EBA - Template Instructions EU-specific Templates Basel III Monitoring Exercise

End-December 2024 exercise (v.4.0)

Contents

Abbreviations

EBA	European Banking Authority
A-IRB	Advanced IRB
BCBS	Basel Committee on Banking Supervision
CCF	Credit Conversion Factor
CCR	Counterparty credit risk
CET1	Common equity tier 1
CF	Cash Flow
COREP	Common Reporting
CR	Credit risk
CRD	Capital Requirements Directive
CRE	Commercial real estate
CRM	Credit Risk Mitigation
CRR	Capital Requirements Regulation – Regulation (EU) No 575/2013
CSRBB	Credit Spread Risk in the Banking Book
CVA	Credit Value Adjustment
EAD	Exposure At Default
ECAI	External Credit Assessment Institutions
EEA	European Economic Area
EVE	Economic Value of Equity
F-IRB	Foundation IRB
FCCM	Financial Collateral Comprehensive Method
FCSM	Financial Collateral Simple Method
FV	Fair Value
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
GL	Guidelines
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IMM	Internal Model Method
IMS	Internal Models
IR	Interest Rate
IRB	Internal Rating Based
IRRBB	Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book
ITS	Implementing Technical Standards
LEI	Legal Entity Identifier
LGD	Loss Given Default
MV	Market Value

MVC	Market Value of Collateral
NII	Net Interest Income
NMD	Non-Maturity Deposits
PD	Probability of Default
QCCP	Qualifying Central Counterparty
QIS	Quantitative Impact Study
RTS	Regulatory Technical Standards
RWA	Risk weighted assets
SA	Standardised Approach
SECR	Securitisation Regulation
SFT	Securities financing transaction
SOT	Supervisory Outlier Tests
SRP	Supervisory Review Process
ST	Short Term
S-TREA	Standardised Total Risk Exposure Amount
SME	Small and medium enterprise
UFCP	Unfunded Credit Protection

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 an annual basis 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 2024) includes additional templates to collect additional information for EU banks. The purpose of these additional templates is to collect data on EU specificities existing in the CRR-CRD mandates. The intention of collecting this additional data is to better understand the impact of the implementation of Basel III in Europe, considering the impact of those EU specificities that are considered as potentially more impactful. Finally, the information on the IRRBB templates will serve EBA monitoring purposes.

3. In particular, EU banks are required to fill in the EU-specific worksheets : “EU General Info”, “EU UFCP”, “EU ST SFTs”, and “IRRBB”-related sheets. The sheet “EU UFCP” corresponds to Article 506e and the sheet “EU ST SFTs” corresponds to Article 506f of the CRR3, respectively.

4. The EBA is mindful of the burden placed on 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 BCBS Basel III monitoring instructions.

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

2. EU General Info

2.1 Panel A1: Identification data

6. 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

7. 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. EU Recognition of capped or floored unfunded credit protection (UFCP)

3.1 Panel A: Quantitative panel

3.1.1 Panel A.1: Portfolio guarantees with caps and/or floors

Row	Column	Heading	Description
9–20	E	EAD - Total UFCP in the form of portfolio guarantees (SA/F-IRB/A-IRB)	Banks shall report the credit risk exposure value after the application of CCF and CRM of exposures covered by portfolio guarantees considered as eligible unfunded credit protections according to Part 3, Title 2, Chapter 3 and 4 of the CRR – broken down into SA/F-IRB/A-IRB and into exposures classes as requested. In case of guarantees covering only some part of the exposure, only the covered part shall be reported.
9–20	F	RWA - Total UFCP in the form of portfolio guarantees (SA/F-IRB/A-IRB)	Banks shall report the total RWA corresponding to exposures reported in column E row 9–20 - broken down into SA/F-IRB/A-IRB and into exposures classes as requested.
9–20	H	EAD - Total UFCP (SA/F-IRB/A-IRB)	Banks shall report the total credit risk exposure value after the application of CCF and CRM for exposures covered by any eligible unfunded credit protection according to Part 3, Title 2, Chapter 3 and 4 of the CRR – broken down into SA/F-IRB/A-IRB and into exposures classes as requested.
9–20	I	RWA - Total UFCP (SA/F-IRB/A-IRB)	Banks shall report the total RWA corresponding to exposures reported in column H row 9–20 - broken down into SA/F-IRB/A-IRB and into exposures classes as requested.
26	D	Total portfolio guarantees synthetic securitisation exposures originated	Banks shall report the outstanding amount at the reporting date of all securitisation exposures originated by means of portfolio guarantees, following the rules used for COREP C13.01 column 0010 row 0080 but including only synthetic securitisations.
26	E	EAD - Total portfolio guarantees treated as synthetic securitisations	Banks shall report the exposure value after the application of CCF of exposures covered by portfolio guarantees considered as a securitisation position according to Part 3, Title 2, Chapter 5 of the CRR.
26	F	RWA - Total portfolio guarantees treated as synthetic securitisations	Banks shall report the total RWA corresponding to exposures reported in column E row 26.
26	G	Total synthetic securitisation exposures originated	Banks shall report the outstanding amount at the reporting date of all securitisation exposures originated, following the rules used for COREP C13.01 column 0010, row 0080, but including only synthetic securitisations.
26	H	EAD - Total of synthetic securitisation exposure	Banks shall report the total EAD of exposures that are synthetic securitisation positions.
26	I	RWA - Total of synthetic securitisation exposure	Banks shall report the total RWA corresponding to exposures reported in column H row 26.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
32	E	EAD - Total portfolio guarantees not considered as risk reducing for prudential purpose	Banks shall report the credit risk exposure value after the application of CCF and CRM of exposures covered by portfolio guarantees with caps or floors not considered as eligible unfunded credit protections according to Part 3, Title 2, Chapter 4 or 3 of the CRR, nor as securitisation positions according to Part 3, Title 2, Chapter 5 of the CRR.
32	F	RWA - Total portfolio guarantees not considered as risk reducing for prudential purpose	Banks shall report the total RWA corresponding to exposures reported in column E row 32.

3.1.2 Panel A.2: Single guarantees with caps and/or floors

Row	Column	Heading	Description
40–51	E	EAD - Total UFCP in the form of single guarantees with caps or floors (SA/F-IRB/A-IRB)	Banks shall report the credit risk exposure value after the application of CCF and CRM of exposures covered by single guarantees with caps or floors considered as eligible unfunded credit protections according to Part 3, Title 2, Chapter 4 or 3 of the CRR – broken down into SA/F-IRB/A-IRB and into exposures classes as requested. In case of guarantees covering only some part of the exposure, only the covered part shall be reported.
40–51	F	RWA - Total UFCP in the form of single guarantees with caps or floors (SA/F-IRB/A-IRB)	Banks shall report the total RWA corresponding to exposures reported in column E row 40–51 - broken down into SA/F-IRB/A-IRB and into exposures classes as requested.
57	D	Total single guarantees synthetic securitisation exposures originated	Banks shall report the outstanding amount at the reporting date of all securitisation exposures originated by means of single guarantees with caps and / or floors, following the rules used for COREP C13.01 column 0010 row 0080 but including only synthetic securitisations.
57	E	EAD - Total single guarantees treated as synthetic securitisations	Banks shall report the exposure value after the application of CCF of exposures covered by single guarantees considered as a securitisation position according to Part 3, Title 2, Chapter 5 of the CRR.
57	F	RWA - Total single guarantees treated as synthetic securitisations	Banks shall report the total RWA corresponding to exposures reported in column E row 57.
63	E	EAD - Total single guarantees not considered as risk reducing for prudential purpose	Banks shall report the credit risk exposure value after the application of CCF and CRM of exposures covered by single guarantees with caps or floors not considered as eligible unfunded credit protections according to Part 3, Title 2, Chapter 4 or 3 of the CRR, nor as securitisation positions according to Part 3, Title 2, Chapter 5 of the CRR.
63	F	RWA - Total single guarantees not considered as risk reducing for prudential purpose	Banks shall report the total RWA corresponding to exposures reported in column E row 63.

3.2 Panel B: Qualitative panel

Row	Column	Heading	Description
68–72	D	Portfolio guarantee ID	Banks shall provide a unique ID (starting from 1 to 5) for each guarantee. The template shall be completed separately for the top 5 portfolio guarantees defined in terms of EAD coverage.
68–72	E	Type of guarantee	Banks shall indicate whether the guarantee is a portfolio guarantee or a single loan guarantee.
68–72	F	Type of cap/floor	Banks shall indicate how the floor or cap applies as follows: 1. cap on losses; 2. cap on losses after recoveries; 3. cap on overdue claims; 4. cap on non-performing amounts; 5. other.
68–72	G	Level of exposure protection	Banks shall indicate the level of exposure protection (full protection, pro-rata protection, etc)
68–72	H	Type of credit event for guarantee triggering	Banks shall describe the type of credit events used to trigger the exercise the guarantee on a loan-by-loan basis (e.g. non-payment after 90 days, accounting write-off, etc.)
68–72	I	Time of execution of the guarantee	Banks shall describe the moment at which the guarantee can be executed (e.g. as soon as the credit event at the loan level in a timely manner; only after the upper limit defined by the cap is reached, quarterly payments, etc.).
68–72	J	Work-out of the exposures ?	Banks shall indicate (Yes/No) whether the guarantee envisages a work-out of the exposures or whether the guarantee operates independently, i.e. the recoveries are 'counted back' to total amount of the cap.
68–72	K	RW of the guarantor	Banks shall provide the risk-weight of the guarantor.
68–72	L	Characteristics obligors or credit facilities covered by the guarantee.	Banks shall provide a qualitative description of the typical obligors or credit facilities covered by guarantees with caps or floors applying either at single loan level or at portfolio level.
68–72	M	Characteristics guarantors	Banks shall provide a qualitative description of the typical providers of the guarantees with caps or floors applying either at single loan level or at portfolio level, used by the banks.
68–72	N	Treated as credit risk?	Banks shall indicate if the guarantee is considered as an eligible unfunded credit protection in the credit risk framework and provide detailed explanations on why the presence of caps and/or floors is not leading to tranching, according with point 6) of article 2 of SECR.
68–72	O	Treated as securitisation?	Banks shall indicate if the guaranteed exposure is considered as a securitisation position and provide detailed explanations on what are the features of the caps and/or floor of the portfolio that give rise to tranching according with point 6) of article 2 of SECR.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
68–72	P	Not considered as risk reducing for prudential purpose (neither credit risk mitigation, nor securitisation)?	Bank shall indicate if the guarantee is not considered to reduce own funds requirements for credit risk at all, neither as an unfunded credit protection in the credit risk framework, nor as a securitisation position and provide detailed explanations on what are the features of the caps and/or floor of the portfolio that does not allow to be treated either under the credit risk framework nor the securitisation framework.
68–72	Q	If treated as credit risk, description of the approach followed.	In case the guarantee is considered as an eligible unfunded credit protection in the credit risk framework, banks shall describe how the guarantee is taken into account in practice in credit RWA calculations.
68–72	R	Are the relevant eligibility criteria for the portfolio guarantee or the single guarantee with caps or floors under Part Three, Title II, Chapter 3 and 4 of the CRR sufficiently clear?	Banks shall indicate if the current credit risk framework is sufficiently clear as regard the eligibility criteria prescribed in Part 3, Title 2, Chapter 3 and 4 in case of portfolio guarantees or in case of guarantees at single loan level with caps or floors.
68–72	S	If treated as securitisation, description of how SECR requirements are applied	Banks shall describe how SECR requirements are applied distinguishing the case of single loans and portfolio guarantees, if possible.
68–72	T	Other comments	Banks shall provide any additional relevant comments on the treatment of the guarantee.

4. EU Short-term SFTs

8. The EU Short-term SFTs template (EU ST SFTs) collects information to assess the impact of the CRR3 on SFTs exposures.

9. This covers information on SFTs exposures subject to counterparty credit risk in application of Part Three, Title II, Chapters 4 and 6 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (both in the trading book and banking book).

10. The template excludes the own funds requirements for CVA risk (Article 92(3), point (d) and Part Three, Title VI of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013), which are reported in the CVA risk template.

11. Counterparty credit risk SFTs exposures to central counterparties (Part Three, Title II, Chapter 4 and Chapter 6, Section 9 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013) should be included in the CCR figures, unless otherwise stated. However, default fund contributions calculated in accordance with Articles 307 to 310 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 shall not be reported in the template.

4.1 Panel A: SFTs exposures currently subject to the standardised approach for credit risk (excl. securitisation positions)

12. Panel A shall include all SFTs exposures for which the own funds requirements are calculated in accordance with Part Three, Title II, Chapter 2 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 in conjunction with Part Three, Title II, Chapters 4 and 6 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (SA approach) under the current framework (CCR2).

13. The following positions shall fall outside the scope of Panel A:

    - Exposures assigned to exposure class ‘items representing securitisation positions’ as referred to in Article 112, point (m), of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013

    - Exposures deducted from own funds.

14. Banks should provide data for the above groups of exposures computed according to:

    - **CRR2/CRD5 framework in Columns D to P:** In particular, the CRR2 credit risk framework, CCR exposure framework, credit risk mitigation framework (CRM) and CCF for off-balance sheet items under the CCR2 should be applied.[2]

    - **CRR3/CRD6 framework in Columns P to AA:** In particular, the CRR3 credit risk framework, CCR exposure framework, credit risk mitigation framework (CRM) and CCF for off-balance sheet items under the CCR3 should be applied. [3]

[2] RWA should be reported after the SME-supporting factor in accordance with Article 501 of the CRR.

[3] RWA should be reported after the SME-supporting factor and infrastructure supporting factor in accordance with Article 501 and 501a of the CRR.

- **CRR3/CRD6 (output floor) in columns AB to AM:** In particular, the CRR3 credit risk framework, CCR exposure framework, credit risk mitigation framework (CRM) and CCF for off-balance sheet items used for the calculation of Standardised total risk exposure amount (S-TREA) under the CCR3 should be applied (i.e. SA for credit risk and non-internal model methods to CCR exposures and collateral). [4]

15. Institutions should report the exposures and RWA for the respective framework providing a breakdown according to the original (contractual) maturity of the SFTs: (i) overnight up to 1 week; (ii) greater than 1 week up to 3 months; (iii) greater than 3 months up to 6 months; (iv) greater than 6 months up to 1 year; (v) greater than 1 year or open maturity (i.e. maturity is not fixed).

16. **Institutions shall report their SFTs exposures under the SA under CRR2 and the CRR3 following the definition of exposure classes under the revised framework (Article 112 of CRR3).**

17. **Exposures should be reported after substitution as applied in the CRR2, ie according to the credit protection providers for guaranteed exposures or for exposures guaranteed by credit derivatives, or according to the issuer of the collateral for collateralised transactions treated according to the simple approach. In other words, all exposures should be reported in the row of the protection provider, both pre and post credit risk mitigation, ie there is no change of the row because of unfunded credit protection or the financial collateral simple method.** For example, if under CRR2, no substitution is applicable, the SFT exposure should be reported in the row linked to the exposure class of the obligor (using the definition for exposure classes as set out in CRR3) throughout Panel A (i.e. for all columns), irrespective of whether any substitution will be applicable or not under CRR3 rules (i.e. there should be no change of the row across the columns D-P and P-AM).

18. The panel asks to provide information for the total exposure classes in row 15 and individually for 3 of the exposure classes under the Standardised approach: Central government and central banks in rows 7-8, Institutions in rows 9-10, Corporates – Other in rows 11-12, Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment in rows 13-14 and Exposures in Default in rows 15-16. All remaining exposure classes shall be grouped together and reported in rows 17-18.

19. For each of the above exposure class, institutions should provide a breakdown for SFTs that are centrally cleared through a QCCP in rows 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 respectively.

20. For the exposure class Corporates – Other, additional breakdowns are requested for exposures not centrally cleared through QCCP:

    - Rows 20-28: Breakdown by credit rating
    - Rows 29-31: Breakdown by collateral type
    - Rows 32-45: Breakdown by counterparty type

[4] RWA should be reported after the SME-supporting factor and infrastructure supporting factor in accordance with Article 501 and 501a of the CRR.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
7	D-AM	Central governments and central banks	Netting sets containing only SFTs, as defined in point (139) of Article 4(1) CRR towards central government and central banks as defined Article 112, point (a) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 SFTs that are included in a contractual cross product netting set shall not be reported in this row.
8	D-AM	Central governments and central banks, of which centrally cleared through a QCCP	SFT contracts and transactions listed in Article 301(1) CRR as long as they are outstanding with a qualifying central counterparty (QCCP) as defined in point (88) of Article 4(1) CRR, including QCCP-related transactions, for which the risk weighted exposure amounts are calculated in accordance with Section 9 of Chapter 6 of Title II of Part Three CRR. QCCP-related transaction has the same meaning as CCP-related transaction in Article 300(2) CRR, when the CCP is a QCCP.
9	D-AM	Institutions	Netting sets containing only SFTs, as defined in point (139) of Article 4(1) CRR towards Institutions as defined Article 112, point (f) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 SFTs that are included in a contractual cross product netting set shall not be reported in this row.
10	D-AM	Institutions, of which centrally cleared through a QCCP	SFT contracts and transactions listed in Article 301(1) CRR as long as they are outstanding with a qualifying central counterparty (QCCP) as defined in point (88) of Article 4(1) CRR, including QCCP-related transactions, for which the risk weighted exposure amounts are calculated in accordance with Section 9 of Chapter 6 of Title II of Part Three CRR. QCCP-related transaction has the same meaning as CCP-related transaction in Article 300(2) CRR, when the CCP is a QCCP.
11	D-AM	Corporates – Other	Netting sets containing only SFTs, as defined in point (139) of Article 4(1) CRR towards Corporates – Other as defined Article 112, point (g) without inclusion of exposures covered by Article 122a (Corporates – Specialised lending) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 SFTs that are included in a contractual cross product netting set shall not be reported in this row.
12	D-AM	Corporates – Other, of which centrally cleared through a QCCP	SFT contracts and transactions listed in Article 301(1) CRR as long as they are outstanding with a qualifying central counterparty (QCCP) as defined in point (88) of Article 4(1) CRR, including QCCP-related transactions, for which the risk weighted exposure amounts are calculated in accordance with Section 9 of Chapter 6 of Title II of Part Three CRR. QCCP-related transaction has the same meaning as CCP-related transaction in Article 300(2) CRR, when the CCP is a QCCP.
13	D-AM	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	Netting sets containing only SFTs, as defined in point (139) of Article 4(1) CRR towards Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment as defined Article 112, point (n) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013. SFTs that are included in a contractual cross product netting set shall not be reported in this row.
14	D-AM	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment, of which centrally cleared through a QCCP	SFT contracts and transactions listed in Article 301(1) CRR as long as they are outstanding with a qualifying central counterparty (QCCP) as defined in point (88) of Article 4(1) CRR, including QCCP-related transactions, for which the risk weighted exposure amounts are calculated in accordance with Section 9 of Chapter 6 of Title II of Part Three CRR. QCCP-related transaction has the same meaning as CCP-related transaction in Article 300(2) CRR, when the CCP is a QCCP.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
15	D-AM	Exposures in default	Netting sets containing only SFTs, as defined in point (139) of Article 4(1) CRR towards other exposure classes defined Article 112, points (j) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 SFTs that are included in a contractual cross product netting set shall not be reported in this row.
16	D-AM	Exposures in defaults, of which centrally cleared through a QCCP	SFT contracts and transactions listed in Article 301(1) CRR as long as they are outstanding with a qualifying central counterparty (QCCP) as defined in point (88) of Article 4(1) CRR, including QCCP-related transactions, for which the risk weighted exposure amounts are calculated in accordance with Section 9 of Chapter 6 of Title II of Part Three CRR. QCCP-related transaction has the same meaning as CCP-related transaction in Article 300(2) CRR, when the CCP is a QCCP.
17	D-AM	Other exposure classes	Netting sets containing only SFTs, as defined in point (139) of Article 4(1) CRR towards other exposure classes defined Article 112, points (b), (c), (d), (e), (h), (i), (k), (l), (o), (p) and (q) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 SFTs that are included in a contractual cross product netting set shall not be reported in this row.
18	D-AM	Other exposure classes, of which centrally cleared through a QCCP	SFT contracts and transactions listed in Article 301(1) CRR as long as they are outstanding with a qualifying central counterparty (QCCP) as defined in point (88) of Article 4(1) CRR, including QCCP-related transactions, for which the risk weighted exposure amounts are calculated in accordance with Section 9 of Chapter 6 of Title II of Part Three CRR. QCCP-related transaction has the same meaning as CCP-related transaction in Article 300(2) CRR, when the CCP is a QCCP.
20-26	D-AM	Corporates – Other, non-centrally cleared through QCPP, broken down by credit quality	SFTs belonging to the exposure class Corporate – Other, of which non-centrally cleared through QCCP shall be broken down by credit rating: Row 20: SFTs for which a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is available. These should be further broken down by credit quality step in accordance with the ITS on ECAIs mapping under Article 136 of Regulation No 575/2013:[5] Row 21: Credit quality step 1 Row 22: Credit quality step 2 Row 23: Credit quality step 3 Row 24: Credit quality step 4 Row 25: Credit quality step 5 Row 26: Credit quality step 6 Row 27: SFTs for which a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is not available.

[5] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:L:2021:407:TOC

Row	Column	Heading	Description
29-31	D-AM	Corporates – Other, non-centrally cleared through QCPP, broken down by collateral type	SFTs belonging to the exposure class Corporate – Other, of which non-centrally cleared through QCCP shall be broken down by collateral type: Row: 30: SFTs collateralized by debt securities issued by central governments or central banks as per Article 197 CRR Row: 31: SFTs collateralized by EEA debt securities issued by central governments or central banks as per Article 197 CRR Where the same netting set includes multiple collateral, an institution shall calculate its exposure value based on hypothetical sub-netting sets, as follows: • Row 30: all transactions included in the netting set collateralised by debt securities issued by central governments or central banks shall be allocated to the same sub-netting set and the exposure value shall be calculated by considering only the transactions in this sub-netting set • Row 31: all transactions included in the netting set collateralised by debt securities issued by EEA central governments or central banks shall be allocated to the same sub-netting set and the exposure value shall be calculated by considering only the transactions in this sub-netting set
32-45	D-AM	Corporates – Other, non-centrally cleared through QCPP, broken down by counterparty type	SFTs belonging to the exposure class Corporate – Other, of which non-centrally cleared through QCCP shall be broken down by counterparty type: Row 33: Non-financial corporations Row 34: Other Financial Corporations (automatically calculated) Row 35: Investment firms Row 36: Investment funds (excluding Collective investment undertakings which should be reported separately in row 40) Row 37: Money Market Funds Row 38: Insurance companies Row 39: Pension funds Row 40: Collective investment undertakings as defined in Article 4(1), point (7) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 Row 41: Clearing houses Row 42: Remaining financial intermediaries Row 43: Financial auxiliaries Row 44: Captive financial institutions and money lenders Row 45: Unregulated Other financial Corporations (shadow banking) as defined by COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2023/2779 of 6 September 2023 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards specifying the criteria for the identification of shadow banking entities referred to in Article See European system of accounts ESA 2010 for more information on the definition of the above counterparty types

Row	Column	Heading	Description
7-45	D-I	Exposure value (CCR2/CRD5)	Exposure value under the CRR2/CRD5 for SFTs netting sets calculated in accordance with the methods laid down in Chapters 4 and 6 of Title II of Part Three CRR2, which is the amount relevant for the calculation of risk weighted exposure amounts, i.e. having applied CRM techniques as applicable in accordance with Chapters 4 and 6 of Title II of Part Three CRR2 and considering the deduction of the incurred CVA loss in accordance with Article 273(6) CRR2. The exposure value for transactions where specific wrong way risk has been identified must be determined in accordance with Article 291 CRR2. The exposure value shall be broken down by the original maturity of the SFTs: Column K: original maturity overnight up to 1 week Column L: original maturity greater than 1 week up to 3 months Column M: original maturity greater than 3 months up to 6 months Column N: original maturity greater than 6 months up to 1 year Column O: original maturity greater than 1 year or open maturity (i.e. maturity is not fixed).
7-45	J-O	Risk weighted exposure amount (CRR2/CRD5)	Risk weighted exposure amounts under the CRR2/CRD5 for CCR (SFTs only) as defined in Article 92(3) and (4) CRR, calculated in accordance with the methods laid down in Chapters 2 and 3 of Title II of Part Three CRR2. The SME and infrastructure supporting factors laid down in Article 501 and in Article 501a CRR2 shall be taken into account. The risk weighted exposure amount shall be broken down by the original maturity of the SFTs: Column Q: original maturity overnight up to 1 week Column R: original maturity greater than 1 week up to 3 months Column S: original maturity greater than 3 months up to 6 months Column T: original maturity greater than 6 months up to 1 year Column U: original maturity greater than 1 year or open maturity (i.e. maturity is not fixed).

7-45	P-U	Exposure value (CCR3/CRD6)	Exposure value under the CRR3/CRD6 for SFTs netting sets calculated in accordance with the methods laid down in Chapters 4 and 6 of Title II of Part Three CRR3, which is the amount relevant for the calculation of risk weighted exposure amounts, i.e. having applied CRM techniques as applicable in accordance with Chapters 4 and 6 of Title II of Part Three CRR3 and considering the deduction of the incurred CVA loss in accordance with Article 273(6) CRR3. The exposure value for transactions where specific wrong way risk has been identified must be determined in accordance with Article 291 CRR3. The exposure value shall be broken down by the original maturity of the SFTs: Column W: original maturity overnight up to 1 week Column X: original maturity greater than 1 week up to 3 months Column Y: original maturity greater than 3 months up to 6 months Column Z: original maturity greater than 6 months up to 1 year Column AA: original maturity greater than 1 year or open maturity (i.e. maturity is not fixed).
7-45	V-AA	Risk weighted exposure amount (CRR3/CRD6)	Risk weighted exposure amounts under the CRR3/CRD6 for CCR (SFTs only) as defined in Article 92(3) and (4) CRR, calculated in accordance with the methods laid down in Chapters 2 and 3 of Title II of Part Three CRR3. The SME and infrastructure supporting factors laid down in Article 501 and in Article 501a CRR3 shall be taken into account. The risk weighted exposure amount shall be broken down by the original maturity of the SFTs: Column AC: original maturity overnight up to 1 week Column AD: original maturity greater than 1 week up to 3 months Column AE: original maturity greater than 3 months up to 6 months Column AF: original maturity greater than 6 months up to 1 year Column AG: original maturity greater than 1 year or open maturity (i.e. maturity is not fixed).
7-45	AB-AG	Exposure value for calculating S-TREA (CCR3/CRD6)	Exposure value of CCR exposures (SFTs only) included in the calculation of the Standardised total risk exposure amount (S-TREA) calculated in accordance with Article 92(5) of CRR3. The exposure value for calculating S-TREA shall be broken down by the original maturity of the SFTs: Column AI: original maturity overnight up to 1 week Column AJ: original maturity greater than 1 week up to 3 months Column AK: original maturity greater than 3 months up to 6 months Column AL: original maturity greater than 6 months up to 1 year Column AM: original maturity greater than 1 year or open maturity (i.e. maturity is not fixed).

7-45	AH-AM	S-TREA (CRR3/CRD6)	Standardised total risk exposure amount (S-TREA) of CCR exposures (SFTs only) calculated in accordance with Article 92(5) of CRR3 The S-TREA shall be broken down by the original maturity of the SFTs: Column AO: original maturity overnight up to 1 week Column AP: original maturity greater than 1 week up to 3 months Column AQ: original maturity greater than 3 months up to 6 months Column AR: original maturity greater than 6 months up to 1 year Column AS: original maturity greater than 1 year or open maturity (i.e. maturity is not fixed).

4.2 Panel B: SFTs exposures currently subject to the IRB approach for credit risk (excl. equity exposures and securitisation positions)

21. Panel B shall include all SFTs exposures for which the risk-weights are calculated in accordance with Part Three, Title II, Chapter 3, Articles 151 to 157 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (IRB approach).

22. However, the following positions shall fall outside the scope of Panel B:

- Equity exposures, as referred to in Article 147(2), point (e), of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.
- Securitisation positions, as referred to in Article 147(2), point (f), of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.
- Other non credit-obligation assets, as referred to in Article 147(2), point (g), of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

23. Banks should provide data for the above groups of exposures computed according to:

- **CRR2/CRD5 framework in Columns D to AN:** In particular, the CRR2 credit risk framework, CCR exposure framework, credit risk mitigation framework (CRM) and CCF for off-balance sheet items under the CCR2 should be applied.[6] Total IRB exposures are reported in columns D to O and are calculated automatically as the sum of the exposures reported as A-IRB and F-IRB which are in columns P to AA and AB to AM, respectively.
- **CRR3/CRD6 framework in Columns AM to CI:** In particular, the CRR3 credit risk framework, CCR exposure framework, credit risk mitigation framework (CRM) and CCF for off-balance sheet items under the CCR3 should be applied. [7] Total IRB exposures are reported in columns AN to AY and are calculated automatically as the sum of the exposures reported as A-IRB and F-IRB which are in columns AZ to BK and BL to BW, respectively. Exposures which are subject to the A-IRB or F-IRB approach under current framework (CRR2), but which, under the CRR3 framework move to

[6] RWA should be reported after the SME-supporting factor in accordance with Article 501 of the CRR.

[7] RWA should be reported after the SME-supporting factor and infrastructure supporting factor in accordance with Article 501 and 501a of the CRR.

the SA, for example due to the application of rules of recognition of guarantees and credit derivatives, should be reported in columns BX to CI.

- **CRR3/CRD6 framework (output floor) in columns CJ to EE:** In particular, the CRR3 credit risk framework, CCR exposure framework, credit risk mitigation framework (CRM) and CCF for off-balance sheet items used for the calculation of Standardised total risk exposure amount (S-TREA) under the CCR3 should be applied (i.e. SA for credit risk and non-internal model methods to CCR exposures and collateral). [8] Total IRB exposures (although calculated using the standardised approaches) are reported in columns CJ to CU and are calculated automatically as the sum of the exposures reported as A-IRB and F-IRB which are in columns CV to DG and DH to DS, respectively. Exposures which are subject to the A-IRB or F-IRB approach under current framework (CRR2), but which, under the CRR3 framework move to the SA, for example due to the application of rules of recognition of guarantees and credit derivatives, should be reported in columns DT to EE.

24. Institutions should report the exposures and RWA for the respective framework providing a breakdown according to the original maturity of the SFTs: (i) overnight up to 1 week; (ii) greater than 1 week up to 3 months; (iii) greater than 3 months up to 6 months; (iv) greater than 6 months up to 1 year; (v) greater than 1 year or open maturity (i.e. maturity is not fixed).

25. **Institutions shall report their SFTs exposures under the IRB under CRR2 and the CRR3 following the definition of exposure classes under the revised framework (Article 147 of CRR3).**

26. **Exposures should be reported after substitution, ie according to the credit protection providers for guaranteed exposures or for exposures guaranteed by credit derivatives. In particular: (i) in cases where the guarantee is currently recognised through a substitution approach, the guaranteed part of the exposure will be reported in the exposure class of the guarantor; (ii) in cases where the guarantee is recognised through a PD or LGD adjustment or by using the double default formula, the whole exposure will be reported in the exposure class of the obligor. Exposures should be reported in the same row across all columns (ie they should neither move across rows between the pre and post CRM columns, nor between the current and final Basel III framework columns). This means that new substitutions in the CRR3 should not imply a change in the reporting line of the exposure.**

27. The panel asks to provide information for the total exposure classes in row 60 and individually for 3 of the exposure classes under the IRB approach: Central government and central banks in rows 52-53 Institutions in rows 54-55, and Corporates – other in rows 56-57. All remaining exposure classes shall be grouped together and reported in rows 58-59.

28. For each of the above exposure class, institutions should provide a breakdown for SFTs that are centrally cleared through a QCCP in rows 53, 55, 57, 59 respectively. In addition, for the above exposure classes, institutions should provide information on their exposures in default in rows 61-68.

[8] RWA should be reported after the SME-supporting factor and infrastructure supporting factor in accordance with Article 501 and 501a of the CRR.

29. For the exposure class Institutions and Corporates – Other, which are not in default and are not centrally cleared through QCCP, institutions should provide information on the amounts that will fall under the exposure class Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment as defined Article 112, point (n) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 for the purposes of the output floor.

30. For the exposure class Corporates – Other, additional breakdowns are requested for exposures not in default that are not centrally cleared through QCCP:

- Rows 73-83: Breakdown by credit rating
- Rows 84-86: Breakdown by collateral type Rows 87-100: Breakdown by counterparty type

31. It is worth noting that:

- From columns AN to EE, banks should apply the CRR3 rules for IRB, CRM and CCF. Banks are expected: (i) to move exposures to institutions as referred to in Article 147(2), point (b), exposures to financial sector entities other than institutions and exposures to large corporates not assigned to the exposure class referred to in Article 147(2), point (c)(ii) currently under the A-IRB approach to F-IRB approach (columns BL to BW and DH to DS);[9] (ii) to move to SA (columns BX to CI and DT to EE) the guaranteed portion of exposures in case where the direct exposure to the guarantor would be treated according to SA.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
52	D-EE	Central governments and central banks	Netting sets containing only SFTs, as defined in point (139) of Article 4(1) CRR towards central government and central banks as defined Article 147(2), point (a) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 SFTs that are included in a contractual cross product netting set shall not be reported in this row.
53		Central governments and central banks, of which centrally cleared through QCCP	SFT contracts and transactions listed in Article 301(1) CRR as long as they are outstanding with a qualifying central counterparty (QCCP) as defined in point (88) of Article 4(1) CRR, including QCCP-related transactions, for which the risk weighted exposure amounts are calculated in accordance with Section 9 of Chapter 6 of Title II of Part Three CRR. QCCP-related transaction has the same meaning as CCP-related transaction in Article 300(2) CRR, when the CCP is a QCCP.
54	D-EE	Institutions	Netting sets containing only SFTs, as defined in point (139) of Article 4(1) CRR towards to Institutions as defined Article 147(2), point (b) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013. SFTs that are included in a contractual cross product netting set shall not be reported in this row.
55		Institutions, of which centrally cleared through QCCP	SFT contracts and transactions listed in Article 301(1) CRR as long as they are outstanding with a qualifying central counterparty (QCCP) as defined in point (88) of Article 4(1) CRR, including QCCP-related transactions, for which the risk weighted exposure amounts are calculated in accordance with Section 9 of Chapter 6 of Title II of Part Three CRR. QCCP-related transaction has the same meaning as CCP-related transaction in Article 300(2) CRR, when the CCP is a QCCP.

[9] See Article 151(8)

Row	Column	Heading	Description
56	D-EE	Corporates – Other	Netting sets containing only SFTs, as defined in point (139) of Article 4(1) CRR towards Corporates – Other as defined Article 147(2), point (c) (i) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013. SFTs that are included in a contractual cross product netting set shall not be reported in this row.
57		Corporates – Other, of which centrally cleared through QCCP	SFT contracts and transactions listed in Article 301(1) CRR as long as they are outstanding with a qualifying central counterparty (QCCP) as defined in point (88) of Article 4(1) CRR, including QCCP-related transactions, for which the risk weighted exposure amounts are calculated in accordance with Section 9 of Chapter 6 of Title II of Part Three CRR. QCCP-related transaction has the same meaning as CCP-related transaction in Article 300(2) CRR, when the CCP is a QCCP.
58	D-EE	Other exposure classes	Netting sets containing only SFTs, as defined in point (139) of Article 4(1) CRR towards other exposure classes as defined Article 147(2), points (aa) (i), (aa) (ii), (c) (i), (c) (ii), (d) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013. SFTs that are included in a contractual cross product netting set shall not be reported in this row.
59		Other exposure classes, of which centrally cleared through QCCP	SFT contracts and transactions listed in Article 301(1) CRR as long as they are outstanding with a qualifying central counterparty (QCCP) as defined in point (88) of Article 4(1) CRR, including QCCP-related transactions, for which the risk weighted exposure amounts are calculated in accordance with Section 9 of Chapter 6 of Title II of Part Three CRR. QCCP-related transaction has the same meaning as CCP-related transaction in Article 300(2) CRR, when the CCP is a QCCP.
61	D-EE	Central governments and central banks, of which exposures in default	Netting sets containing only SFTs, as defined in point (139) of Article 4(1) CRR towards central government and central banks as defined Article 147(2), point (a) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 for obligors in default (PD=100%). SFTs that are included in a contractual cross product netting set shall not be reported in this row.
62		Central governments and central banks, of which exposures in default, of which centrally cleared through QCCP	SFT contracts and transactions listed in Article 301(1) CRR as long as they are outstanding with a qualifying central counterparty (QCCP) as defined in point (88) of Article 4(1) CRR, including QCCP-related transactions, for which the risk weighted exposure amounts are calculated in accordance with Section 9 of Chapter 6 of Title II of Part Three CRR. QCCP-related transaction has the same meaning as CCP-related transaction in Article 300(2) CRR, when the CCP is a QCCP.
63	D-EE	Institutions, of which exposures in default	Netting sets containing only SFTs, as defined in point (139) of Article 4(1) CRR towards to Institutions as defined Article 147(2), point (b) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 for obligors in default (PD=100%). SFTs that are included in a contractual cross product netting set shall not be reported in this row.
64		Institutions, of which exposures in default, of which centrally cleared through QCCP	SFT contracts and transactions listed in Article 301(1) CRR as long as they are outstanding with a qualifying central counterparty (QCCP) as defined in point (88) of Article 4(1) CRR, including QCCP-related transactions, for which the risk weighted exposure amounts are calculated in accordance with Section 9 of Chapter 6 of Title II of Part Three CRR. QCCP-related transaction has the same meaning as CCP-related transaction in Article 300(2) CRR, when the CCP is a QCCP.
65	D-EE	Corporates – Other, of which exposures in default	Netting sets containing only SFTs, as defined in point (139) of Article 4(1) CRR towards Corporates – Other as defined Article 147(2), point (c) (i) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 for obligors in default (PD=100%). SFTs that are included in a contractual cross product netting set shall not be reported in this row.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
66		Corporates – Other, of which exposures in default, of which centrally cleared through QCCP	SFT contracts and transactions listed in Article 301(1) CRR as long as they are outstanding with a qualifying central counterparty (QCCP) as defined in point (88) of Article 4(1) CRR, including QCCP-related transactions, for which the risk weighted exposure amounts are calculated in accordance with Section 9 of Chapter 6 of Title II of Part Three CRR. QCCP-related transaction has the same meaning as CCP-related transaction in Article 300(2) CRR, when the CCP is a QCCP.
67	D-EE	Other exposure classes, of which exposures in default	Netting sets containing only SFTs, as defined in point (139) of Article 4(1) CRR towards other exposure classes as defined Article 147(2), points (aa) (i), (aa) (ii), (c) (i), (c) (ii), (d) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 for obligors in default (PD=100%). SFTs that are included in a contractual cross product netting set shall not be reported in this row.
68		Other exposure classes, of which exposures in default, of which centrally cleared through QCCP	SFT contracts and transactions listed in Article 301(1) CRR as long as they are outstanding with a qualifying central counterparty (QCCP) as defined in point (88) of Article 4(1) CRR, including QCCP-related transactions, for which the risk weighted exposure amounts are calculated in accordance with Section 9 of Chapter 6 of Title II of Part Three CRR. QCCP-related transaction has the same meaning as CCP-related transaction in Article 300(2) CRR, when the CCP is a QCCP.
69		Memo item: Institutions, of which: exposures not in default, non-centrally cleared through QCCP	SFTs exposures not in default that are not centrally cleared through QCCP to Institutions as defined Article 147(2), point (b) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013
70		of which: Falling under the exposure class Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment for the purposes of the output floor	SFTs exposures not in default that are not centrally cleared through QCCP to Institutions as defined Article 147(2), point (b) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 that will fall under Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment as defined Article 112, point (n) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 for the purposes of the output floor
71		Memo item: Corporates - Other, of which: exposures not in default, non-centrally cleared through QCCP	SFTs exposures not in default that are not centrally cleared through QCCP to Corporates – Other as defined Article 147(2), point (c) (i) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013
72		of which: Falling under the exposure class Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment for the purposes of the output floor	SFTs exposures not in default that are not centrally cleared through QCCP to Corporates – Other as defined Article 147(2), point (c) (i) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 that will fall under Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment as defined Article 112, point (n) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 for the purposes of the output floor .

Row	Column	Heading	Description
73-83	D-EE	Corporates – Other, non-centrally cleared through QCPP broken down by credit rating	SFTs exposures not in default that are not centrally cleared through QCCP to Corporates – Other as defined Article 147(2), point (c) (i) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 broken down by credit rating: Row 74: SFTs for which a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is available. These should be further broken down by credit quality step in accordance with the ITS on ECAIs mapping under Article 136 of Regulation No 575/2013:[10] Row 75: Credit quality step 1 Row 76: Credit quality step 2 Row 77: Credit quality step 3 Row 78: Credit quality step 4 Row 79: Credit quality step 5 Row 80: Credit quality step 6 Row 81: SFTs for which a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is not available. These should be further broken down by credit quality: Row 82: Exposures for which the institution's estimates of the PD, calculated in accordance with Part Three, Title II, Chapter 3 of Regulation No 575/2013, are no greater than 0,5 %. Row 83: Exposures for which the institution's estimates of the PD, calculated in accordance with Part Three, Title II, Chapter 3 of Regulation No 575/2013, are greater than 0,5 %.
84-86	D-EE	Corporates – Other, non-centrally cleared through QCPP broken down by collateral type	SFTs exposures non-centrally cleared through QCCP to Corporates – Other as defined Article 147(2), point (c) (i) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 broken down by collateral type: Row: 85: SFTs collateralized by debt securities issued by central governments or central banks as per Article 197 CRR Row: 86: SFTs collateralized by EEA debt securities issued by central governments or central banks as per Article 197 CRR Where the same netting set includes multiple collateral, an institution shall calculate its exposure value based on hypothetical sub-netting sets, as follows: • Row 85: all transactions included in the netting set collateralised by debt securities issued by central governments or central banks shall be allocated to the same sub-netting set and the exposure value shall be calculated by considering only the transactions in this sub-netting set • Row 86: all transactions included in the netting set collateralised by debt securities issued by EEA central governments or central banks shall be allocated to the same sub-netting set and the exposure value shall be calculated by considering only the transactions in this sub-netting set

[10] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:L:2021:407:TOC

Row	Column	Heading	Description
87-100	D-EE	Corporates – Other, non-centrally cleared through QCPP broken down by counterparty type	SFTs exposures non-centrally cleared through QCCP to Corporates – Other as defined Article 147(2), point (c) (i) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 broken down by counterparty type: Row 88: Non-financial corporations Row 89: Other Financial Corporations (automatically calculated) Row 90: Investment firms Row 91: Investment funds (excluding Collective investment undertakings which should be reported separately in row 95) Row 92: Money Market Funds Row 93: Insurance companies Row 94: Pension funds Row 95: Collective investment undertakings as defined in Article 4(1), point (7) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 Row 96: Clearing houses Row 97: Remaining financial intermediaries Row 98: Financial auxiliaries Row 99: Captive financial institutions and money lenders Row 100: Unregulated Other financial Corporations (shadow banking) as defined by COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2023/2779 of 6 September 2023 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards specifying the criteria for the identification of shadow banking entities referred to in Article See European system of accounts ESA 2010 for more information on the definition of the above counterparty types

Row	Column	Heading	Description
52-100	DI-I, P-U, AB-AG	Exposure value (CCR2/CRD5)	Exposure value under the CRR2/CRD5 for SFTs netting sets calculated in accordance with the methods laid down in Chapters 4 and 6 of Title II of Part Three CRR2, which is the amount relevant for the calculation of risk weighted exposure amounts, i.e. having applied CRM techniques as applicable in accordance with Chapters 4 and 6 of Title II of Part Three CRR2 and considering the deduction of the incurred CVA loss in accordance with Article 273(6) CRR2. The exposure value for transactions where specific wrong way risk has been identified must be determined in accordance with Article 291 CRR2. The exposure value shall be broken down by the IRB Approach: Columns D-I: Total IRB approach exposures (automatically calculated) Columns P-U: A-IRB approach exposures (i.e. IRB approaches when own estimates of LGD and/or conversion factors are used) Columns AB-AG: F-IRB approach exposures (i.e. IRB approaches in case the supervisory estimates of LGD and conversion factors are used) The exposure value shall be further broken down by the original maturity of the SFTs: Columns E, Q, AC: original maturity overnight up to 1 week Columns G, R, AD: original maturity greater than 1 week up to 3 months Columns F, S, AE: original maturity greater than 3 months up to 6 months Columns H, T, AF: original maturity greater than 6 months up to 1 year Columns I, U, AG: original maturity greater than 1 year or open maturity (i.e. maturity is not fixed).
52-100	J-O, V-AA, AH-AM	Risk weighted exposure amount (CRR2/CRD5)	Risk weighted exposure amounts under the CRR2/CRD5 for CCR (SFTs only) as defined in Article 92(3) and (4) CRR, calculated in accordance with the methods laid down in Chapters 2 and 3 of Title II of Part Three CRR2. The SME and infrastructure supporting factors laid down in Article 501 and in Article 501a CRR2 shall be taken into account. The risk weighted exposure amount shall be broken down by the IRB Approach: Columns J-O: Total IRB approach exposures (automatically calculated) Columns V-AA: A-IRB approach exposures (i.e. IRB approaches when own estimates of LGD and/or conversion factors are used) Columns AH-AM: F-IRB approach exposures (i.e. IRB approaches in case the supervisory estimates of LGD and conversion factors are used) The risk weighted exposure amount shall be further broken down by the original maturity of the SFTs: Columns K, W, AI: original maturity overnight up to 1 week Columns L, X, AJ: original maturity greater than 1 week up to 3 months Columns M, Y, AK: original maturity greater than 3 months up to 6 months Columns N, Z, AL: original maturity greater than 6 months up to 1 year Columns O, AA, AM: original maturity greater than 1 year or open maturity (i.e. maturity is not fixed).

52-100	AN-AS, AZ-AE, BL-BQ, BX-CC	Exposure value (CCR3/CRD6)	Exposure value under the CRR3/CRD6 for SFTs netting sets calculated in accordance with the methods laid down in Chapters 4 and 6 of Title II of Part Three CRR3, which is the amount relevant for the calculation of risk weighted exposure amounts, i.e. having applied CRM techniques as applicable in accordance with Chapters 4 and 6 of Title II of Part Three CRR3 and considering the deduction of the incurred CVA loss in accordance with Article 273(6) CRR3. The exposure value shall be broken down by the IRB Approach: Columns AN-AS: Total IRB approach exposures (automatically calculated) Columns AZ-BE: A-IRB approach exposures (i.e. IRB approaches when own estimates of LGD and/or conversion factors are used) Columns BL-BQ: F-IRB approach exposures (i.e. IRB approaches in case the supervisory estimates of LGD and conversion factors are used) Columns BX-CC: Exposures which are subject to the A-IRB or F-IRB approach under current framework (CRR2), but which, under the CRR3 framework move to the SA The exposure value shall be further broken down by the original maturity of the SFTs: Columns AO, AA, BM, BY original maturity overnight up to 1 week Columns AP, AB, BN, BZ: original maturity greater than 1 week up to 3 months Columns AQ, AC, BO, CA: original maturity greater than 3 months up to 6 months Columns AR, AD, BP, CB: original maturity greater than 6 months up to 1 year Columns AS, AE, BQ, CC: original maturity greater than 1 year or open maturity (i.e. maturity is not fixed).

52-100	AT-AY, BF-BK, BR-BW, CD-CI	Risk weighted exposure amount (CRR3/CRD6)	Risk weighted exposure amounts under the CRR3/CRD6 for CCR (SFTs only) as defined in Article 92(3) and (4) CRR, calculated in accordance with the methods laid down in Chapters 2 and 3 of Title II of Part Three CRR3. The SME and infrastructure supporting factors laid down in Article 501 and in Article 501a CRR3 shall be taken into account. The risk weighted exposure amount shall be broken down by the IRB Approach: Columns AT-AY: Total IRB approach exposures (automatically calculated as the sum of columns CJ-CO and CX-DC) Columns BF-BK: A-IRB approach exposures (i.e. IRB approaches when own estimates of LGD and/or conversion factors are used) Columns BR-BW: F-IRB approach exposures (i.e. IRB approaches in case the supervisory estimates of LGD and conversion factors are used) Columns CD-CI: Exposures which are subject to the A-IRB or F-IRB approach under current framework (CRR2), but which, under the CRR3 framework move to the SA The risk weighted exposure amount shall be further broken down by the original maturity of the SFTs: Columns AU, BG, BS, CE: original maturity overnight up to 1 week Columns AV, BH, BT, CF: original maturity greater than 1 week up to 3 months Columns AW, BI, BU, CG: original maturity greater than 3 months up to 6 months Columns AX, BJ, BV, CH: original maturity greater than 6 months up to 1 year Columns AY, BK, BW, CI: original maturity greater than 1 year or open maturity (i.e. maturity is not fixed).
52-100	CJ-CO, CV-DA, DH-DM, DT-DY	Exposure value for calculating S-TREA (CCR3/CRD6)	Exposure value of CCR exposures (SFTs only) included in the calculation of the Standardised total risk exposure amount (S-TREA) calculated in accordance with Article 92(5) of CRR3. The exposure value for calculating S-TREA shall be broken down by the IRB Approach: Columns CJ-CO: Total IRB approach exposures (automatically calculated as the sum of columns ED-EI and EP-EU) Columns CV-DA A-IRB approach exposures (i.e. IRB approaches when own estimates of LGD and/or conversion factors are used) Columns DH-DM: F-IRB approach exposures (i.e. IRB approaches in case the supervisory estimates of LGD and conversion factors are used) Columns DT-DY: Exposures which are subject to the A-IRB or F-IRB approach under current framework (CRR2), but which, under the CRR3 framework move to the SA The exposure value for calculating S-TREA shall be further broken down by the original maturity of the SFTs: Columns CK, CW, DI, DU: original maturity overnight up to 1 week Columns CL, CX, DJ, DV: original maturity greater than 1 week up to 3 months Columns CM, CY, DK, DW: original maturity greater than 3 months up to 6 months Columns CN, CZ, DL, DX: original maturity greater than 6 months up to 1 year Columns CO, DA, DM, DY original maturity greater than 1 year or open maturity (i.e. maturity is not fixed).

52-100	CP-CU, DB-DG, DN-DS, DZ-EE	S-TREA (CRR3/CRD6)	Standardised total risk exposure amount (S-TREA) of CCR exposures (SFTs only) calculated in accordance with Article 92(5) of CRR3 The S-TREA shall be broken down by the IRB Approach: Columns CP-CU: Total IRB approach exposures (automatically calculated as the sum of columns EJ-EO and EV-FA) Columns DB-DG: A-IRB approach exposures (i.e. IRB approaches when own estimates of LGD and/or conversion factors are used) Columns: DN-DS: F-IRB approach exposures (i.e. IRB approaches in case the supervisory estimates of LGD and conversion factors are used) Columns DZ-EE: Exposures which are subject to the A-IRB or F-IRB approach under current framework (CRR2), but which, under the CRR3 framework move to the SA The S-TREA amount shall be further broken down by the original maturity of the SFTs: Columns CQ, DC, DO, EA: original maturity overnight up to 1 week Columns CR, DD, DP, EB: original maturity greater than 1 week up to 3 months Columns CS, DE, DQ, EC: original maturity greater than 3 months up to 6 months Columns CT, DF, DR, ED: original maturity greater than 6 months up to 1 year Columns CU, DG, DS, EE: original maturity greater than 1 year or open maturity (i.e. maturity is not fixed).

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

5.1 Introduction

32. In October 2022 the EBA published its regulatory products related to IRRBB. This package encompassed: draft Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) on the Supervisory Outlier Tests (SOT),[11] draft RTS on the standardised approach (SA)[12] and the Guidelines (GL) on IRRBB and credit spread risk in the banking book (CSRBB). Furthermore, in April 2023, the EBA published its Opinion on the RTS on SOTs, where a relaxation of the threshold for a large decline for the SOT on net interest income (NII) was proposed to reflect the changed interest rate environment since the EBA initial publication, pending further ongoing analysis and medium-term reflections on the definition itself. Finally, the EBA communicated around its scrutiny plans for IRRBB to monitor the impact on banks from further increases in policy rates, including its interaction with the management of the interest rate risk from a prudential perspective. Together with this announcement, the EBA published in January 2024 its heatmap following the scrutiny of the IRRBB standards implementation in the EU.

33. On 31 July 2023, the final ITS on IRRBB reporting has been published on the EBA website. These ITS represent a steadier state solution compared to the quantitative impact studies (QIS) data, which are also used to support the objectives set by the heatmap, ensuring no overlaps with the ITS.

34. Related to the monitoring on the implementation of the standards and aims to cover:

- GL on IRRBB and CSRBB (henceforth “EBA Guidelines”): Investigation of modelling approaches and other practical aspects of the implementation of the CSRBB provisions.
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/856: The main issues of the monitoring will be the interest rates’ hedging practices and proportionality aspects.
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/857: The focus of the analysis is related to proportionality aspects, including the materiality thresholds for the estimation of different behavioural models.
- Potential impact in the EU of the recalibrated shock scenarios published by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) in July 2024.[13]

35. 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.

[11] Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/856 with regard to the final regulatory technical standards was published in the OJ on 24 April 2024 (available here).

[12] Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/857 with regard to the final regulatory technical standards was published in the OJ on 24 April 2024 (available here).

[13] The BCBS has finalised targeted adjustments to its standard on IRRBB, regarding the recalibration of shocks in the context of the SOT (available here).

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

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

5.2 General aspects

5.2.1 Structure of the comprehensive IRRBB QIS

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

- **Panel A. IRRBB results:** This panel seeks to collect information on the EVE and NII sensitivities to take into account the work on the revision of currency shocks in the Basel Committee.[14]
- **Panel B. 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 C. Basis risk:** This panel assesses the materiality of basis risk as well as basis risk impact on NII.
- **Panel D. CSRBB:** This panel collects information to assess exposures to CSRBB and impact on NII and EVE as well as in terms of market value changes.
- **Panel E. Repricing rates for new business:** This panel collects information on betas and spread component applied in the repricing of the new business (Term Deposits, Unstable NMDs, fixed Loans and floating Loans) for the NII SOT projections.
- **Panel F. IR Hedges Practices:** This panel collects information on the type of accounting and non-accounting hedges put in place to cover for IRRBB, the type of assets/liabilities covered, and derivative hedging instruments used.
- **Panel G. Qualitative questions:** This information is key to complement and better understand the quantitative templates.

39. 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. Section 5.2.6 on sign conventions specifies the sign of the values to be reported in the (yellow) input cells.

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

5.2.2 Scope of the comprehensive IRRBB QIS

41. The comprehensive IRRBB QIS follows the same scope as the 2024 Basel III monitoring exercise – i.e., *group consolidated* reporting for the end-December 2024 reporting date.

[14] The BCBS has finalised targeted adjustments to its standard on IRRBB, regarding the recalibration of shocks in the context of the SOT (available here).

5.2.3 Scope of instruments

42. 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 EBA Guidelines:

   - 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[15] (net of provisions) as interest rate 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.

5.2.4 Reporting currencies

43. All the Panels are reported only 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 Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/856. All the data should be reported converted into EUR at the ECB spot exchange rate as of 31 December 2024.

5.2.5 Interest rate curves

44. Banks should use spot interest rates with reference data as of 31 December 2024 sourced from their internal systems. For discounting, as specified in Article 3(9) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/856, 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.

5.2.6 Sign convention and formats

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

46. For Panel A, all figures shall be expressed in monetary units and shall be referred to total balance sheet EVE/NII sensitivities, which can be positive or negative values.

47. For Panel B, figures in column D (Exposure Amount) and in column E (Modelled in IMS/SA as Core) shall be expressed in monetary units and shall be positive. Figures in column F (Number of depositors) shall be positive.

48. For Panel C, figures on notional amount – for columns G and H, are expressed in monetary units and are expected to be positive, irrespective if the row is referred to an asset or to a liability. Figures on

[15] 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 regarding IRRBB).

Delta NII (columns K, L, N and O) referred to specific assets or liabilities shall be reported as positive if the interest income/cost of that asset or liability increases under a concrete Basis scenario and shall be reported as negative if the interest income/cost of that asset or liability decreases under a concrete Basis scenario. For example, if under a Basis widening scenario:

- There is an increase in the interest income of an asset, the delta NII of the asset (columns K and L) shall be expressed with positive sign.
- There is an increase in the interest cost of a liability, the delta NII of the liability (columns K and L) shall be expressed also with a positive sign (the final negative impact on the aggregated delta NII - net asset and liabilities - shall be taken into account when processing the delta NII impact from liabilities subtracted from the delta NII impact on the assets).

  It is expected that the figures of Delta NII reported under widening basis scenarios (columns K and L) being positive across all the rows, irrespectively being referred to an asset or to a liability, or zero in case of not having notional IR exposures subject to the basis risk for a given reference rate.

  It is expected that the figures of Delta NII reported under tightening basis scenarios (columns N and O) being negative across all the rows, irrespectively being referred to an asset or to a liability, or zero in case of not having notional IR exposures subject to the basis risk for a given reference rate.

49. For Panel D1, figures are expressed in monetary units and are expected to be positive, irrespective if the row is referred to an asset or to a liability – for columns G to Q.

50. For Panel D2, average spreads in column G are expressed in bps – formatting is providing below. Figures in columns I to K and M to O shall be expressed in monetary units and shall be referred to item in the assets or liabilities side in respect of its EVE, NII or MV sensitivity. For the widening credit spread scenarios the EVE and MV sensitivities (columns I and K) are expected to be negative along all the rows (irrespective if the row is referred to an asset or to a liability) while the impact on the NII metric (column J) is expected to be positive. For the tightening credit spread scenarios the EVE and MV sensitivities (columns M and O) are expected to be positive along all the rows (irrespective if the row is referred to an asset or to a liability) while the impact on the NII metric (column N) is expected to be positive.

51. For Panel E1: Data on spreads applied in the repricing of the new business (columns E to G) can have positive or negative values and need to be reported in bps.

52. 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 related to percentages will be expressed in % with 2 decimals (e.g., 57.83% will be reported as “57.83%”).

5.3 Panel A: IRRBB results

53. Panel A collects information of IRRBB measures, considering balance sheet IR exposures and interest rate structure as of the 31st of December 2024. 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. Values shall be reported considering the assumptions for SOT on EVE and SOT on NII in Article 3 and Article 4 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/856:

Column	Heading	Description
0010-0120	ΔEVE	Report the amount of ΔEVE for the currency listed in each row (0010 to 0270), and the total, considering the current and proposed frameworks for each recalibrated currency shocks in columns (0170 to 0220).
0130-0160	ΔNII	Report the amount of ΔNII for the currency listed in each row (0010 to 0270), and the total, considering the current and proposed frameworks for each recalibrated currency shocks in columns (0170 to 0220).
0170-0190	Interest rate shock parameters (bps) / Current interest rate shocks	The current currency shocks of EEA countries not included in this Panel shall be reported.
0200-0220	Interest rate shock parameters (bps) / Proposed interest rate shocks	Recalibrated currency shocks of EEA countries following the calculations described in paragraphs 98.56 to 98.63 of SRP98 – Application guidance on interest rate risk in the banking book (see SRP98 - Application guidance on interest rate risk in the banking book (bis.org)), shall be reported for those currencies (0280 to 0310) not included in this Panel.

Row	Heading	Description
0280-0310	Currency	The name of the EEA currency not included in this Panel, but used for the purpose of the SOT, shall be reported.

5.4 Panel B: Stratification of retail NMD accounts

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

55. Panel B 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
0010	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 December 2024.
0020	Modelled in IMS/SA as Core	Amount of the relevant category of retail NMDs modelled as stable NMDs and unlikely to reprice even under significant changes in the interest rate environment as set out in Article 1(1)(13) of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/857.
0030	Number of depositors	Number of depositors holding each of the relevant category of retail NMDs.

Row	Heading	Description
0040	Individual depositor amount < EUR 30,000.00	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 30,000.00.
0050	EUR 30,000.00 ≤ Individual depositor amount < EUR 50,000.00	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 larger than or equal to EUR 30,000.00 and smaller than EUR 50,000.00.

Row	Heading	Description
0060	EUR 50,000.00 ≤ Individual depositor amount < EUR 100,000.00	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 larger than or equal to EUR 50,000.00 and smaller than EUR 100,000.00.
0070	Individual depositor amount ≥ EUR 100,000.00	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 larger than or equal to EUR 100,000.00.
0100, 0150	Individual depositor amount < EUR 100,000.00	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 100,000.00.
0110, 0160	EUR 100,000.00 ≤ Individual depositor amount < EUR 200,000.00	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 200,000.00 and larger than or equal to EUR 100,000.00.
0120, 0170	EUR 200,000.00 ≤ Individual depositor amount < EUR 300,000.00	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 300,000.00 and larger than or equal to EUR 200,000.00.
0130, 0180	Individual depositor amount ≥ EUR 300,000.00	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 larger than or equal to EUR 300,000.00.

56. 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.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Example:</th></tr>
<tr><td>Depositor A (natural person)</td><td>Transactional account 1 balance: EUR 10,000.00</td><td rowspan="2">EUR 20,000.00 = 10,000.00 (individual account) + 10,000.00 (50% joint account) to be reported under row 0040.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Depositor A and Depositor B (natural person)</td><td>Joint transactional account balance: EUR 20,000.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Depositor B (natural person)</td><td>Transactional account 1 balance: EUR 12,000.00</td><td rowspan="2">EUR 32,000.00 = 22,000.00 (individual accounts) + 10,000.00 (50% joint account) to be reported under row 0050.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Depositor B (natural person)</td><td>Transactional account 2 balance: EUR 10,000.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Depositor C (natural person)</td><td>Transactional account 1 balance: EUR 25,000.00</td><td>EUR 25,000.00 to be reported under row 0040.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Depositor C (natural person)</td><td>Term deposit: EUR 20,000.00</td><td>Term deposits shall not be reported in this panel.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Depositor D (SME)</td><td>Transactional account 1 balance: EUR 70,000.00</td><td>EUR 70,000.00 to be reported under row 0100.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>EUR 167,000.00</td><td>EUR 147,000.00 (to be reported in this panel)</td></tr>
</table>

5.5 Panel C: Basis Risk

57. 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 tenors 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 tenor basis risk. The purpose of this panel is to monitor the materiality threshold for basis risk included in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/857, article 23(1), and to benchmark the institutions own measures of the risk.

58. In Panel C, under Columns 0010 and 0020, 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.

59. 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.

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

61. The notional value of floating rate instruments should be reported into Column 0010. 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 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.

62. 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 0020.

63. Modelled behaviour considered to behave as a short-term rate, used for example for NII projection, should not be considered for Panel C. 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 C.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
0010 – 0060	0010 – 0090	Notional 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.
0070 – 0120	0010 – 0090	Notional 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
0010 – 0120	0010	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.
0010 – 0120	0020	Notional: Other	The notional value of any fixed rate instrument with a maturity below 1 year, allocated on a reference rate

Row	Column	Heading	Description
			in column F according to its original maturity (e.g., an interbank asset deposit with a maturity in the next 6 months with an original maturity of 1 year will be allocated in column 0020 under row 0040).

64. Column 0030 should include the baseline basis of the reference rate, compared to the overnight reference, measured in basis points.

65. 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.

66. Columns 0040-0090 collects information on the scenarios used by the institution to measure basis risk, including the size of the basis shocks and the impact on NII.

67. In column 0040, the basis baseline in column 0030, should be shocked in accordance with the widening basis scenario used by the internal risk measurements of the institution. The size of the widening basis shock should be apparent, by comparing columns 0030 and 0040 (it must be clarified that the size of the widening basis shock scenario is not by defeat of a figure of 1 bps basis shock, but the size of the widening basis shock used by the bank internal risk management) and according to that there is the expectation that the basis reported in column 0040 (widening basis scenario) being larger than the basis reported in column 0030 (baseline basis scenario) and that the difference between columns 0040 and 0030 being larger than 1 bps.

68. The resulting change in NII should be reported in columns 0050 and 0060. For floating rate instruments the change in NII (reported in column 0050) will also consider 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.

69. In column 0070, the basis baseline in column 0030, should be shocked in accordance with the tightening basis scenario used internal risk measurements of the institution. The size of the tightening shock should be apparent, by comparing column 0030 and 0070 with the expectation than the basis reported in column 0070 (tightening basis scenario) being smaller than the basis reported in column 0030 (baseline basis scenario) and that the absolute difference between columns 0070 and 0030 being larger than 1 bps.

70. The resulting change in NII should be reported in columns 0080 and 0090. For floating rate instruments the change in NII (reported in column 0080) will also consider 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
0010 – 0120	0030	Basis Baseline: Basis (bps)	The basis of each reference rate over the overnight reference, measured in basis points (bps) at the reference date.
0010 – 0120	0040	Basis widening scenario: Basis (bps)	The basis baseline in column 0030, increased in accordance with the widening basis scenario used in the internal risk measuring system of the reporting institution.
0010 – 0120	0050	Basis widening scenario: Delta NII: Floating	The change in NII from floating rate instruments, in the scenario with the widened basis in column 0040, compared to the NII computed with the basis in the baseline scenario of column 0030. It is expected that the figures of Delta NII reported in this column being positive across all the rows, irrespectively being referred to an asset or to a liability, or zero in case of not having notional floating IR exposures subject to the basis risk for a given reference rate.
0010 – 0120	0060	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 0040, compared to the NII computed with the basis in the baseline scenario of column 0030. It is expected that the figures of Delta NII reported in this column being positive across all the rows, irrespectively being referred to an asset or to a liability, or zero in case of not having notional fixed IR exposures subject to the basis risk for a given reference rate.
0010 – 0120	0070	Basis tightening scenario: Basis (bps)	The basis baseline in column 0030, decreased in accordance with the tightening basis scenario used in the internal risk measuring system of the reporting institution.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
0010 – 0120	0080	Basis tightening scenario: Delta NII: Floating	The change in NII from floating rate instruments, in the scenario with the tightened basis in column 0070, compared to the NII computed with the basis in the baseline scenario of column 0030. It is expected that the figures of Delta NII reported in this column being negative across all the rows, irrespectively being referred to an asset or to a liability, or zero in case of not having notional floating IR exposures subject to the basis risk for a given reference rate.
0010 – 0120	0090	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 0070, compared to the NII computed with the basis in the baseline scenario of column 0030. It is expected that the figures of Delta NII reported in this column being negative across all the rows, irrespectively being referred to an asset or to a liability, or zero in case of not having notional fixed IR exposures subject to the basis risk for a given reference rate.

5.6 Panel D: Credit spread risk in the banking book (CSRBB)

71. Panels D1 and D2 aim at collecting data to support the ongoing work engaged by the EBA to fulfil its mandate on the 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. The breakdown of Assets and Liabilities mirrors that of the ITS on IRRBB reporting.

72. Panels D1 and D2 shall be populated based on institutions' internal methods. In the case of institutions not having a specific CSRBB exposure, the dedicated cell in Panel D1 or Panel D2 shall be populated with a zero. In contrast, in the case of institutions not having performed the assessment of their CSRBB exposures, the dedicated cell in Panel D1 or Panel D2 shall be left blank.

73. 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. Non-performing exposures should be excluded from the data reported under both panels.

74. For panel D1, 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).

75. 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
0010, 0070	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 for column 0010 are "only for EVE", "only for NII", "Only for MVC", "All metrics (EVE, NII and MVC)". Option for column 0070 are "only for EVE", "only for NII", "All metrics (EVE and NII)".
0020-0060	Fair Value	Instruments subject to fair value accounting under the current applicable accounting standard of the institution shall be reported in this section.
0080-0110	Amortized Cost	Instruments subject to amortised cost accounting under the current applicable accounting standard of the institution shall be reported in this section.

Column	Heading	Description
0020, 0080	Notional Amount	The principal amount of instruments accounted at fair value or amortized cost must be reported in this row. In the case of derivatives the outstanding principal amount of the asset (receiver) leg shall be reported (i.e., no netted amounts of receiver/payer legs). Columns 0020 and 0080 of Panel D.1 concerning the notional amounts of the balance sheets at FV or at AC should be filled (a zero should be reported only if there is no exposure in a given balance sheet item in the banking book).
0030, 0090	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. If the bank has not conducted the assessment on the amount the amount of the balance with mark-to-market valuation for a row with a positive notional amount, the dedicated cells for columns 0030 or 0090 would be left empty.
0040	Of which: subject to CSRBB in IMS (MVC)	Subtotal of "Notional Amount". The notional amount of items that would lead to a change of Market value changes if credit spreads changed. If the bank has not conducted the assessment on notional subject to CSRBB impacts in IMS for MVC for a row with a positive notional amount, the dedicated cell for this column 0040 would be left empty.
0050, 0100	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. If the bank has not conducted the assessment on notional amount subject to CSRBB in IMS for NII for a row with a positive notional amount, the dedicated cells for these columns would be left empty.

Column	Heading	Description
0060, 0110	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. If the bank has not conducted the assessment on notional amount subject to CSRBB in IMS for EVE for a row with a positive notional amount, the dedicated cells for these columns 0060, 0110 would be left empty.

Row	Heading	Description
0010, 0240	Central bank	Assets vis a vis central banks, including cash balances and demand de-posits, as defined in paragraph 42(a) of Part 1 of Annex V of the ITS on supervisory reporting regarding IRRBB.
0020, 0250	Interbank	All assets whose counterparty is a credit institution as defined in paragraph 42(c) of Part 1 of Annex V of the ITS on supervisory reporting regarding IRRBB, excluding securities and derivative exposures.
0030, 0260	Loans and advances	Debt instruments held by institutions that are not securities, as defined in paragraph 32 of Part 1 of Annex V of the ITS on supervisory reporting regarding IRRBB. This row shall not include exposures included in rows 0010, 0240 and 0020, 0250.
0040, 0270	Debt securities	Debt instruments held by the institution issued as securities that are not loans, as defined in paragraph 31 of Part 1 of Annex V of the ITS on supervisory reporting regarding IRRBB, including covered bonds and securitisation exposures.
0050, 0280	Of which: sovereigns (general governments)	The subtotal of “debt securities” issued by sovereign counterparties
0060, 0290	Of which: financials	The subtotal of “debt securities” issued by financial counterparties.
0070, 0300	Of which: corporates	The subtotal of “debt securities” issued by corporate counterparties.

Row	Heading	Description
0080, 0310	Derivatives hedging assets	Derivatives in accordance with point (29) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Institutions shall report derivatives held under hedge accounting regime, under the applicable accounting framework, being the hedged item an interest rate sensitive asset.
0090, 0320	Of which: underlying subject to CSRBB	The subtotal of derivative transactions held under hedge accounting regime whose underlying is subject to CSRBB, according to the institution's internal assessment.
0100, 0330	Other	Other on-balance interest rate-sensitive assets that do not fall under the rows above shall be reported in this row.
0110, 0340	Off-balance sheet assets: contingent assets	Off-balance sheet assets listed in Annex I to CRR which are sensitive to the interest rate, and which are in the scope of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/856. Fixed rate loan commitments with prospective borrowers shall be also included in this section. Loan commitment shall be reported as a combination of a short and a long position. It is the case of a fixed rate loan commitment the bank has a long position in the loan at the inception of the commitment and a short position when the loan is supposed to be drawn. Long positions shall be reported as assets while short position shall be reported as liabilities. Only the contingent instruments qualifying as assets shall be re-ported in this row.
0130, 0360	Central bank	Liabilities vis a vis central banks, including cash balances and demand deposits, as defined in paragraph 42(a) of Part 1 of Annex V of the ITS on supervisory reporting regarding IRRBB.
0140, 0370	Interbank	All liabilities whose counterparty is a credit institution as defined in paragraph 42(c) of Part 1 of Annex V of the ITS on supervisory reporting regarding IRRBB excluding securities and derivative exposures.
0150, 0380	NMDs	Liabilities without a maturity date, in which the depositor is free to withdraw the deposit at any point in time as defined in Article 1(8) of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/857.

Row	Heading	Description
0160, 0390	Term deposits	Non-transferable deposits which the depositor is not allowed to withdraw before an agreed maturity or that can be early withdrawn provided that the depositor is charged with early withdrawal (prepayment) costs and fees. This item shall include 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 shall not be considered to be relevant for classification purposes.
0170, 0400	Debt securities issued	Debt instruments issued as securities by the institution that are not deposits, as defined in Part 1 Article 37 of Annex V of the ITS on supervisory reporting regarding IRRBB.
0180, 0410	Derivatives hedging liabilities	Derivatives in accordance with Article 2(1), point (29) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Institutions shall report derivatives held under hedge accounting regime, under the applicable accounting framework, being the hedged item an interest rate sensitive liability.
0190, 0420	Of which: underlying subject to CSRBB	The subtotal of derivative transactions held under hedge accounting regime whose underlying is subject to CSRBB, according to the institution's internal assessment.
0200, 0430	Other	Other on-balance interest rate sensitive-liabilities that were not classified in the rows above shall be reported in this row.

Row	Heading	Description
0210, 0440	Off-balance sheet liabilities: Contingent liabilities	Off-balance sheet items shall include products such as interest rate sensitive loan commitments. Contingent liabilities shall be seen as a combination of a short and a long position. Specifically, in case the bank has a credit line with other institutions, the bank will have a long position when the loan is supposed to be drawn and a short position at the opening date of the credit line. Long positions shall be reported as assets while short positions shall be reported as a liability. Only the contingent instruments qualifying as liabilities shall be reported in this row.

76. Panel D2 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
0020-0050	Widening Spread Scenario	Report values as per the IMS's main widening spread scenario of 31 December 2024.
0060-0090	Tightening Spread Scenario	Report values as per the IMS's main tightening spread scenario of 31 December 2024.
0010, 0020, 0060	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 December 2024 – Column 0010; widening spread scenario – Column 0020; and, tightening spread scenario – Column 0060. 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% at 1 year) + 50€ (2% at 10 years) = 100€ (1.5%).
0030, 0070	Delta EVE	Report the effect of the spread scenario on EVE. If no estimates of CSRBB estimates impact on EVE metric are available for a row with a notional amount subject to CSRBB for EVE, the dedicated cells for these columns would be left empty.

Column	Heading	Description
0040, 0080	Delta NII	Report the effect of the spread scenario on NII. If no estimates of CSRBB estimates impact on NII metric are available for a row with a notional amount subject to CSRBB for NII, the dedicated cells for these columns would be left empty.
0050, 0090	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). If no estimates of CSRBB estimates impact on MV metric are available for a row with a notional amount subject to CSRBB for MV, the dedicated cells for these columns would be left empty.

5.7 Panel E: Repricing rates for new business

77. Panels E collects information on the spread component applied in the repricing of the new business (Term Deposits, Unstable NMDs, fixed Loans and floating Loans) for the NII SOT projections as of 31st of December 2024. It will mainly target to assess the pricing applied on main rates applied in the new business products for the NII SOT metric and evaluate if different spreads are considered across different interest rates scenarios.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
0010-0030	0010-0030	Spread applied in the repricing of the New Business (Term Deposits, Unstable NMDs, fixed Loans and floating Loans) for the NII SOT projections (bps)	Report the spread (in basis points) as the difference between the repricing rates applied for new term deposits versus the risk-free rate 1-year tenor as reference rate for each of the IR scenarios (e.g. if the new term deposit is remunerated at 1% in the Baseline IR scenario after its repricing and the 1-year Baseline market rate is 4%, the spread would be -300 bps).
0040-0070	0010-0030	Spread applied in the repricing of the New Business (Term Deposits, Unstable NMDs, fixed Loans and floating Loans) for the NII SOT projections (bps)	Report the spread (in basis points) as the difference between the repricing rates applied for unstable NMDs versus the risk-free rate 1-year tenor as reference rate for each of the IR scenarios (e.g. if the unstable NMDs are remunerated at 1% in the Baseline IR scenario after its repricing and the 1 Year Baseline market rate is 4%, the spread would be -300 bps).[16]

[16] A congruence is expected between the spread applied in the repricing of the unstable NMD balances and that applied for the term deposits of the similar segment (retail NMDs vs retail term deposits), as it is understood that the unstable NMD balances are not able to be maintained under the same remuneration of NMDs and these balances would be expected to be refunded at the rates applied for alternative higher yielding deposits.

Row	Column	Heading	Description
0080-0100	0010-0030	Spread applied in the repricing of the New Business (Term Deposits, Unstable NMDs, fixed Loans and floating Loans) for the NII SOT projections (bps)	Report the spread (in basis points) as the difference between the repricing rates applied for new fixed rate loans versus the risk free rate for the underlying term of new fixed rate loans implied in the yield curve for the baseline interest rate scenario at the time of replacement of fixed rate loans (e.g. if the new fixed rate loans are remunerated at 5% in the Baseline IR scenario after its repricing and the risk free rate for the underlying term of new fixed loans implied in the yield curve for the baseline interest rate scenario at the time of replacement of fixed rate loans is 4%, the spread would be +100 bps).
0110-0130	0010-0030	Spread applied in the repricing of the New Business (Term Deposits, Unstable NMDs, fixed Loans and floating Loans) for the NII SOT projections (bps)	Report the spread (in basis points) as the difference between the repricing rates applied for new floating rate loans versus the risk-free rate 1-year tenor as reference rate for each of the IR scenarios (e.g. if the new floating rate loans are remunerated at 5% in the Baseline IR scenario after its repricing and the 1-year Baseline market rate is 4%, the spread would be +100 bps).

Row	Heading	Description
0010-0030	Term Deposits	Non-transferable deposits which the depositor is not allowed to withdraw before an agreed maturity or that can be early withdrawn provided that the depositor is charged with early withdrawal (prepayment) costs and fees. This item shall include 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 might be redeemable on demand subject to certain penalties, these features shall not be considered to be relevant for classification purposes.

Row	Heading	Description
0040-0070	NMDs	Liabilities without a maturity date, in which the depositor is free to withdraw the deposit at any point in time as defined in Article 1(8) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/857.
0080-0100	Fixed Loans	Debt instruments held by institutions that are not securities, as defined in paragraph 32 of Part 1 of Annex V of ITS on supervisory reporting (FINREP) and without including interbank and Central Bank exposures. Fixed rate loans are loans whose cash flows of interest payments are fixed from the 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.
0110-0130	Floating Loans	Debt instruments held by institutions that are not securities, as defined in paragraph 32 of Part 1 of Annex V of ITS on supervisory reporting (FINREP) and without including interbank and Central Bank exposures. Floating rate loans are loans whose cash flows of interest payments are not fixed from the 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 at the discretion of the institution or a government agency.
0010, 0080, 0110	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.
0010	Retail Term deposits	Term deposits from retail customers.

Row	Heading	Description
0020	Wholesale non-financial Term Deposits	Wholesale deposits as defined in Article 1(12) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/857 which are deposits other than NMDs from general governments and NFCs as defined in paragraph 42, points (b) and (e) of Part 1 of Annex V of ITS on supervisory reporting (FINREP). This row will not include exposures to retail counterparties.
0030	Wholesale financial Term Deposits	Wholesale deposits as defined in Article 1(12) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/857 which are deposits other than NMDs from counterparties according to paragraph 42(d), of Part 1 of Annex V of ITS on supervisory report (FINREP).
0040	Retail transactional NMDs	Retail non-maturity deposits held in a transactional account as defined in Article 1(10) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/857. Retail transactional NMDs shall 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.
0050	Retail non-transactional NMDs	Retail non-maturity deposits held in a non-transactional account as defined in Article 1 (11) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/857. Other retail deposits which are not considered "Non-Maturity Deposits: Retail Transactions" shall be considered as held in a non-transactional account. In particular, retail non-transactional deposits shall include retail accounts (including regulated ones) whose remuneration component is relevant in the client's decision to hold money in the account.
0060	Wholesale non-financial NMDs	Wholesale non-financial NMDs include accounts from corporate and other wholesale non-financial clients, excluding interbank accounts or other fully price-sensitive ones (there would be wholesale deposits as defined in Article 1 (12) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/857 which are NMDs from general governments and non-financial corporations (NFCs) as defined in paragraph 42, points (b) and (e) of Part 1 of Annex V of the ITS on supervisory reporting regarding IRRBB).

Row	Heading	Description
0070	Wholesale financial NMDs	Wholesale financial NMDs include accounts from wholesale financial clients, excluding interbank and central bank exposures (there would be Wholesale deposits as defined in Article 1, point 1 (13) of the EBA RTS on SA which are NMDs from counterparties according to paragraph 42(d), of Part 1 of Annex V of ITS on supervisory reporting (FINREP).
0080, 0110	Retail Loans	Loans and advances to retail counterparties as defined for rows 0080 and 0110 above.
0090, 0120	Wholesale non-financial Loans	Loans and advances to general governments and non-financial corporations in accordance to points (b) and (e) of paragraph 42 of Part 1 of Annex V of ITS on supervisory report (FINREP).
0100, 0130	Wholesale financial Loans	Loans and advances to other financial corporations in accordance with point (d) of paragraph 42 of Part 1, Annex V of ITS on supervisory report (FINREP).

5.8 Panel F: Interest rates hedging practices

78. Panels F1 - Hedged items on Interest rate risk - in % of carrying amount.

Column	Heading	Description
0010	Carrying amount	Book value of exposures in the financial statements.
0020	Accounting Micro FV hedges	Hedged items on interest rate risk, accounted micro fair value hedges.
0030	Accounting Micro CF hedges	Hedged items on interest rate risk, accounted micro cash flow hedges.
0040	Accounting Macro Ptf FV hedges on IR risk	Hedged items on interest rate risk, accounted macro portfolio fair value hedges.
0050	Accounting Macro CF hedges on IR risk	Hedged items on interest rate risk, accounted macro cash flows hedges.
0060	Economic hedges (only derivatives)	Derivatives on interest rate risk.
0070	Comments	Any other comment on the reported data.

Row	Heading	Description
0020	Debt securities	Debt instruments held by the institution issued as securities that are not loans, as defined in paragraph 31 of Part 1 of Annex V of the ITS on supervisory reporting regarding IRRBB, including covered bonds and securitisation exposures.
0030	of which: fixed rate	Fixed rate debt securities.
0040	of which: floating rate	Debt securities other than fixed rate.
0050	Loans and advances	Debt instruments held by institutions that are not securities, as defined in paragraph 32 of Part 1 of Annex V of the ITS on supervisory reporting regarding IRRBB..
0060	of which: fixed rate	Fixed rate loans.
0070	of which: floating rate	Loans other than fixed rate.

Row	Heading	Description
0090	Debt securities issued	Debt instruments issued as securities by the institution that are not deposits, as defined in Part 1 Article 37 of Annex V of the ITS on supervisory reporting regarding IRRBB, excluding securities and derivative exposures.
0100	of which: fixed rate	Fixed rates debt securities issued.
0110	of which: floating rate	Debt securities issued other than fixed rate.
0120	Deposits	Liability which results from funds left in an account, including non-maturity deposits, fixed-term deposits and savings deposits.
0130	of which: NMDs	Non-maturity deposits.
0140	of which: Term deposits	Fixed-term deposits.
0150	Equity	Capital instruments issued by the institution that qualify as Common Equity Tier 1, Additional Tier 1 or Tier 2 instruments.

79. Panels F2 - Derivative hedging instruments - Notional amount.

Column	Heading	Description
0010	IR swaps	Derivative contract in which one stream of future interest payments is exchanged for another, based on a specified principal amount.
0020	Forward rate agreements	Derivative contract that determines the rate of interest to be paid on an agreed-upon date in the future, on a specified principal amount.
0030	IR swaptions	Derivative forward contract to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified principal amount.
0040	Other types of tools (indicate which ones)	Other types of derivative hedging instruments.
0050	Comments	Any other comment on the reported data, including the types of derivative hedging instruments reported in column 0040.

Row	Heading	Description
0160	Derivative - hedging instruments	Total value agreed-upon the contracts of derivative hedging instruments.
0170	of which: related to debt securities	Value agreed-upon derivative hedging instruments related to debt securities. Debt securities are instruments held by the institution issued as securities that are not loans, as defined in paragraph 31 of Part 1 of Annex V of the ITS on supervisory reporting regarding IRRBB, including covered bonds and securitisation exposures.
0180	of which: related to loans and advances	Value agreed-upon derivative hedging instruments related to loan and advances. Loan and advances are debt instruments held by institutions that are not securities, as defined in paragraph 32 of Part 1 of Annex V of the ITS on supervisory reporting regarding IRRBB..
0190	of which: related to deposits	Value agreed-upon derivative hedging instruments related to deposits. Deposits are credit balance which results from funds left in an account, including non-maturity deposits, fixed-term deposits and savings deposits.
0200	of which: related to debt securities issued	Value agreed-upon derivative hedging instruments related to securities issued. Debt securities are instruments issued as securities by the institution that are not deposits, as defined in Part 1 Article 37 of Annex V of the ITS on supervisory reporting regarding IRRBB, excluding securities and derivative exposures.

5.9 IRRBB – Specific Glossary

Glossary A-Z	Definition / description of concept
Prepayment risk	Fixed rate loans 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 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 asset and liability hedges 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.
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(15) of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/857. Non-core deposits, , according to Article 1(16) of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/857, 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 interest incomes and charges within a given time horizon resulting from interest rate movements, in case of IRRBB; or from credit spread changes, in case of CSRBB.
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 as defined in article 3 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/856.
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, real estate, intangible assets and 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, real estate, intangible assets and 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.
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.
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.