their exposures between **NACE sectors**.⁴ The scope of this template should be in accordance with Pillar 3 disclosures on ESG risks (Template 1: Banking book). Exposures, interest income and fee and commission income should be allocated to the country of incorporation of the obligor.

⁴ For the category Others, banks should report their exposures towards financial corporations, falling under sector K and other NACE 1 sectors.

78. The countries covered by the template are both **EU countries** and **5 selected non-EU countries** (i.e., Canada, China, United Kingdom, Japan, and United States). Banks should map (the exposures to) the obligors to one single sector based on its principal activity (i.e., the activity that generates the highest share of the obligor’s revenue). Moreover, participating banks are also asked to report **aggregated data**, split between **climate-relevant NACE sectors**, for **“Other” countries, which include all the countries where banks have exposures**. The scope of this template is **corporate exposures**, both SME and non-SME, **to non-financial obligors**, treated under both the standardised (**STA**) and the internal ratings-based (**IRB**) approaches.
79. Please notice that if a bank’s exposures to an industry (i.e., NACE sector) constitute **less than 0.1% of the bank’s total assets** reported in FINREP (F01.1), the bank is not required to report the information related to this sector. Note that the threshold refers to the bank’s exposure to a NACE sector in total. More information on exclusions of sectors should be reported in the explanatory note.
80. The rows of the template are grouped by **Country** and **NACE sector**.

Columns

81. **Interest Income** is the sum of the interest income included in the country-NACE sector cluster. The figures used in the computation should be selected in accordance with the definition in FINREP 2 row 0010 column 0010. Income is to be reported over the full year 2022.
82. **Fees and commissions income** is the sum of the fees and commissions income included in the country-NACE sector cluster. The figures used in the computation should be selected in accordance with the definition in FINREP 2 row 0200 column 0010. All products should be included, not only exposure-related ones. Income is to be reported over the full year 2022.
83. **Outstanding gross carrying amount** is the gross carrying amount, as defined in Part 1 of Annex V in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/451, and is composed of those exposures towards nonfinancial corporates, including loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments, classified in the accounting portfolios in the banking book according to that Regulation, excluding financial assets held for trading or held for sale assets.
84. **Off-balance sheet amount** is the nominal amount of off-balance sheet exposures that shall include the off-balance sheet items listed in Annex I of Regulation EU 575/2013.

3.4 Market Risk

3.4.1 MR_Top_Counterp

General

85. In this template, participating banks are required to report **exposures to corporate bonds and equity single names** for the **top 15 non-financial issuers**, in terms of total bonds and equities fair value. This information should be grouped at **NACE sector** and at **asset class level** (i.e., for bonds

and equities). Banks should also report, **climate-related** and **financial information**. In addition, banks should map (the exposures to) the issuer to one single sector as explained in paragraph 21. Moreover, banks should report their **exposures towards the top 15 funds and indices** in terms of fair value. This information should be not grouped at NACE sector.

86. The scope of this template is all corporate bonds and equity single names as well as funds and indices in the trading book (FVPL) or held at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) **from non-financial issuers**. Some information on first order sensitivity of both the hedged item and the hedging instrument to interest rates, credit spread, and equity should also be reported. In addition, first order sensitivity of funds and indices is requested. Exposures to entities which are disposed before the reference date are out of scope.
87. If a sector contributes **less than 0.1% to the bank's total assets** reported in FINREP (F01.1), banks are not expected to report the information for this sector. More information on exclusions of sectors should be reported in the explanatory note.
88. As for the *CR_Top_Counterp* template, **the first 78 rows of the templates** (from row 1 to row 78) are aimed at **collecting information on selected companies** in the **Euro Stoxx 50 index**. When filling the template, participating banks should apply the same logic described in paragraph 23 keeping in mind that the rows from 1 to 39 are for corporate bonds, while the rows from 40 to 78 are for equities.
89. Please note that the **last 15 rows of the template** (from row 739 to 753) are aimed at **collecting information on funds and indices**.
90. The rows of the template are grouped by **NACE sector** and **asset class**.

Columns

91. **Issuer name** is the name of the issuer of the debt security or of the company, when considering equity. The name should be reported in accordance with the definition provided in paragraph 25.
92. **Issuer country** is the country of the issuer of the debt security or of the company, when considering equity. The country should be reported in accordance with the definition provided in paragraph 26.
93. **NACE 4 sector of the issuer**: please, refer to paragraph 27. Note that for funds and indices, this information is only required if applicable (i.e., if the fund or index contains only counterparties belonging to the same NACE 4 sector).
94. **LEI Code**: please, refer to description in paragraph 30.
95. **ISIN code**: the International Securities Identification Number assigned to securities, composed of 12 alphanumeric characters, which uniquely identifies a securities issue.
96. **RIAD code**: please, refer to paragraph 31.
97. **Notional (only for bonds)** must be reported as produced by the internal systems of the banks to meet their regulatory and accounting obligations. Participating banks are required to report net

positions, computed as the difference between long positions (positive sign) and short positions (negative sign) of the equity/bonds and the associated hedging instruments.

98. **Fair value** must be reported as produced by the internal systems of the banks to meet their regulatory and accounting obligations. Participating banks are required to report net positions, computed as the difference between long positions (positive sign) and short positions (negative sign) of the equity/bonds and the associated hedging instruments.
99. **Duration** is defined as the Macaulay duration. The duration should relate to the net positions. Note that the field should be compiled only in case of debt securities.
100. **Residual maturity**: please, refer to paragraph 43. Note that the field should be compiled only in case of debt securities.
101. **Share of fixed rate bonds (%)** is defined as the ratio between of the fair value of the net fixed rate bonds and the total net fair value of the bonds under scope.
102. **Absolute S1 GHG emissions**: please, refer to paragraph 44.
103. **Estimated S1 GHG emissions**: please, refer to paragraph 45.
104. **Methodology for estimation of S1 GHG emissions**: please, refer to paragraph 46.
105. **Absolute S2 GHG emissions**: please, refer to paragraph 47.
106. **Estimated S2 GHG emissions**: please, refer to paragraph 48.
107. **Methodology for estimation of S2 GHG emissions**: please, refer to paragraph 49.
108. **Absolute S3 GHG emissions**: please, refer to paragraph 50.
109. **Estimated S3 GHG emissions**: please, refer to paragraph 51.
110. **Methodology for estimation of S3 GHG emissions**: please, refer to paragraph 52.
111. **Net zero reduction target**: please, refer to paragraph 53.
112. **Total assets**: please, refer to paragraph 54.
113. **Total revenues**: please, refer to paragraph 55.
114. **Total operating expenses**: please, refer to paragraph 56.
115. **Total debt**: please, refer to paragraph 57.
116. **First order sensitivity of the hedged item to interest rate (only for bonds)** is defined as the change in the price of the hedge item (per 1 million EUR of exposure), in response to an upward shift of one basis point in the relevant risk-free curve. Only sensitivities of hedged items which are in a fair value hedge accounting relationship should be reported.

117. **First order sensitivity of the hedged item to credit spread (only for bonds)** is defined as the change in the price of the hedge item (per 1 million EUR of exposure), in response to an upward change of one basis point in the relevant credit curve (CDS) of the issuer. Only sensitivities of hedged items which are in a fair value hedge accounting relationship should be reported.
118. **First order sensitivity of the hedged item to equity** is defined as the change in the fair value of the hedge item (per 1 million EUR of exposure), in response to an upward change of 1% change of the risk factors. Only sensitivities of hedged items which are in a fair value hedge accounting relationship should be reported.
119. **First order sensitivity of funds and indices** is defined as the change in the fair value of the funds (per 1 million EUR of exposure), in response to an upward change of 1% change of the risk factors.
120. **First order sensitivity of the hedging instrument to interest rate (only for bonds)** is defined as the change in the price of the hedging instrument (per 1 million EUR of exposure), in response to a upward shift of one basis point in the relevant risk-free curve. Only sensitivities of hedging derivatives which are in a fair value hedge accounting relationship with the equities and bonds under scope should be reported.
121. **First order sensitivity of the hedging instrument to credit spread (only for bonds)** is defined as the change in the price of the hedging instrument (per 1 million EUR of exposure), in response to an upward change of one basis point in the relevant credit curve (CDS) of the issuer. Only sensitivities of hedging derivatives which are in a fair value hedge accounting relationship with the equities and bonds under scope should be reported.
122. **First order sensitivity of the hedging instrument to equity** is defined as the change in the fair value of the hedging instrument (per 1 million EUR of exposure), in response to an upward change of 1% change of the risk factors. Only sensitivities of hedging derivatives which are in a fair value hedge accounting relationship with the equities and bonds under scope should be reported.

3.4.2 MR_Aggregated_Data

General

123. In this template, participating banks are required to report **market risk** and **climate-related information aggregated** by the **climate-relevant NACE sector** and **asset class** (i.e., bonds or equities). Banks should map (the exposures to) the issuer to one single sector based on its principal activity (see paragraph 21). Moreover, banks should report the total amount of exposures to equity, bond and other funds and indices. This information should not be grouped at NACE sector.
124. The scope of the market risk template should be in line with the *MR_Top_Counterp* template, with the addition of exposures to some sectors to be reported under “Others”⁵.

⁵ For the category Others, banks should report their exposures towards financial corporations, falling under sector K and other NACE 1 sectors.

125. Please notice that if a bank's exposures to an industry (i.e., NACE sector) constitute **less than 0.1% of the bank's total assets** reported in FINREP (F01.1), the bank is not required to report the information related to this sector. More information on exclusions of sectors should be reported in the explanatory note.

126. The rows of the template are grouped by **NACE sector** and **asset class**.

Columns

127. **Fair value:** as defined in paragraph 98, aggregated at NACE-Asset class level.

128. **Average duration (only for bonds)** is the weighted average, based on the notional amount, of the duration of the debt securities included in the NACE-Asset class cluster. The duration used in the computation should be consistent with the definition in paragraph 99.

129. **Average Residual Maturity (only for bonds)** is the weighted average, based on the fair value, of the remaining maturity of the debt securities included in the NACE-Asset class cluster.

130. **Share of fixed rate bonds (%):** as defined in paragraph 101, aggregated at NACE-Asset class level.¹⁰¹

131. **Notional amount (only for bonds):** as defined in paragraph 97 aggregated at NACE-Asset class level.

132. **Weighted Average S1 GHG emissions intensity** is defined as the weighted average, computed based on the notional amount for corporate bonds and on the fair value for equity, of the ratio between the absolute scope 1 emission generated by the obligor and the obligor's gross (operating) revenues. The scope 1 emissions used in the computation of the emission intensity should be consistent with the definition in paragraph 44.

133. **Weighted Average S2 GHG emissions intensity** is defined as the weighted average, computed based on the notional amount for corporate bonds and on the fair value for equity, of the ratio between the absolute scope 2 emission generated by the obligor and the obligor's gross (operating) revenues. The scope 2 emissions used in the computation of the emission intensity should be consistent with the definition in paragraph 47.

134. **Weighted Average S3 GHG emissions intensity** is defined as the weighted average, computed based on the notional amount for corporate bonds and on the fair value for equity, of the ratio between the absolute scope 3 emission generated by the obligor and the obligor's gross (operating) revenues. The scope 3 emissions used in the computation of the emission intensity should be consistent with the definition in paragraph 50.

135. **Average first order sensitivity of the hedged item to interest rate (only for bonds)** is defined as the weighted average, based on the notional amount, of the first order sensitivity of the hedged items, included in the NACE-Asset class cluster, to interest rate. The notional amount used in the computation and the first order sensitivity of the hedged item to interest rate should be consistent with the definition in paragraphs 97 and 116, respectively. Only sensitivities of hedged items which are in a fair value hedge accounting relationship should be reported.

136. **Average first order sensitivity of the hedged item to credit spread (only for bonds)** is defined as the weighted average, based on the notional amount, of the first order sensitivity of the hedged items, included in the NACE-Asset class cluster, to credit spread. The notional amount used in the computation and the first order sensitivity of the hedged item to credit spread should be consistent with the definition in paragraphs 97 and 117, respectively. Only sensitivities of hedged items which are in a fair value hedge accounting relationship should be reported.
137. **Average first order sensitivity of the hedged item to equity** is defined as the weighted average, based on the notional amount, of the first order sensitivity of the hedged items, included in the NACE-Asset class cluster, to equity. The notional amount used in the computation and the first order sensitivity of the hedged item to equity should be consistent with the definition in paragraphs 97 and 118, respectively. Only sensitivities of hedged items which are in a fair value hedge accounting relationship should be reported.
138. **Average first order sensitivity of funds and indices** is defined as the weighted average, based on the notional amount, of the first order sensitivity of funds, included in the Asset class cluster. The first order sensitivities used for the computation should be aligned with the definition provided in paragraph 119.
139. **Average first order sensitivity of the hedging instrument to interest rate (only for bonds)** is defined as the weighted average, based on the notional amount, of the first order sensitivity of the hedging instruments, included in the NACE-Asset class cluster, to interest rate. The notional amount used in the computation and the first order sensitivity of the hedging instrument to interest rate should be consistent with the definition in paragraphs 97 and 120, respectively. Only sensitivities of hedging derivatives which are in a fair value hedge accounting relationship with the equities and bonds under scope should be reported.
140. **Average first order sensitivity of the hedging instrument to credit spread (only for bonds)** is defined as the weighted average, based on the notional amount, of the first order sensitivity of the hedging instruments, included in the NACE-Asset class cluster, to credit spread. The notional amount used in the computation and the first order sensitivity of the hedging instrument to credit spread should be consistent with the definition in paragraphs 97 and 121, respectively. Only sensitivities of hedging derivatives which are in a fair value hedge accounting relationship with the equities and bonds under scope should be reported.
141. **Average first order sensitivity of the hedging instrument to equity** is defined as the weighted average, based on the notional amount, of the first order sensitivity of the hedging instruments, included in the NACE-Asset class cluster, to equity. The notional amount used in the computation and the first order sensitivity of the hedging instrument to equity should be consistent with the definition in paragraphs 97 and 122, respectively. Only sensitivities of hedging derivatives which are in a fair value hedge accounting relationship with the equities and bonds under scope should be reported.

3.5 Real Estate Risk

3.5.1 RE_Transition_Risk

General

142. In this template, participating banks are required to report commercial and residential **real estate** exposures falling within the scope of the Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) regulations⁶, for the **top EU 5 countries**, by **asset class** (i.e., RRE and CRE) and by **EPC bucket**. The aggregation by country should be done according to the country of the collateral and the top 5 countries should be identified in terms of total exposure to commercial and residential real estate obligors.
143. The template shall include exposures that follow the commercial real estate (CRE) definitions according to FINREP (Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/451, Annex V, par.239ix.) and residential real estate (RRE) definitions according to the ESRB Recommendation on closing real estate data gaps⁷.
144. Please notice that, if a **country-asset class-EPC bucket** cluster contributes **less than 0.1% to the bank's total assets** reported in FINREP (F01.1), banks are not expected to report the information for this cluster. The countries covered by the template are **EU countries**. More information on exclusions of sectors should be reported in the explanatory note.
145. The rows of the template are grouped by **Country, Asset class** and **EPC bucket**.

Columns

146. **Share of proxies out of total EPC data (%)** is defined as the % of the outstanding gross carrying amount for which an EPC was computed leveraging on estimation technique and that can be hence defined as proxy. Further information on the estimation methods employed to proxy EPC data, as well as on the sources of actual EPC data, need to be detailed in the explanatory note the banks should submit together with the template. For further information please also refer to the ECB report on good practices for climate stress testing. Note that the same logic is also applied in case the data is provided by external data provider.
147. **Aggregated market value of properties** is defined as the sum of the market value of the properties included in the country-asset class-EPC bucket cluster.
148. **Outstanding gross carrying amount:** as defined in paragraph 32, aggregated at country-asset class-EPC bucket level.

⁶ Although EU legislation sets out broad definitions of real estate within the scope of the EPC, the detailed requirements can be determined at the national level. In general, commercial real estate consisting of, for example, office space, multi-family rentals and retail space would be in scope of the EPC.

⁷ Recommendation of the ESRB of 31 October 2016 on closing real estate data gaps (ESRB/2016/14), OJ C 31, 31.1.2017, p. 1 and as amended by Recommendation of the ESRB of 21 March 2019 amending Recommendation ESRB/2016/14 on closing real estate data gaps (ESRB/2019/3)).

149. **Of which: non-performing exposures:** as defined in paragraph 33, aggregated at country-asset class-EPC bucket level.
150. **Off-balance sheet amount:** as defined in paragraph 34, aggregated at country-asset class-EPC bucket level.
151. **Of which: non-performing exposures:** as defined in paragraph 35, aggregated at country-asset class-EPC bucket level.
152. **LGD starting point (%), performing exposures** is the weighted average, based on the aggregated market value of properties, of the LGD of each obligor included in the country-asset class-EPC bucket cluster. The LGDs used for the computation should be based on the definitions provided in paragraph 40.
153. **LGD starting point (%), non-performing exposures** is the weighted average, based on the aggregated market value of properties, of the LGD of each obligor included in the country-asset class-EPC bucket cluster. The LGDs used for the computation should be based on the definitions provided in paragraph 41.
154. **Interest rate applied (%)** is the weighted average, computed based on the aggregated market value of properties, of the interest rate applied to the exposures included in the country-asset class-EPC bucket cluster.

3.5.2 RE_Physical_Risk

General

155. In this template, participating banks are required to report commercial and residential **real estate exposures** for the **top 5 EU countries**, by **asset class** (i.e., RRE and CRE) and by **NUTS 3 code**. The aggregation by country should be done according to the country of the collateral and the top 5 countries should be identified in terms of total gross carrying amount to commercial and residential real estate obligors. More information on the approach used to allocate exposures to NUTS codes should be detailed in the explanatory note.
156. The scope for commercial and residential obligors is defined as in paragraph 142. It is important to note that, for technical reasons, the template includes all EU countries and related NUTS3 codes. Banks should only fill the rows related to the top 5 EU countries in line with the requirements explained in paragraph 142. Rows that don't related to the top 5 EU countries can be left blank.
157. Please notice that, if a country-asset class-NUTS 3 code cluster contributes **less than 0.1% to the bank's total assets** reported in FINREP (F01.1), banks are not expected to report the information for this cluster. The countries covered by the template are **EU countries**. More information on exclusions of sectors should be reported in the explanatory note.
158. The rows of the template are grouped by **Country, Asset class** and **NUTS 3 code**.

Columns

159. **Aggregated market value of properties:** please refer to paragraph 147.
160. **Outstanding gross carrying amount:** as defined in paragraph 32, aggregated at asset class-country-NUTS 3 level.
161. **Of which: non-performing exposures:** as defined in paragraph 33, aggregated at asset class-country-NUTS 3 level.
162. **Off-balance sheet amount:** as defined in paragraph 34, aggregated at asset class-country-NUTS 3 level.
163. **Of which: non-performing exposures:** as defined in paragraph 35, aggregated at asset class-country-NUTS 3 level.
164. **LGD starting point (%), performing exposures** is the weighted average, based on the aggregated market value of properties, of the LGD of each obligor included in the asset class-country-NUTS 3 cluster. The LGDs used for the computation should be based on the definitions provided in paragraph 40.
165. **LGD starting point (%), non-performing exposures** is the weighted average, based on the aggregated market value of properties, of the LGD of each obligor included in the asset class-country-NUTS 3 cluster. The LGDs used for the computation should be based on the definitions provided in paragraph 40.
166. **Interest rate applied (%)** is the weighted average, computed based on the aggregated market value of properties, of the interest rate applied to the exposures included in the asset class-country-NUTS 3 cluster.