



## 2025 EU-wide Stress Test: Guide for data exploitation

The main results of the 2025 EU-wide Stress Test are made publicly available on the EBA's webpage through various CSV files and accompanied by metadata and data dictionaries to facilitate user analysis. In addition, the EBA has made available a range of practical tools, based on PowerBI, to facilitate the use of the stress test data.

This guide explains the structure and usage of the data, including examples of how to import and analyze the datasets using common tools like Excel. The complete stress test dataset in CSV format can be imported in any analytical software for analysis purposes. The stress test dataset is stored in 3 different CSV files and includes all the bank-by-bank data contained in transparency templates. Each CSV file contains a specific stress test data category that reflects the content of one or more transparency templates as shown in the table below:

CSV name	Stress Test category	Transparency template
TRA_CRE_STA.csv	Credit Risk – Standardised	TRA_CR_STA
	approach	TRA_CR_SEC
TRA_CRE_IRB.csv	Credit Risk – IRB approach	TRA_CR_IRB
TRA_OTH.csv	Summary results, Capital, Risk	TRA_SUM
	exposure amount, P&L	TRA_CAP
		TRA_CAPMEAS
		TRA_P&L
		TRA_REA

To use the data in the CSV files, users will find the data dictionary table and the metadata tables that are needed for understanding the database structure of each file (the databases have a different structure) as well as for setting up the queries to extract the data.

An example will be useful to understand how to use and query the EBA Stress test database (bear in mind that <u>the figures below show fake data</u>). In the example below, the files have been converted into excel files in order to use standard analytical tools embedded in excel.

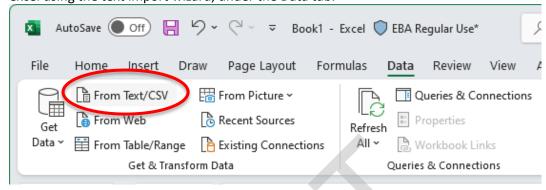
Please notice that the CSVs have been developed using English (UK) settings, therefore User's System and MS Excel language settings in English (UK) are required for a correct formatting of the data, with specific reference to the setting of the decimal separator.



## Capital: CET 1 Ratio – fully loaded for each bank by scenario using a pivot table

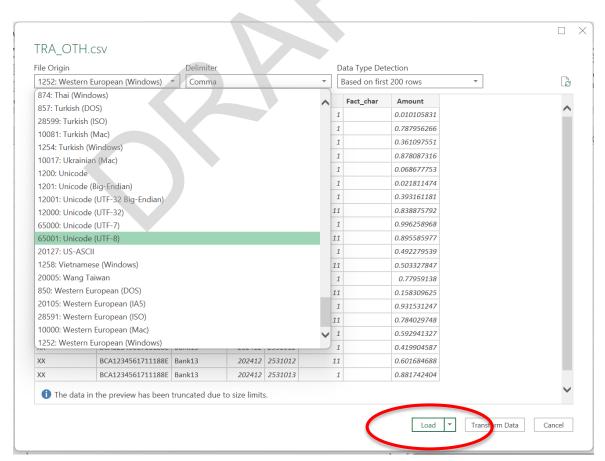
Please note that randomly generated numbers have been used in this example.

1. Once the CSV file containing data on Capital is downloaded (TRA\_OTH.csv), we import it in excel using the text import wizard, under the Data tab:



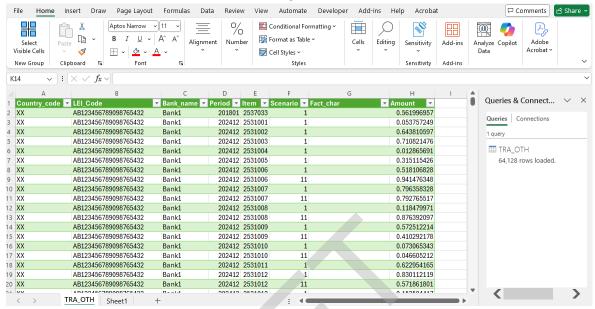
## 2. Load the data:

Please note the File origin needs to be set to 65001:Unicode (UTF-8) to allows a correct visualization of the data





3. The database structure turns to be the following:



- 4. The database structure is explained in a metadata file in which you one can find a description of all the values that each column can assume. For *Capital*, the database has 8 columns:
  - Country\_code: ISO code of the country of the Bank
  - LEI code: bank identifier
  - Bank\_Name: name of the bank
  - Period: time period in the format YYYYMM
  - Item: code of each variable
  - Scenario: code of the scenario
  - Fact\_char: value reported for the string variable
  - Amount: value reported for the numeric variable

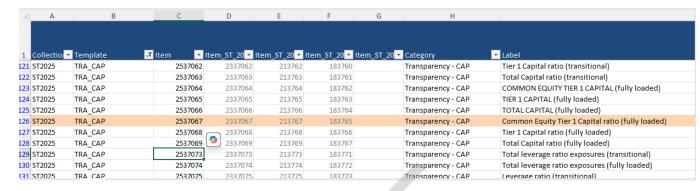
Users can find decoding information either in the metadata file (Metadata\_TR.xlsx), for the dimensions, and/or in the data dictionary file (Data dictionary.xlsx), for the items.

For instance, in the sheet "Scenario" of the Metadata file, one can see that the dimension Scenario can only assume values equal to 0, 1, 11, 2 or 3 and find the corresponding explanation in it.

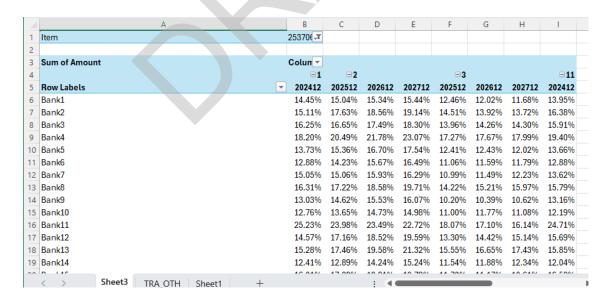
Scenario	Label	
0	No breakdown by scenario	
1	Actual figures	
2	Baseline scenario	
3	Adverse scenario	
11	Restated	



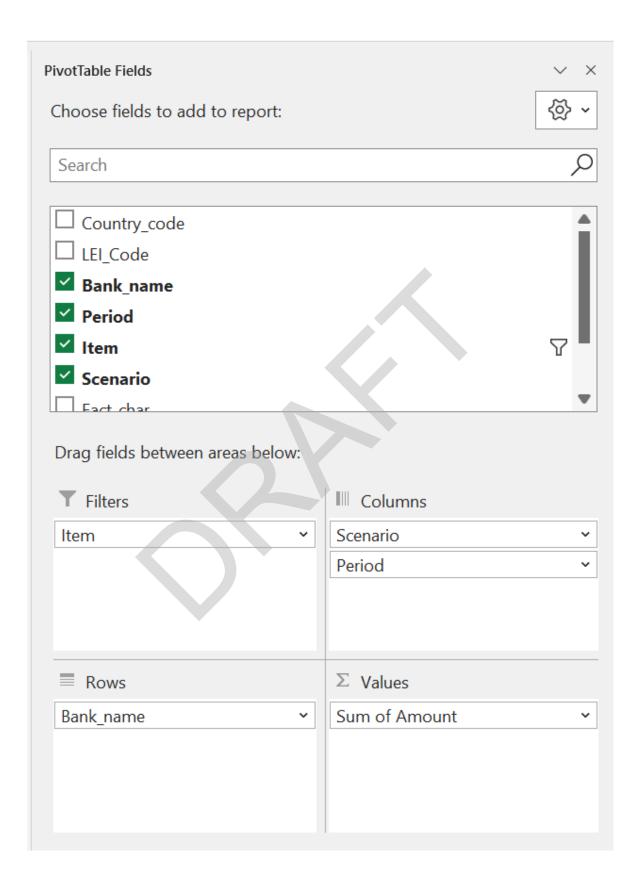
5. For identifying the item code associated with the financial concept "CET1 Ratio – fully loaded", users can look for the name of the item in the column Label of the Data dictionary file and they will find that the item code is 2537067.



- 6. Now we click on "Pivot table" under the Insert tab, select the entire dataset (or a subsample if you already filtered the data you need) as the pivot table range. We set up the pivot table structure, dragging in the box Row Label the variable Bank\_name while in the columns we want the Period and the Scenario. We drag in the box Values the variable Amount where the variables' values are stored and we aggregate them by sum. Finally, via the Design tab, we switch off the Subtotals and Grand Totals for both columns and rows.
- 7. Final results, after applying the desired cells format, turns to be the following:









Tour Europlaza, 20 avenue André Prothin CS 30154 92927 Paris La Défense CEDEX, FRANCE Tel. +33 1 86 52 70 00

E-mail: info@eba.europa.eu

https://eba.europa.eu