European Banking Authority

2027 EU-WIDE STRESS TEST

TEMPLATE GUIDANCE

9TH NOVEMBER 2026

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1. Introduction and general remarks

1.1 Objective of this guidance

1. The purpose of this document is to provide technical guidance, together with the Methodological Note, to the participating banks for populating the set of templates for the 2027 EU-wide stress test. This document will not provide any definitions or requirements that go beyond the ones given in the Methodological Note. If there are cases where the guidance contradicts the requirements from the Methodological Note, the latter prevails.

2. Each of the Methodological Note's chapters has a subchapter on the scope of application, on the definitions used in the chapter and on reporting requirements. Most of the information needed for the population of the templates is included in the Methodological Note - in particular in the sub sections on the scope of application, on the definitions used in the chapter and on reporting requirements. Their content will thus not be restated in this guidance. This document should therefore be read in conjunction with the Methodological Note.

3. Any abbreviations used in this document are defined in the Methodological Note.

4. The first section of this document covers general topics such as template types, data input and formats and supervisory reporting standards applied. The remainder of this document is structured following the order of the templates according to the file '2027 EU-wide Stress Test - Templates'.

5. Each template is covered in a separate section containing a summary of the purpose and data of the template, followed by a description of its structure, i.e. what information is contained in rows and columns. If any specific definitions or requirements are applicable to this template this is then covered in the following paragraph. Finally, links of the template with other templates are outlined.

1.2 Overview of the templates

6. The 2027 EU-wide Stress Test templates are grouped into the following template types:

- Instructions: Template which gives general information on how to populate the templates and also indicates the version number of the file;

- Input: Template into which banks are requested to enter basic information such as the bank's name and relevant countries for credit risk, countries for climate physical risk, country/currency pairs for NII, currency breakdowns for NFCI and administrative expenses, NFCI prescribed parameters, countries for administrative expenses;

- Calculation Support and Validation data (CSV): Templates which, with the exception of certain summary templates, are to be populated by the participating banks and in some areas contain the stress test calculation. These templates will be used to populate the transparency templates;

- Transparency (TRA): Data on stress test outcomes to be disclosed on a bank-by-bank basis along with the publication of the stress test results. The TRA templates are populated automatically.

7. Table 1 and Table 2 below include an overview over all the templates. Banks will have to populate the Input table and all CSV templates, except the CSV optional templates as explained below in paragraph 9.

Table 1: Overview of the CSV Templates

Section or topic	Template name	Description
N/A	Instructions	Summary of templates and colour code applied
N/A	Input	Input of bank name and relevant countries for credit risk, countries for climate physical risk, country/currency pairs for NII, currency breakdowns for NFCI and administrative expenses, NFCI prescribed parameters, countries for administrative expenses
Credit risk	CSV_CR_SUM	Credit risk - Summary
Credit risk	CSV_CR_SCEN	Credit risk - Scenarios (projection for credit risk losses from on-balance sheet)
Credit risk	CSV_CR_SCEN_OFF_BS	Credit risk - Scenarios (projection for credit risk losses from off-balance sheet)
Credit risk	CSV_CR_SECTOR	Credit risk - Exposures by sector of economic activity (non-climate risk related)
Credit risk	CSV_CR_NPL	Credit risk - NPL calendar
Credit risk	CSV_CR_SEC_SUM	Credit risk - Securitisations - Summary
Credit risk	CSV_CR_SEC	Credit risk - Securitisations
Credit risk	CSV_CR_REA_STA_DET	Credit risk - REA - STA approach - Details
Credit risk	CSV_CR_REA_IRB_DET	Credit risk - REA - IRB approach - Details
Credit risk	CSV_CR_REA_OF	Credit risk - REA Output Floor
Credit risk	CSV_CR_REA_STA	Credit risk - REA - STA approach floor
Credit risk	CSV_CR_REA_IRB	Credit risk - REA - IRB approach floor
Market risk, CCR losses and Valuation reserves	CSV_MR_SUM	Market risk - Summary
Market risk, CCR losses and Valuation reserves	CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL	Market risk - Full revaluation template
Market risk, CCR losses and Valuation reserves	CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL_HFT	Market risk - Full revaluation HFT template
Market risk, CCR losses and Valuation reserves	CSV_MR_RES_CVA_FVA	Market risk - Revaluation of reserves CVA and FuVA
Market risk, CCR losses and Valuation reserves	CSV_MR_RES_UNCERTAINTY	Market risk - Revaluation of reserves uncertainty

Section or topic	Template name	Description
Market risk, CCR losses and Valuation reserves	CSV_MR_PROJ	Market risk - Projection of client revenues of items held with a trading intent and their related hedges
Market risk, CCR losses and Valuation reserves	CSV_MR_CCR	Market risk - Counterparty defaults
Market risk, CCR losses and Valuation reserves	CSV_MR_REA	Market risk - REA
NII	CSV_NII_SUM	NII - Summary
NII	CSV_NII_CALC	NII - Calculation
NII	CSV_NII_CALC_FUNDING MATCH	NII - Reporting of asset liability matches
Conduct risk and other operational risks	CSV_OR_GEN	Operational risk - Conduct and other operational risk losses
Conduct risk and other operational risks	CSV_OR_CON	Operational risk - Material conduct risk losses
Non-interest income, expenses and capital	CSV_REA_SUM	NIEC - REA - Summary
Non-interest income, expenses and capital	CSV_NFCI_DIV	NIEC - Evolution of net fee and commissions income, dividend income
Non-interest income, expenses and capital	CSV_ADM_EXP	NIEC - Administrative expenses
Non-interest income, expenses and capital	CSV_ONEOFF	NIEC - Adjustments for non-recurring events (one-offs)
Non-interest income, expenses and capital	CSV_MDA	NIEC - Calculation of potential distribution restriction following breach of the risk-based MDA and/or LR MDA trigger levels
Non-interest income, expenses and capital	CSV_P&L	NIEC - Evolution of P&L
Non-interest income, expenses and capital	CSV_CAP	NIEC - Capital
Non-interest income, expenses and capital	CSV_CAPMEAS	NIEC - Major capital measures and material losses
Climate Risk	CSV_CL_SUM	Climate risk - Summary
Climate Risk	CSV_CL_TR	Climate risk - Transition risk
Climate Risk	CSV_CL_PR	Climate risk - Physical risk

Table 2: Overview of the TRA Templates

Section or topic	**Template name**	**Description**
N/A	TRA_SUM	Summary adverse and baseline scenario (stress test results)
Credit risk	TRA_CR	Credit risk - Loss projection
Credit risk	TRA_CR_SEC	Credit risk - Securitisations
Credit risk	TRA_CR_REA	Credit risk REA
Non-interest income, expenses and capital	TRA_REA	REA (projection)
Non-interest income, expenses and capital	TRA_P&L	P&L (projection)
Non-interest income, expenses and capital	TRA_CAP	Capital (projection)
Non-interest income, expenses and capital	TRA_CAPMEAS	Major capital measures and material losses

8. Besides the instructions template, the majority of the transparency templates are not addressed in this document as they are automatically populated and are presented only for informational purposes.

9. There are two CSV templates whose population is optional:

- If a bank has not individuated any capital measure or material loss within the time horizons requested in the template CSV_CAPMEAS, it does not have to populate the CSV_CAPMEAS template;
- If a bank has no eligible one-off events to be taken into account in the stress test it does not have to populate the CSV_ONEOFF template.

1.3 Data input and formats

10. No changes should be made to the sheets or the structure of the file, i.e. the only edits should be the input of data. In particular, the password-protection of the sheets should be left intact, and no columns or rows should be inserted, (re)moved or replaced. Sheets whose password-protection has been decrypted and after some modifications encrypted again cannot be processed by the EBA and will therefore be rejected.

11. The templates have a common colour code to flag different categories of cells, using the logic described in the figure below. Cells in light blue are used for the processing the stress test data provided by the banks but have no direct relevance for banks.

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

	Input cell to be filled by participating banks
	Calculation cell within a sheet
	Links between sheets
	Centralized calculations
	Prefilled parameters
	Not to be filled in
	Row header or column header
	Additional identifiers to be used for the data extraction - cells hidden apart from row and column numbers

12. If a field requires a text input, a drop-down menu is implemented in the respective template. The only exception to this rule is template CSV_ONEOFF where some fields are free-text fields as they require descriptive information.

13. Monetary amounts should be reported in million euros (rounded to two decimal places) if not specifically indicated otherwise. When originally accounted in a currency different from euro the same exchange rates should be applied as for the COREP/ FINREP reporting.

14. Percentage data should be reported in the format 'X.XX%', i.e. not in decimals.

15. If the value required in a field amounts to 0, the respective field should be populated with 0 and not be left blank nor be populated with negligible amounts.

1.4 Supervisory reporting standards

16. Unless otherwise stated, all templates used in the 2027 EU-wide stress test refer to the specific version of supervisory reporting requirements in place as of 31 December 2026. This means, for all templates, the use of FINREP and COREP standards as for EBA reporting framework 4.2 (applicable for reports until 31 December 2026). In the case of resubmission of FINREP and COREP reports, templates should be filled in with the most updated data. When needed, banks should prove that a re-submission of FINREP/COREP is in process and explain the differences in the explanatory note.

2. Template specific guidance

2.1 General information

2.1.1 Input template

17. This template contains general information on the bank participating in the stress test. In this template, banks are required to select their bank's name, the most material countries for the reporting of credit risk data, the number of countries to be reported individually for credit risk REA, the country / currency combinations for NII, the currency breakdown of administrative expenses and NFCI, the prescribed NFCI growth rate parameters and the top 5 countries for the CSV_ADM_EXP template.

18. The fields LEI and country of the selected bank will be populated automatically.

19. While in general the definitions of the Methodological Note apply, specific definitions to be highlighted for the use of this template comprise:

- The country fields in the credit risk table have to be populated according to sections 2.3.2 and 2.3.9 of the Methodological Note;
- The number of countries which will be reported in the CSV_CR_REA_STA_DET and CSV_CR_REA_IRB_DET. In line with the selection approach in section 2.3.9 of the Methodological Note, the number of countries needs to be indicated in cell C24. The country names in the CSV_CR_REA_STA_DET and CSV_CR_REA_IRB_DET are directly populated based on the countries reported in the credit risk table, by taking the indicated number of countries (in the same order as in the credit risk table);
- The country fields in the climate physical risk table have to be populated according to section 7.3.3 of the Methodological Note;
- The country/currency fields in the NII table have to be filled according to section 4.3.6 Box 18 of the Methodological Note;
- The breakdown of administrative expenses has to be filled with the top 15 currencies in EUR amounts[1,2] net of average projected one-off adjustments (if any).[3] However, if 95% of the sum of all currencies have already been covered before filling the top 15 currencies, the bank has the option to report the remaining part in the "Other" (currencies) category. Banks using pro-forma data for administrative expenses shall

[1] By contribution to the specific item and based on the relevant exchange rate at the cut-off date.

[2] Also if operating with only one currency.

[3] For example, if a bank has administrative expenses for GBP 100mn and a projected one-off adjustment (on administrative expenses) of GBP 10mn per year, it should fill the table with GBP 90mn denominated in EUR amounts as per applicable exchange rate.

provide a breakdown based on such data and include the (aggregate) difference between supervisory and pro-forma figures in the input sheet under cell E62 (while for all other banks this cell should be filled-in with zero); and

- The breakdown of NFCI has to be filled with the top 15 currencies in EUR amounts.[4,5] However, if 95% of the sum of all currencies has already been covered before filling the top 15 currencies, the bank has the option to report the remaining part in the "Other" (currencies) category.
- The top 5 countries in terms of total administrative expenses has to be filled. If 95% of the sum of all countries have already been covered before filling the top 5 countries, the bank has the option to report the remaining part in the "Other" (country) category. This shall be done directly in the CSV_ADM_EXP sheet (RowNum 21, 28, 35, 49, 56, 63, 70).

20. The Top 20 country / currency combinations in this template are linked via formula from this template to the CSV_NII_CALC template, the Top 10 country exposures are linked via formula from this template to the CSV_CR_SCEN and CSV_CR_REA_STA_DET/ CSV_CR_REA_IRB_DET templates. Furthermore, the currency breakdown of NFCI is linked to the CSV_NFCI_DIV template, while the currency breakdown of administrative expenses is linked to the CSV_P&L template.

21. The exchange rate variations in this template are linked to the evolution of interest income and expenses under CSV_NII_CALC and CSV_NII_CALC_FUNDING MATCH, to the floor in administrative expenses under CSV_P&L and to the evolution of NFCI in CSV_NFCI_DIV. The exchange rate variations will be provided in the templates for all countries that are covered by the macroeconomic scenario. This applies to the 'Other' currency as well, where provided exchange variations in the templates shall be used according to the share of exposures in scope of 'Other'. Detailed information on these calculations shall be included in the explanatory note. Furthermore, banks shall populate their presentation currency in the INPUT template. The exchange rate variation will be computed accordingly.

22. The fields for the prescribed NFCI growth rates are to be filled with the bank specific growth rates transmitted to banks. The growth rates represent for each year of each of the baseline and adverse scenarios the prescribed cumulative path of NFCI relative to the starting point. In both the baseline and the adverse scenario, the three-year cumulative growth rate of NFCI is subject to a maximum and minimum reduction (floor/cap) constraints. These constraints, if binding, apply to each year of the corresponding scenario horizon and are already reflected in the prescribed growth rate parameters.

[4] Same as footnote 1

[5] Also if operating with only one currency.

2.2 Credit Risk

23. Please read this section in conjunction with the credit risk section of the EBA EU-wide 2027 Stress Test Methodological Note.

2.2.1 CSV_CR_SUM

24. This template shows the credit risk P&L impact for on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions. It is automatically populated (from CSV_CR_SCEN) and banks do not need to enter input in this template.

25. The rows of the template show end of year information (e.g. distribution of exposures to stages, stock of provisions, coverage ratios), flows between stages and impairments. The columns include the breakdown by year and scenario.

26. The CSV_CR_SUM template calculates the total impairment losses, which is linked via formula from this template to the CSV_P&L template.

2.2.2 CSV_CR_SCEN

27. Please read this section in conjunction with section 2.3.3 of the EBA EU-wide 2027 Stress Test Methodological Note, which introduces the variables in this template.

28. The rows of the template are grouped by geographical breakdown of the country of counterparty, scenario, year and portfolio.

29. The **portfolios** are listed in section 2.3.7 of the Methodological Note, and are defined with reference to the FINREP framework, as per the below. The item 'of which: securitisations' is an exception to the FINREP mapping and refers to securitisation positions in accordance with CRR Article 4(1)(62), that are held by the institution and reported as debt securities on its balance sheet under the applicable accounting framework.

30. For the avoidance of doubt, the item "of which: securitisations" refers to the Debt securities portfolio as a whole and should not be interpreted as an "of which" item of the immediately preceding counterparty sector category.

Debt securities	*Annex V.Part 1.31, 44(b)*
Central banks	*Annex V.Part 1.42(a)*
General governments	*Annex V.Part 1.42(b)*
Credit institutions	*Annex V.Part 1.42(c)*
Other financial corporations	*Annex V.Part 1.42(d)*
Non-financial corporations	*Annex V.Part 1.42(e)*

Loans and advances	*Annex V.Part 1.32, 44(a)*
Central banks	*Annex V.Part 1.42(a)*
General governments	*Annex V.Part 1.42(b)*
Credit institutions	*Annex V.Part 1.42(c) a*
Other financial corporations	*Annex V.Part 1.42(d)*
Non-financial corporations	*Annex V.Part 1.42(e)*
Of which: Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) - Commercial real estate (CRE) loans	*CRR art. 5(9) and Annex V.Part 2.86(a), 87, 234i (a)*
Of which: Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) – Other loans	*Non-SME defined as the NFC remainder of CRR art. 5(9) and Annex V.Part 2.86(a), 87, 234i (a)*
Of which: Non-financial corporations other than SMEs - Commercial real estate (CRE) loans	*CRR art. 5(9) and Annex V.Part 2.86(a), 87, 234i (a)*
Of which: Non-financial corporations other than SMEs – Other loans	*Non-SME defined as the NFC remainder of CRR art. 5(9) and Annex V.Part 2.86(a), 87, 234i (a)*
Households	*Annex V.Part 1.42(f)*
Of which: Lending for house purchase	*Annex V.Part 2.88(b)*
Of which: Credit for consumption	*Annex V.Part 2.88(a), 234i (b)*
Of which: Other lending	*Remainder of Households minus the two of which categories above, i..e. Households* – "Of which: Lending for house purchase" – "Of which: Credit for consumption"

31. The **geographical breakdown** field contains the following expressions: (i) 'Total', (ii) the Top 10 countries automatically populated based on the data entered in worksheet 'Input', and (iii) 'Other' for the residual not attributed to any country. Please refer to section 2.3.9 of the Methodological Note for further information.

32. In contrast to data required for the projection horizon, for historical values a lower number of columns have to be populated with data from 2025 and 2026. These columns can also be found in section 2.3.3.1 of the Methodological Note (Tables 2 and 3).

33. According to paragraph 118 of the Methodological Note, ECB benchmark parameters have to be applied to an entire pivot asset class[6] if the coverage of existing satellite models is very low (i.e. if the banks' satellite models do not ensure the estimation of all the PD/TR and LR/LGD parameters, respectively, for a minimum of 10% of the pivot asset class exposure). The parameters reported at the level of a main asset class (e.g. Non-financial corporates or Households) should be consistent with the parameters used in the respective pivot asset class.

[6] Pivot asset class refers to the lowest level of aggregation (e.g. 'Households – Lending for house purchase').

34. While historical exposures and provisions have to be reported, the template calculates projected exposures and provisions out of starting point exposures/provisions and stressed credit risk parameters. For this purpose, the CSV_CR_SCEN template contains the formulas to calculate provisions for the credit risk stress test according to section 2.4.3 of the Methodological Note. As per paragraph 72 of the Methodological Note, management overlays that were created as a forward-looking provision before the cut-off date might be used to offset future expected losses during the stress test horizon.[7] Nevertheless, no release of accumulated provisions, including management overlays reported at the starting point, for S3 exposures is permitted for any year or scenario and this restriction shall be applied at exposure level. Data is linked via formula from the CSV_CR_SCEN template to the CSV_CR_SUM template. Moreover, exposure and impairment data is linked via formula from this template to the TRA_CR template.

35. For the estimation of starting point parameters (rows covering the year 2026 of the CSV_CR_SCEN template), in line with paragraph 111 of the Methodological Note, banks should rely on the internal scenarios that they apply in their internal estimation of provisions under IFRS 9. The historical stock of provisions as of end-of-year 2026 shall be the actual one in accordance with the bank's accounting framework (e.g. based on a multi-scenario approach applied under IFRS 9). In order to support the process of quality assurance performed by the competent authorities, banks should provide in the explanatory note details on the weighted scenarios employed under IFRS 9 that underlie the estimation of the starting point parameters and provisions. The projected stock of provisions for end-of-year 2027, 2028 and 2029 shall consider risk parameters calculated in accordance with the baseline or adverse scenario provided and under the perfect foresight assumption.

36. The column 'average maturity (yrs)' is aggregated in 'sum' portfolios as an average of 'pivot' portfolios weighted by the respective performing exposure at the end of the year (i.e. non-performing exposure is assumed to have no defined maturity).

37. The columns related to transition rates are aggregated in 'sum' portfolios as an average of 'pivot' portfolios weighted by the respective exposure at the end of t-1 (e.g. TR1-3(t) is weighted by the S1 exposure at the end of t-1). This also applies to PD 12M S1 and PS 12M S2.

38. The columns related to LGD S1(t) and LGD S2(t) are aggregated in 'sum' portfolios as an average of 'pivot' asset classes weighted by the respective exposure at the end of t-1

[7] To account for management overlays in the projections, provisions reported at the end of 2026 shall be reported including management overlays. Thereby, possible conservatism in the provisioning at the cut-off date is considered in the calculation performed in the stress test templates as the total impairment losses (template CSV_CR_SUM) at the end of each period are computed as the difference with respect to the initial stocks of provisions. In practice, managerial overlays could refer to, but not limitedly to, in-model or post-model adjustments. It is acknowledged that model adjustment practices across banks are heterogeneous. Banks are required to breakdown provisions and management overlays in the dedicated "of which" columns in end-of-year 2026 stock of provisions.

multiplied by the respective transition rates at t (e.g. LGD1-3 is weighted by the S1 exposure at the end of t-1, multiplied by TR1-3(t)).

39. The column related to LGD S3(t) is aggregated in 'sum' portfolios as an average of 'pivot' portfolios weighted by the respective exposure at the beginning of the stress test exercise, i.e. end-2026.

40. The column related to LRLT S2(t) is aggregated in 'sum' portfolios as an average of 'pivot' portfolios weighted by the respective S2 exposure at the end of t.

41. The columns 'PD PiT %', 'PD 12M S1 (TR1-3)' and 'PD 12M S2 (TR2-3)' shall be subject to a technical floor of 0.001% for the starting point year 2026 in all cases where there exists non-zero 'Performing Exposure (Perf Exp)' (either S1 or S2) of 'Total exposure (total Exp)' for starting point year 2025.

2.2.3 CSV_CR_SCEN_OFF_BS

42. Please refer to section 2.3.4 of the Methodological Note, which provides definitions on variables and portfolios. Please note that the exposure measure from off-balance sheet positions is labelled in the template as "Total nominal amount after CCF" to facilitate the template reading, which also includes the variable "Total nominal amount before CCF".

43. The definitions of portfolios shall align with those in F 09 of FINREP. In particular,

- Loan commitments: CRR Annex I; Annex V.Part 1.44(g), Part 2.102-105, 113, 116.
- Financial guarantees given: IFRS 17 Appendix A; CRR Annex I; Annex V.Part 1.44(f), Part 2.102-105, 114, 116
- Other Commitments given CRR Annex I; Annex V.Part 1.44(g), Part 2.102-105, 115, 116

2.2.4 CSV_CR_SECTOR

44. Please refer to sections 2.3.3 and 2.3.8 of the Methodological Note, which provides definitions on variables and portfolios.

45. In general, the template follows the same calculation logic as implied in the template CSV_CR_SCEN. Therefore, unless specified otherwise in the following paragraphs, the same instructions provided for the template CSV_CR_SCEN apply.

46. In columns 1 "PD/TR - Percentage of exposures with projections based on sectoral models, (%)" and 3 "LGD/LR - Percentage of exposures with projections based on sectoral models (%)" the banks should indicate the percentage of exposures for which the projections of sectoral risk parameters are obtained by using models with embedded sectoral differentiation, i.e., that produce sector-specific risk parameters based on the sectoral dynamics prescribed by

the scenario. For banks that apply sectoral sensitivities to portfolio-level projections, this is to be reported in columns 2 “PD/TR - Percentage of exposures with projections based on sensitivities by sector (%)” and 4 “LGD/LR - Percentage of exposures with projections based on sensitivities by sector (%)”. The approach followed should be further described in the explanatory note.

47. The stress test scenario projects GVA only for the 27 EU countries, the euro area and the EU in aggregate terms. Since the list of countries reported in CSV_CR_SECTOR should match with CSV_CR_SCEN[8], this list might include non-EU countries depending on the geographical distribution of exposures of the bank. In this case, banks shall report exposures, provisions and parameters for the non-EU countries and are expected to document the approach used in the explanatory note. Banks should explain to what extent the assumptions and constraints used for sectoral projections for non-EU countries are consistent with the overall narrative of the ST macroeconomic scenario.

48. The rows of the template are grouped by year, scenario, country of exposure, and NACE sector of exposure.

- The sectoral breakdown contains the following expressions: (i) ‘Total’ and (ii) the list of economic activities based on NACE codes

- The list of economic activities covers NACE sections (1-digit level) for which banks need to provide both historical and projected information, based on the materiality threshold set out in paragraph 100 of the Methodological Note. Additionally, banks have to provide a breakdown ‘Energy-intensive activities’, banks shall report the NACE divisions listed in Table 4, whereas the breakdown ‘Manufacturing - other’ shall encompass all activities in NACE section C excluding the aforementioned NACE divisions listed in Table 4.

- The template does not include a specific row for the exposures for which the sector is unknown. Where NACE codes are not available, especially for counterparties outside the EU, banks should use their own internal sector classification and estimates. Banks shall report in the explanatory note the amount of exposures for which the attribution of a NACE sector was controversial, distinguishing the cases where multiple assignments were possible or those where the sector was unknown, and the criteria used to attribute a sector in the former cases.

- The total exposures and provisions in each year, at each country level reported in CSV_CR_SECTOR, including the distribution across IFRS stages and POCI, should be a subset of the Non-financial corporations exposures reported in CSV_CR_SCEN, due to the application of the materiality threshold (as per paragraph 101 of the Methodological note).

[8] Please see section 2.3.9 of the Stress Test 2027 Methodological Note.

Table 3: List of selected NACE sectors

NACE Rev 2.1 sections relevant for NFCs	Selected NACE divisions
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	
B - Mining and quarrying	
C - Manufacturing	C Manufacturing - energy-intensive activities
	C Manufacturing - other
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	
E - Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	
F - Construction	
G - Wholesale and retail trade	
H - Transportation and storage	
I - Accommodation and food service activities	
J - Publishing, broadcasting, and content production and distribution activities	
K - Telecommunication, computer programming, consulting, computing infrastructure and other information service activities	
L - Financial and insurance activities	
M - Real estate activities	
N - Professional, scientific and technical activities;	
O - Administrative and support service activities	
P - Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	
Q - Education	
R - Human health and social work activities	
S - Arts, sports and recreation	
T - Other service activities	

Table 4: List of energy-intensive manufacturing activities

NACE divisions
C.10 Manufacture of food products
C.11 Manufacture of beverages
C.12 Manufacture of tobacco products
C.16 Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork
C.17 Manufacture of paper and paper products
C.18 Printing and reproduction of recorded media
C.19 Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products
C.20 Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
C.22 Manufacture of rubber and plastic products
C.23 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
C.24 Manufacture of basic metals
C.25 Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
C.28 Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.

2.2.5 CSV_CR_NPL

49. This template contains exposure values, both for total non-performing exposures and those of which were originated or modified in a way that increases the institution's exposure to the obligor, after 26 April 2019 as per Article 469a of CRR, as well as components of the actual loss coverage, minimum loss coverage requirements and amounts of insufficient coverage related to non-performing exposures in the scope of Art. 47c of CRR as regards minimum loss coverage.

50. Since the calendar provisioning is a prudential measure, the scope of this template should be aligned with the templates CSV_CR_REA_STA_DET and CSV_CR_REA_IRB_DET.

51. The rows show the exposure values, the total minimum coverage requirements, the available coverage and the applicable amount of insufficient coverage, respectively for the unsecured part of NPE and those parts of NPE that are either secured by immovable property or by other funded or unfunded credit protection or guaranteed or counter-guaranteed by an eligible protection provider. Any divergences with the values reported in COREP 35.01 as of 31 December 2026 should be duly clarified in the explanatory note.

52. The exposure value of a debt instrument shall be its accounting value measured without taking into account any specific credit risk adjustments, additional value adjustments, amounts deducted, other own funds reductions related to the exposure or partial write-offs made by the institution since the last time the exposure was classified as non-performing. The exposure value of a debt instrument that was purchased at a price lower than the amount owed by the debtor shall include the difference between the purchase price and the amount owed by the debtor.

53. The exposure value of a loan commitment given, a financial guarantee given, or any other commitment shall be its nominal value, which shall represent the institution's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of any funded or unfunded credit protection. In particular, the nominal value of financial guarantees given shall be the maximum amount the entity could have to pay if the guarantee is called on and the nominal value of loan commitments shall be the undrawn amount that the institution has committed to lend. Regulatory haircuts shall apply pursuant to Title II of Part Three of the CRR and exposures should be reported in line with paragraphs 49 to 52 of this note. As per paragraph 559 of the Methodological Note, no forbearance measures shall be assumed during the stress test horizon. Banks shall consider forbearance measures in the starting points as per COREP 35.03. Exposures subject to forbearance measures should be reported according to the timing when the first measures were applied after the classification of the exposure as non-performing.

54. The amounts of available insufficient coverage shall correspond to the total provisions and adjustments or deductions at individual exposure level. In the template, banks shall provide the (uncapped) amount of available coverage by i) specific credit risk adjustments, ii) additional valuation adjustments, iii) other own funds reductions, iv) IRB shortfall, v)

difference between the purchase price and the amount owed by the debtor, and vi) amounts written-off by the institution since the exposure was classified as non-performing. It is assumed that no write-offs should take place within the three-year horizon of the exercise, only amounts written-off by the institutions prior to the start of the exercise should be reported. Additionally, banks shall provide the total amount of available coverage capped by the minimum coverage requirements at exposure level, based on which the applicable amount of insufficient coverage is determined as the positive difference between the minimum coverage requirements and the capped amounts of available coverage. The total applicable amounts of insufficient coverage is computed considering the total provisions and adjustments or deductions (capped) not split by collateral type. The granular total provisions and adjustments or deductions (capped) for the parts of NPE either secured or unsecured should reconcile with the total figures. The capped amount shall be calculated separately for each exposure as the lower amount between the minimum coverage requirement for this exposure and the total provisions and adjustments or deductions for the same exposure. The total applicable amounts of insufficient coverage are linked via formula from this template to the CSV_CAP template However, banks are expected to also report the total applicable amounts of insufficient coverage at the starting point, before the effect of the restatement due to CRR3, in the CSV_CAP template.

55. The columns provide further breakdowns based on the time passed since the exposures in scope of the NPL calendar were classified as non-performing, both for the starting point and the years over the projection horizon, as per Article 47c of CRR.

2.2.6 CSV_CR_SEC_SUM

56. The CSV_CR_SEC_SUM template is split in four sections:

- "Reporting approach": All banks need to select one of the two options in the drop-down list.
- "Summary Table - For banks reporting securitisation exposures according to Section 2.7": For banks not eligible for proportionality treatment, the information is automatically populated from the CSV_CR_SEC template.
- "Summary Table - For banks eligible for proportionality elements reporting securitisation exposures according to Annex VIII": Starting points to be reported by banks eligible for proportionality treatment.
- "Summary Table - Source data for the CSV_REA_SUM template": Auxilliary table providing correct data for downstream templates.

a. Reporting approach

57. This section of the template needs to be filled by all banks and contains a single white cell with a drop-down list with two options:

- "Bank reporting securitisation exposures according to Section 2.7": To be selected by banks either not subject to additional proportionality elements as per paragraph 9 and Annex VIII of the Methodological Note, or by banks eligible for proportionality elements where the securitisation REA (or exposures) exceed the reporting threshold specified by paragraph 609 of the Methodological Note.

- "Bank eligible for proportionality elements reporting securitisation exposures according to Annex VIII": To be selected by banks eligible for proportionality elements where the securitisation REA (or exposures) does not exceed the reporting threshold specified by paragraph 609 of the Methodological Note.

58. The selected value determines which part of the template is relevant for the given bank and ensures that correct values are linked to the CSV_REA_SUM from "Summary Table - Source data for the CSV_REA_SUM template".

b. Summary Table - For banks reporting securitisation exposures according to Section 2.7

59. This table is relevant for banks that selected "Bank reporting securitisation exposures according to Section 2.7" option in the "Reporting approach" section.

60. The table rows show exposure values and REA for securitisation positions broken down by the regulatory approaches (SEC-IRBA, SEC-SA, SEC-ERBA and SEC-IAA), with separate lines for senior tranches of qualifying NPE securitisation treated in accordance with Article 269a(3) of CRR and other items treated in accordance with Article 254(7) of CRR. It also contains total level information on value adjustments and provisions. The columns show the scenario and the year.

61. The rows labelled "Risk-weighted exposure amounts (prior adjustments; after methodological floor)" applies the REA methodological floor to securitisation REAs separately for each regulatory approach according to paragraph 179 of the Methodological Note. The row "Risk-weighted exposure amounts (after cap; after methodological floor)" is then calculated under the assumption that the overall impact of adjustments and reductions is not affected by the application of the methodological floor, and serves as an input for the calculation of the UTREA of the entity.

62. The row "Risk exposure amounts Article 92(5)(a)(iii) (relevant for output floor; after cap)" is used for the purpose of standardised REA calculation for the securitization exposures and serves as an input for the calculation of the STREA of the entity.

63. All data points in this section of the template are either directly populated from the CSV_CR_SEC template or automatically calculated. No additional input is required. Exposure values and REAs are linked via formula from this table to the TRA_CR_SEC template.

c. Summary Table - For banks eligible for proportionality elements reporting securitisation exposures according to Annex VIII

64. This table is relevant for banks that selected "Bank eligible for proportionality elements reporting securitisation exposures according to Annex VIII" option in the "Reporting approach" section.

65. Starting point values in rows "Exposure value", "Value adjustments and provisions", "Risk-weighted exposure amount (after cap)", and "Risk exposure amounts Article 92(5)(a)(iii) (relevant for output floor; after cap)" should be provided. These values are then automatically kept constant in line with paragraph 609 of the Methodological Note. The columns show the scenario and the year.

66. The starting point values are expected to be aligned with COREP template C13.01, in particular with row 0010 and columns 0180 for "Exposure values", 0060 for "Value adjustments and provisions" (should be reported as a positive number), 0920 for "Risk-weighted exposure amount (after cap)", and 0924 for "Risk exposure amounts Article 92(5)(a)(iii) (relevant for output floor; after cap)". The data points should be populated with values as of 31 December 2026 and should be aligned with the COREP template C13.01 for the corresponding reporting date.

67. The row "Risk-weighted exposure amounts (after cap)" serves as an input for the calculation of the UTREA of the entity. The row "Risk exposure amounts Article 92(5)(a)(iii) (relevant for output floor; after cap)" serves as an input for the calculation of the STREA of the entity.

d. Summary Table - Source data for the CSV_REA_SUM template

68. This section is relevant for all banks. The values are sourced either from "Summary Table - For banks reporting securitisation exposures according to Section 2.7" or from "Summary Table - For banks eligible for proportionality elements reporting securitisation exposures according to Annex VIII", depending on the option selected in the "Reporting approach" section.

69. The row "Risk-weighted exposure amounts (after cap)" is linked to either row "Risk-weighted exposure amounts (after cap; after methodological floor)" from "Summary Table - For banks reporting securitisation exposures according to Section 2.7" or to row "Risk-weighted exposure amounts (after cap)" from "Summary Table - For banks eligible for proportionality elements reporting securitisation exposures according to Annex VIII". The row "Risk exposure amounts Article 92(5)(a)(iii) (relevant for output floor; after cap)" is also linked to the corresponding rows of either "Summary Table - For banks reporting securitisation exposures according to Section 2.7" or "Summary Table - For banks eligible for proportionality elements reporting securitisation exposures according to Annex VIII".

70. The CSV_REA_SUM template then sources the rows " Risk exposure amount for securitisation and re-securitisations positions" and "Standardised REA for securitisation and re-securitisations positions" from this table of the CSV_CR_SEC_SUM template.

2.2.7 CSV_CR_SEC

71. This template contains value adjustments and provisions, exposure values and REA for securitisation positions in SEC-IRB, SEC-SA, SEC-ERBA and SEC-IAA, with separate columns for senior tranches of qualifying NPE securitisation treated in accordance with Article 269a(3) of CRR and other items treated in accordance with Article 254(7) of CRR.

72. The individual columns correspond directly to selected columns of COREP template C13.01 and thus for the starting point banks can follow the specific COREP template related instructions for reporting on own funds and own funds requirements. The exceptions are the following columns:

- "VALUE ADJUSTMENTS AND PROVISIONS": Banks should report positive instead of negative values.
- "TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS": Banks should report a sum of columns 0870 and 0880.
- "(-) TOTAL REDUCTIONS": Banks should report a sum of columns 0900 and 0910.
- "SEC-SA.1250% RW": Banks should report a sum of columns 0330 and 0340.

73. The rows show the combinations of scenario, year and exposure type, differentiating between originator, investor and sponsor positions and totals. For the starting point, this corresponds to the COREP template C13.01 rows 0080, 0200, 0320, and 0010, respectively.

74. The starting point data in rows labelled "Actual" should be populated with values as of 31 December 2026 and should be aligned with the COREP template C13.01 for the corresponding reporting date. The projected values should be stressed conditional on the macroeconomic scenarios in line with section 2.7 of the Methodological Note.

75. As per paragraph 178 of the Methodological Note, the REA projections should consider relevant transitional arrangements. The impact of transitional arrangements included in the securitisations REA used as a component of the UTREA projected within the "RISK-WEIGHTED EXPOSURE AMOUNT" section of the template should be reported in item B.1.1 of CSV_CAP. The impact of transitional arrangements in accordance with Article 465(13) of CRR3 that are applicable to the securitisations REA serving as a component of STREA projected within the "OUTPUT FLOOR S-REA" section of the template should be reported as memo items in the respective section of the template as well as in item B.4.2 of CSV_CAP. The potential impact of any other transitional arrangements relevant for the "OUTPUT FLOOR S-REA" section should be reported in item B.4.1 of CSV_CAP.

76. Exposure values, REA projections and value adjustments and provisions are linked via formula from this template to the CSV_CR_SEC_SUM template.

2.2.8 CSV_CR_REA_STA_DET and CSV_CR_REA_IRB_DET

77. In these templates, banks are required to provide credit risk information on exposure values, REA, credit risk adjustments, as well as regulatory risk parameters and expected losses for IRB exposures, broken down by year, scenario, regulatory approach and asset class (rows). CSV_CR_REA_STA and CSV_CR_REA_IRB templates source the information from the CSV_CR_REA_STA_DET and CSV_CR_REA_IRB_DET templates.

78. In both templates, the rows show the combinations of geographical breakdown, scenario, year and asset classes. The columns show the different requested end of year variables, such as exposure values, regulatory risk parameters, REA, EL and credit risk adjustments.

79. Exposure values in these templates are defined according to COREP definitions in line with paragraph 84 of the Methodological Note and thus might differ from the data reported in the template CSV_CR_SCEN and CSV_CR_SCEN_OFF_BS. For the STA portfolio, exposure values should be provided net of provisions. The credit risk adjustments are to be reported both in the starting point, in line with the values reflected in COREP reporting, as well as in the projection horizon. In line with paragraph 163 of the Methodological Note, the changes in credit risk adjustments over the projection horizon should be consistent with the changes in provisions related to exposures that are determined as described for the estimation of impairments in section 2.4.3. of the Methodological Note.

80. In line with paragraph 160 of the Methodological Note, the unfloored REA amounts for the starting points should be reported including transitional arrangements. The impact of the transitional arrangements on the total REA will be considered separately within the CSV_CAP template (item B.1.1).

81. 'Equity' exposures which are not treated under the Standardised approach should be reported in the CSV_CR_REA_IRB_DET template. In line with paragraph 153 of the Methodological Note, banks that have been granted permission to use the IRB approach for the calculation of REA for equity exposures up to 31 December 2026 should continue to report these exposures under the IRB approach for the purpose of the starting points and the stress test projections. According to paragraph 161 of the Methodological Note, transitional arrangements for equity exposures, related to articles 495 and 495a of the CRR3 should be considered for the projections of REA. However, banks should report the impact of these transitional arrangements within the "of-which" item of the credit risk UTREA in the CSV_CAP template (item B.1.1).

82. Projections for CSV_CR_REA_STA_DET are to be provided in an aggregate form under "Selected low default portfolios" for exposures related to Central governments or central

banks, Regional governments or local authorities, Public sector entities, Multilateral Development Banks, International Organisations and Institutions.

83. The respective exposure values and REAs are linked via formula from this template to the CSV_CR_REA_IRB and CSV_CR_REA_STA templates.

84. 'PD Reg – non-defaulted assets' and 'LGD Reg – non-defaulted assets' are aggregated in 'sum' asset classes as an average of 'pivot' asset classes weighted by non-defaulted exposures.

85. 'LGD Reg – defaulted assets' and 'ELBE – default stock' are aggregated in 'sum' asset classes as an average of 'pivot' asset classes weighted by defaulted exposures.

2.2.9 CSV_CR_REA_OF

86. The scope of the template covers only exposures which are under the IRB approach treatment as reported in CSV_CR_REA_IRB_DET, at country level "Total". [9] For these exposures, banks are requested to report in the CSV_CR_REA_OF template, the equivalent exposure and REA values recalculated under the STA approach. The standardised REA amounts for the IRB exposures will serve as an input for the calculation of the standardised total REA (S-TREA) of the entity.

87. The template covers credit risk information on exposure values, risk exposure amounts and asset class (rows), following definitions of COREP C 10.00. For the avoidance of doubt, only exposures reported under the IRB approach in CSV_CR_REA_IRB_DET are to be reported in the CSV_CR_REA_OF template. The respective REA values are linked via formula from this template to the CSV_CR_REA_IRB template.

88. The same calculation logic and methodological constraints should be applied for the recalculation of IRB exposures under the STA approach as was the case for the exposures originally classified under STA. Thus, banks should simulate the impact of the application of the macroeconomic scenario on the exposures originally classified under the IRB approach, as if they were treated under the STA approach.

89. Transitional adjustments according to Articles 465 of the CRR3 should be considered for the reporting of credit risk STREA at both the starting point and the projections within the CSV_CR_REA_OF template. The impact of the transitional arrangements should be reported in item B.4.2 of CSV_CAP. Potential impact stemming from other transitional arrangements not related to Article 465 of the CRR3 should be reported in item B.4.1 of CSV_CAP.

[9] The template is not applicable for exposures for which the standardised approach to calculate credit risk UTREA is used. In such cases, the template can be left blank. The exposure value for the STA equivalent of the IRB exposures for the purpose of calculating the STREA should reported in this template and should follow the definitions used for the CSV_CR_REA_STA template.

2.2.10 CSV_CR_REA_IRB

90. This template contains risk exposure amounts per asset class and expected loss amounts for IRB exposures (expected loss separately for equity exposures and non-equity exposures). Fields are in general automatically populated out of data from CSV_CR_REA_IRB_DET. Row 'Standardised REA for IRB approach portfolios' is automatically populated from the CSV_CR_REA_OF template and linked to CSV_REA_SUM.

91. The rows show the breakdown of IRB REA by asset classes and total IRB expected loss, credit risk and additional value adjustments. The columns show the scenario and year split up into performing and non-performing exposure figures.

92. The expected loss amount for equity exposures should be reported in the 'Memorandum item: Expected loss amount Equity deducted to CET1 according to Article 36(d) CRR' only if the expected loss for equity exposures is included in the IRB shortfall calculation for COREP purposes.

93. The CSV_CR_REA_IRB template ensures that the REA floor (year-end 2026 REA) is applied for IRB exposures. The total IRB REA values after application of the floor are linked via formula from this template to the CSV_REA_SUM template in the calculation of total credit risk REA. In case regulatory risk-weight measures pursuant to Articles 124, 164, and 458 of the CRR are in force, any floor that is in force as of 31 December 2026 must be assumed to remain in place for the whole projection horizon regardless of its expiration date. For risk weight floor measures pursuant to Article 458 of the CRR, the positive difference between such IRB REA floors and the projected IRB REA after the imposition of the stress test REA floor (reported in CSV_CR_REA_IRB, "Total Risk Exposure Amount IRB exposures after floor") shall be reported as "other REA" in the CSV_REA_SUM template.

2.2.11 CSV_CR_REA_STA

94. This template contains risk exposure amounts under the STA (excluding securitisations) for calculating the UTREA. Fields are in general automatically populated out of data from CSV_CR_REA_STA_DET banks, except the REA for 'Equity' and 'Other exposures', and 'Adjustments to REA STA for output floor calculation due to IMM and master netting agreements'. The row 'Adjustments to REA STA for output floor calculation due to IMM and master netting agreement' is applicable in cases where banks use IMM for CCR exposures and master netting agreements reported under STA in CSV_CR_REA and should include relevant transitional arrangements (with their impact captured in items B.4.1 or B.4.2 of CSV_CAP). This field aims to capture the difference between UTRA and STREA for STA credit risk exposures stemming from the application of articles 92(5)(a)(i) and 92(5)(a)(iv) of CRR3. The row 'Standardised REA for STA approach portfolios' is automatically calculated as a sum of 'Total Risk Exposure Amount STA exposures after floor' and 'Adjustments to REA STA for output floor calculation due to IMM and master netting agreements' and it is linked to CSV_REA_SUM.

95. The rows show the breakdown of STA REA by asset classes and total STA credit risk adjustments. The columns show the scenario and year split up into non-defaulted and defaulted exposure figures.

96. This template also ensures that the REA methodological floor (year-end 2026 REA) is applied for STA exposures. The total STA REA after application of the methodological floor is then linked via formula from this template to the CSV_REA_SUM template in the calculation of total credit risk REA.

2.3 Market Risk, CCR losses and valuation

2.3.1 CSV_MR_SUM

97. This template shows the impact of the baseline and adverse scenario on market risk positions according to chapter 3 of the Methodological Note (i.e. full balance sheet revaluation, stress impact on valuation reserves, CCR losses and NTI projections), with almost all of the data sourced from the CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL, CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL_HFT, CSV_MR_RES_CVA_FVA, CSV_MR_RES_UNCERTAINTY, CSV_MR_CCR and CSV_MR_PROJ templates.

98. The rows cover the different items subject to the adverse scenario stress (e.g. balance sheet full revaluation, reserves, counterparty credit risk loss, NTI projections). The columns cover the years and a breakdown of 2027 figures by accounting treatment.

99. Together with the memorandum items on defined pension plans (application of market risk stress on these items covered in section 6.4.6 of the Methodological Note) and discontinued operations (paragraph 190 of the Methodological Note), the following items should be directly populated by banks:

- Reported ASA REA (as of end of year 2026).
- Reported ASA REA (highest among Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4 2026).
- Reported ASA REA (second highest among Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4 2026).

100. The reported ASA figures (from RowNum 2 to 4) are the risk exposure amounts based on FRTB - alternative standardised approach (sensitivity-based approach & residual risk add-on) for the reference date 31 December 2026.

101. The drop-down menu in RowNum 1 of this template allows the specification of the approach followed. The differentiation of the three approaches, ‘Comprehensive Approach Advanced’ (CA-adv), ‘Comprehensive Approach’ (CA) and ‘Trading Exemption’ (TE), for the purpose of this template is covered under section 3.3.1 of the Methodological Note.

102. Balance sheet full revaluation projections are sourced from the CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL and CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL_HFT template, the stress impact on valuation reserves from CSV_MR_RES_CVA_FVA and CSV_MR_RES_UNCERTAINTY, projected counterparty credit risk losses from CSV_MR_CCR, and NTI projections from CSV_MR_PROJ.

103. Depending on the accounting treatment, the adverse scenario stress projections are linked via formula from this template to the CSV_P&L template, and the FVOCI impact projections which are linked to the CSV_CAP template.

104. The impact reported in RowNum 37 ColNum 3 of CSV_MR_SUM ("Impact of defined benefit pension plans [gain or (-) loss]") should arise from the application of the respective market risk instantaneous shock on the 1st January of 2027 and should correspond to the difference between (accumulated) OCI Impact of defined benefit pension plans [gain or (-) loss] in the starting point (RowNum 7 ColNum 1) and in 2027 adverse (RowNum 7 ColNum 5) (before tax) in CSV_CAP.

105. RowNum 38 of CSV_MR_SUM ("Pension fund assets as per CRR article 4 (109)") should correspond to the assets of the plan(s) after they have been netted by the liabilities of the plan(s) (not floored at zero, i.e. it can be a negative value).

106. RowNum 39 of CSV_MR_SUM should include the change (impact) to the assets of the pension fund (i.e., not considering obligations/liabilities).

2.3.2 CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL and CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL_HFT

107. The templates can be schematically summarised in four 'blocks' as shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3.

Figure 2: Structure of the CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL template

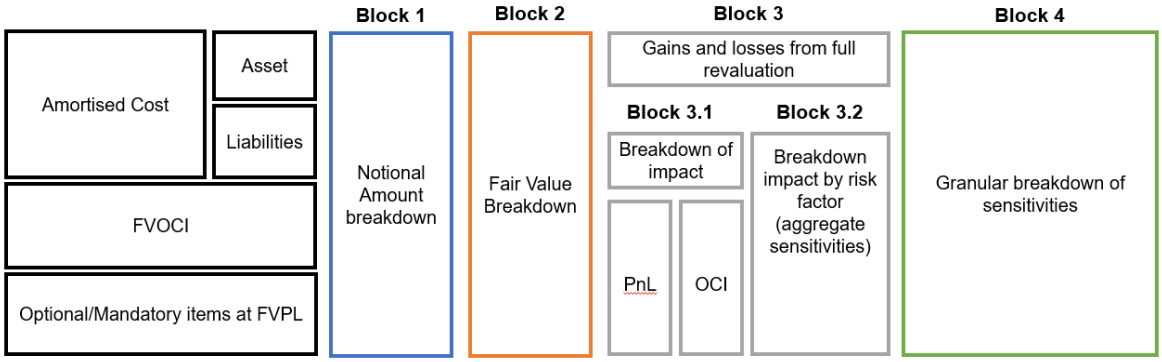
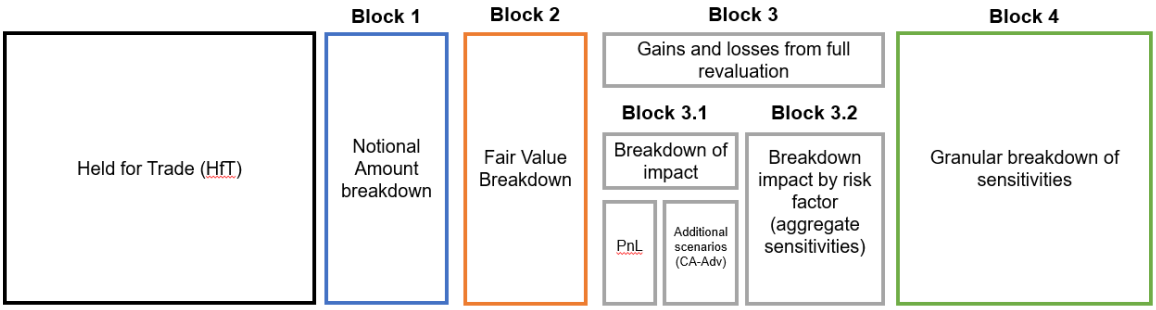


Figure 3: Structure of the CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL_HFT template



108. The templates contain the input and results for the full revaluation of positions under partial or full fair value measurement that should be subject to the market risk scenario as defined

under section 3.4 of the Methodological Note. In the template, banks are requested to provide the following information as of the reference date:

- (Block 1) Notional amount of their positions, broken down by items (hedged and not hedged) and hedging instruments (where there is no hedging instrument, the respective cell should be filled with zero).
- (Block 2) Fair values of their positions, broken down by items (hedged and not hedged) and hedging instruments (where there is no hedging instrument, the respective cell should be filled with zero).
- (Block 4) Granular first order sensitivities ('delta') of the positions to interest rate, FX, equity, funds, commodity, credit spreads and inflation risk (to be reported only by CA and CA-adv banks).
- (Block 4) Granular second order sensitivities ('gamma' and 'vega') of the positions to interest rate, FX, equity, funds, commodity, credit spreads and inflation risk (to be reported only by CA and CA-adv banks). Delta*vega sensitivities for interest rates and equities.

109. Banks should project in the adverse scenario in 2027 the following information:

- (Block 3.1) The overall Gains & Losses of the adverse scenario on P&L and OCI, broken down by items (hedged and not hedged) and hedging instruments (if there is no hedging instrument, the respective cell should be filled with zero).
- (Block 3.2) The breakdown of the impact into sensitivities by risk factor (all banks, including TE banks).

110. To perform the full revaluation, banks should comply with the following procedure:

Box 1: Steps to perform the FULL REVALUATION matching items with hedges

A. Re-organise items (hedged and not hedged) and related hedging instruments according to the row structure of the CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL and CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL_HFT template.

B. Perform the full revaluation according to the market risk scenario. The full revaluation should be performed separately for items (hedged and not hedged) and hedging instruments.

C. Report notional amounts, FV, gains and losses, and sensitivities in the CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL and CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL_HFT template.

D. In the CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL, the notional amounts, FV, and gains and losses of hedging instruments should be reported in the corresponding rows by accounting category of the hedged items they refer to (i.e. for amortised cost assets, amortised cost liabilities, FVOCI, and Mandatory or optional at FVPL).

E. Sensitivities should be reported in the corresponding rows at sub-total level for each accounting category (i.e. for amortised cost assets, amortised cost liabilities, FVOCI, and Mandatory or optional at FVPL). No sensitivities are requested by type of counterparty nor type of instrument.

F. Banks should not report the sensitivity to risk factors where the applicable scenario shock for those risk factors is zero (e.g., if the EUR/DKK FX shock is zero, banks shouldn't include the EUR/DKK sensitivity in the category "Other FX" of the CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL template).

111. For **Hedging instruments in a hedge-accounting relation** banks can use as a reference FINREP 11.01 and the corresponding ITS instructions.

112. **Economic hedges**[10]: the notional amount, FV, and gains and losses of hedging instruments accounted at FVPL (HfT) but related to items not in FVPL (HfT) should be:

    i. Reported in the rows of the items they refer to.

    ii. Reported in the appropriate rows for Economic Hedges in the CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL (RowNums 18, 37, 61, 85).

    iii. Excluded from the rows of FVPL (HfT) Derivatives of the CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL_HFT (RowNum 1 to 9). The allocation of economic hedges should be such that no double counting occurs between CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL and CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL_HFT templates (see Figure 4).

113. For Economic Hedges banks can use as a reference FINREP 10.00 and the corresponding ITS instructions.

[10] Economic hedges are financial instruments that do not meet the requirements of IAS 39 or IFRS 9 to qualify as hedging instruments, but that are held for hedging purposes. Economic hedges follow the definition used in FINREP. They include those derivatives that are classified as HFT but are not part of the trading book as defined in Article 4(1)(86) of the CRR. The item 'economic hedges' does not include derivatives for proprietary trading.

Figure 4: Example of a schematic reporting of Economic Hedges

	ITS data
	Amount before item-hedge matching
Item 1: Amortised cost	i1
Item 2: FVOCI	i2
FVPL (HfT) Derivatives	H
(Of which: FVPL (HfT) Economic hedges related to Item 1 and 2)	h1, h2
(Of which: FVPL (HfT) Economic hedges related to FVPL (HfT) positions)	hn

	CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL
	Items (Hedged and not hedged)
Item 1: Amortised cost	i1
FVPL (HfT) Economic hedges related to Item 1	h1
Item 2: FVOCI	i2
FVPL (HfT) Economic hedges related to Item 2	h2

	CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL_HfT
	Items (Hedged and not hedged)
FVPL (HfT) Derivatives	H – (h1+h2)

114. For the columns other than notional amount [11] and for the rows relative to hedging instruments, amounts of hedging instruments must be reported net of asset and liabilities and net of long and short positions.

115. Hedging instruments must be matched with the accounting category of the hedged items such that the sum of the net revaluations of items and hedges results in a correct and realistic representation of their FV and related gains and losses. In case of micro-hedges, the relationship between instrument and hedge is well defined by construction. In the case of portfolio hedges, being then FV, CF, or economic hedges, a realistic and meaningful reallocation of the hedges across accounting type categories must be reported.

116. For each accounting category, in the corresponding rows, hedging instruments shall be reported where i) a hedge-accounting relationship exists, ii) an economic hedge appropriately matches with the revaluation of the items of that accounting category.

117. **Micro-hedges** should be considered in the accounting category of the items they refer to.

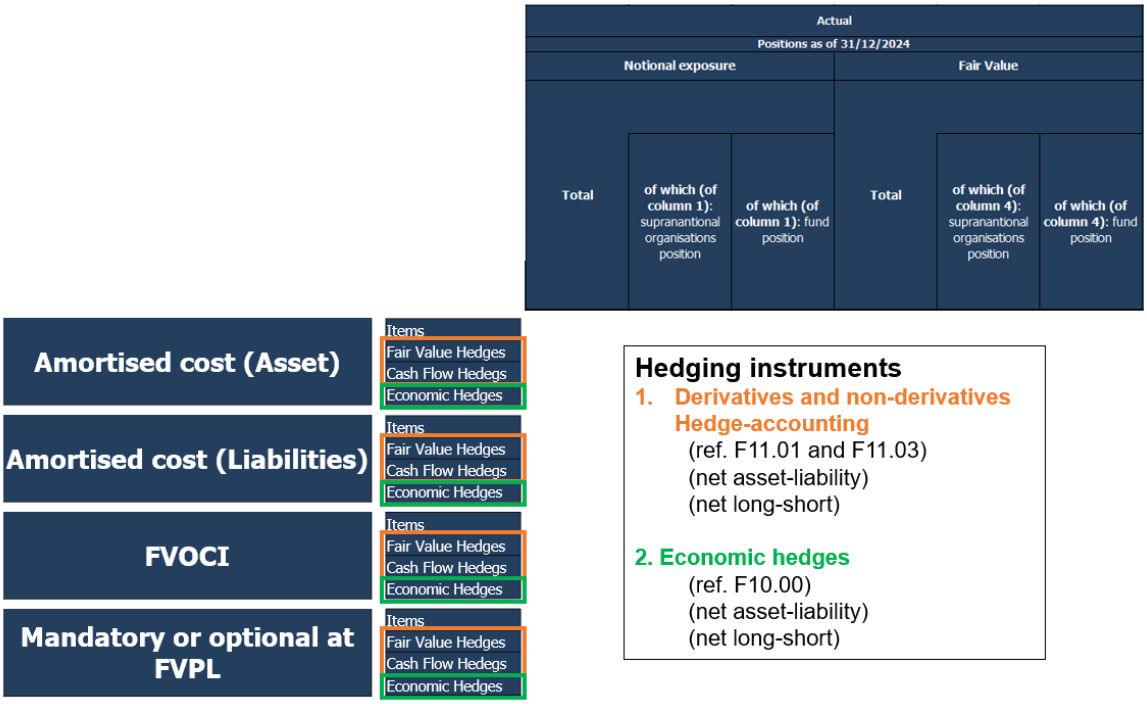
[11] Notional amount must be reported as the sum of the absolute values of asset and liabilities.

118. **Hedges related to more than one item and portfolios of hedges** should be considered and matched with the accounting categories of those items they refer to according to i) the existence of a hedge-accounting relation under either IFRS 9 or IAS 39, and ii) the operational rationale of the hedges. Under the operational rationale of the hedges, banks shall allocate hedges in different items' accounting categories following the criteria that best lead to a correct and realistic representation of the hedge adjustments.

119. **Non-derivative hedging instruments** must be also considered and reported in the appropriate rows for hedges. Banks can use as a reference FINREP 11.03 and the related ITS instructions.

120. Figure 5 summarizes the reporting of hedging instruments in the CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL.

Figure 5: Reporting of hedging instruments in the CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL template



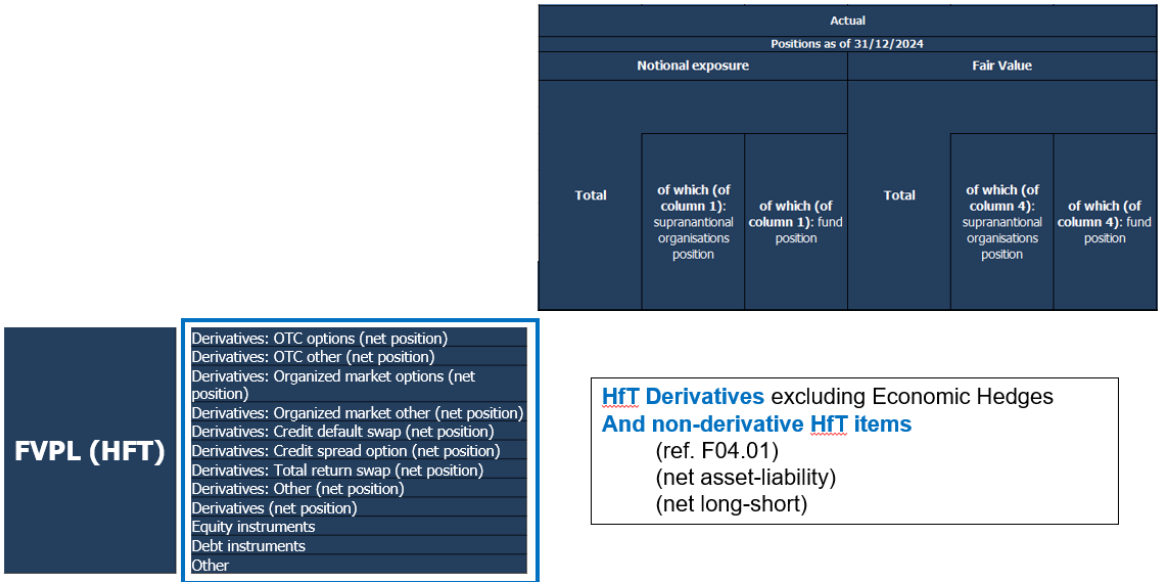
121. Notice that while for non-HfT items the matching between items (hedged and not hedged) and hedging instruments is required, the distinction between hedged item and hedging instrument is not required for HfT. For HfT positions, the notional value, FV, and Gains and Losses must be reported by type of instrument and type of counterparty.

122. For HfT, banks can use as reference FINREP 04.01 and the corresponding ITS instructions.

123. In the case of derivatives, following par. 112, the rows for HfT derivatives should exclude economic hedges reported in the CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL template under RowNums 18, 37, 61, and 85.

124. Figure 6 summarises the reporting of HfT items.

Figure 6: Reporting of HfT derivatives in the CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL_HFT template



125. The rows of the CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL and CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL_HFT template show combinations of balance sheet position, IFRS 9 measurement type, type of instrument and related hedges, and type of counterparty. A detailed description of the row structure is provided in Table 9 of Annex I.

126. Sensitivities should be reported by combinations of balance sheet position and IFRS 9 measurement type, and NOT distinguished by type of instrument and type of counterparty. In the CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL template, sensitivities must be reported separately for hedged items and category of hedging instrument (i.e. Fair value, Cash flow, and Economic hedges).

127. Notional amount: for all RowNum of the CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL and CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL_HFT template, the notional amount is defined as the sum of the absolute values for assets (positive) and liabilities (positive).

128. Fair value: for 'Assets' the fair value should be reported as a positive value. For 'Liabilities' the fair value should be reported as a negative value. For 'Net assets and Liabilities' the fair value is the signed net amount, meaning the difference between assets (taken as positive) and liabilities (taken as negative).

129. For fair value hedging, hedged items at amortised cost are in scope for the full revaluation only if the hedged risk is not FX, and the impact shall be reported in the rows for ‘Amortised cost’, in the columns ‘Gains or losses from full revaluation’.

130. For both CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL and CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL_HFT template, the columns of the template can be schematically grouped into four “blocks” as in Figure 2:

- Block 1: Breakdowns of Notional Amount (ColNum 1 to 3)
- Block 2: Breakdowns of Fair Value (ColNum 4 to 6)
- Block 3: Breakdowns of projected Gains and Losses impact (ColNum 7 to 13) and its breakdown by risk factors sensitivities (ColNum 14 to 45)
- Block 4: Granular breakdown of the sensitivities as of the reference date, from ColNum 46 to 393 to 401 (Only for CA and CA-adv banks)

131. The total notional amount and fair value should be detailed in columns by:

- The amount of fund positions.
- The amount of supranational organisation positions.

132. Notional amount: It is the notional amount of the sum of the positions concerning each row as of 31 December 2026. Regarding the notional of amortised cost items being part of a hedge-accounting relationship, which are in scope for the full revaluation only for the hedged risk, the notional of the hedged item should be reported only for the hedged risk.

133. Fair Values: Fair Value of positions to be reported as of 31 December 2026. The Fair Value should be in line with FINREP reporting, also for what concerns the criteria for reporting dirty or clean prices.

134. Gains & losses from full revaluation under the adverse scenario: gains and losses after the application of the shocks provided in the market risk scenario. The following details of the total gains & losses from full revaluation should be provided:

- In the CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL template, the Total impact must be distinguished between “PnL Impact” and “OCI impact”.
- The “PnL Impact” and “OCI impact” must detailed by ‘of which: fund position’, indicating the amount of the exposure related to funds.

135. The ‘breakdown by risk factors’ (for all banks, including TE banks): banks should report in these columns the breakdown of the total gains and losses distinguished by risk factor category. For each risk factor a breakdown of the amount relative to Delta, Gamma, and Vega sensitivity should be reported.

136. In the corresponding columns, banks (excluding TE banks) should report delta sensitivities as defined in this Template Guidance and in the Methodological Note. Sensitivities related to interest rate risk are broken down by geographical area and tenor. Sensitivities related to FX risk are broken down by currency. Sensitivities related to equity risk are broken down by geographical area. In the column equity “Dividends”, banks shall report the sensitivity of instruments that depend on dividends in their pricing or refer to dividends as an underlying

asset. Sensitivities related to credit spread risk are broken down by type of spread (sovereign, corporate, covered bond, and securitization), tenor, geographical area, and credit quality steps as defined in the External Credit Assessment Institution (ECAIs) of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1799. Sensitivities related to inflation risk are broken down by geographical area and tenor. For each risk factor category, the column 'other' should contain the sensitivity of those risk factors that are not provided in the market risk scenario.

137. Banks are allowed to calculate the sensitivities using the formula that they deem more appropriate and better aligned with their on-going internal practice. It is requested, however, to report the sensitivities always normalised by:

- 1 bp for delta and (1 bp)^2 for gamma when the risk factors are interest rate (IR), credit spreads (CS) and inflation (INF)
- 1% for delta and (1%)^2 for gamma when the risk factors are FX, equity (EQ), funds, and commodities (CM)
- 1 vol point for vega

138. Sensitivities shall be reported without double counting, ensuring that the sensitivity to each risk factor is mapped to only one column. Where a risk factor is a sub-component of a broader composite factor, institutions shall uniquely allocate sensitivities across the factors to prevent overlap. Institutions shall report against the more granular risk factor where accurate data is available; otherwise, the broader composite factor shall be used as a fallback.

139. For a given risk factor $x \in \{IR, CS, INF\}$, delta (Δ_x) is defined as the change (expressed in mln EUR) in the value of the portfolio $F(x_{(i)})$ (held for trading, non-held for trading, or hedges), following a 1 bp change in the segment of the relevant risk-free interest swap rate curve, spread curve, or inflation curve corresponding to the respective type of granularity (i). Analytically, delta is defined as

$$\Delta_{x,(i)} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x_{(i)}) \text{ (normalised per 1 bp)}$$

140. For a given risk factor $s \in \{FX, EQ, Funds, CM\}$ delta (Δ_s) is defined as the change (expressed in mln EUR) in the value of the portfolio (held for trading, non-held for trading, or hedges) following a 1% change in the exchange rate or price of the respective item (i). Analytically, delta is defined as:

$$\Delta_{s,(i)} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial s}(s_{(i)}) \text{ (normalized per 1\%)}$$

141. For a given risk factor $x \in \{IR, CS, INF\}$, gamma (Γ_x) is defined as the change (expressed in mln EUR) of the corresponding delta following a 1 bp change in the segment of the relevant risk-free interest swap rate curve, spread curve, or inflation curve corresponding to the respective type of granularity (i). Analytically, gamma is defined as

$$\Gamma_{x,(i)} = \frac{\partial \Delta_x}{\partial x}(x_{(i)}) = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2}(x_{(i)}) \text{ (normalised per (1 bp)^2)}$$

142. For a given risk factor $s \in \{FX, EQ, Funds, CM\}$, gamma (Γ_s) is defined as the change (expressed in mln EUR) in the value of the corresponding delta following a 1% change in the exchange rate or price of the respective item (i). Analytically, gamma is defined as:

$$\Gamma_{s,(i)} = \frac{\partial \Delta_s}{\partial s}(s_{(i)}) = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial s^2}(s_{(i)}) \text{ (normalised per (1\%)^2)}$$

143. Banks should report delta and gamma sensitivities following a bucketing approach. The bucketing is used to report the sensitivities of a portfolio associated to many tenors, on a curve mapped into a simplified portfolio with a reduced number of sensitivities corresponding to the tenors reported in the template. The box below provides instructions to banks for the bucketing approach with an example application.

Box 2: The bucketing approach

In the following example, we show how to apply the bucketing approach to report the first order sensitivity at a 7-year tenor in the CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL template. We assume that the template contains only the 5y and the 10y tenors. The characteristics of the sensitivities are reported in the table below:

	5y	7y	10y
Reported sensitivity	24 000	65 000	62 300
Shock (bps)	59	64	67

The reported sensitivity at the 7y tenor should then be split in the two adjacent tenors by computing shock-based weights as explained below:

	5y	7y	10y
Reported sensitivities after bucketing	48 375		102 925

5y weight= (67 - 64) / (67 – 59)
10y weight= (64 – 59) / (67 – 59)

The total impact computed from the tenors' sensitivities after bucketing is consistent with the impact before bucketing:

	5y	7y	10y	Total
Impact without bucketing	142	416	417	975
Impact with bucketing	285		690	975

144. For a given risk factor r, Vega (v) with respect to r is defined as the change (expressed in mln EUR) in the value of the portfolio (held for trading, non-held for trading, or hedges), following a 1% increase in volatility of the respective risk factor (i.e. 0.01 absolute change in the volatility σ_r). Analytically, Vega is defined as

$$v_{\sigma,(r)} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma}(\sigma_t) \text{ (normalized per 1 vol point)}$$

145. The volatility shocks relevant for the calculation of the vega sensitivities to corporate credit spreads are indicated in the MR scenario and are the same for geographies (e.g. EU, US, Other financial and non-financial categories) and indices (e.g. ITRAXX) breakdowns.

146. The Vega referring to options with different tenors should be reported in each portfolio row of the CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL and CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL_HFT template as the sum of the single option Vegas with a specific maturity multiplied by a specific weight. The weight of each single Vega is given by the ratio between the shock applied for the maturity of the option that the Vega is referring to, and a pivot maturity (which are selected among the ones reported in the market risk scenario). In particular, the pivot maturity for FX and equity should be assumed as equal to 6 months, while for interest rates it is 1Yx1Y. For instance, if the 3M equity volatility shock is equal to 190% and the 6M one is equal to 163%, then the weight for the 3M equity Vega should be 1.166= 190%/163%. In case the previous computations are not possible because volatilities shocks are not provided for the risk factor under evaluation, banks should provide information in the explanatory note and use as weights the ones reported in the table below.

1M	3M	6M	1Y	2Y	5Y
1.73	1.00	0.71	0.50	0.35	0.22

147. The impact from Vega should be calculated as in the following example: if the equity volatility shock in the market risk scenario for the pivot tenor (6 months) is equal to 163% and that the sum of the weighted Vega sensitivities is equal to 150 €, then the impact should be given by (150 € *163) = 24,450 €.

148. If banks use different measurements of implied volatilities for their pricing models (i.e., market standards implied volatility and not lognormal implied volatilities as provided in the market risk scenario), they should all be considered as the same risk factor (as “volatility”). Therefore, banks should convert their internally used implied volatilities into the lognormal implied volatilities (obtained from the Black model) and report the related Vega P&L columns in “Breakdown by risk factors” of the CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL and CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL_HFT template. In case of negative implied volatilities, the Vega sensitivities should be computed in a way that would allow to reconcile the Vega P&L impacts with the shocks of the Market Risk scenario according to the following relationship: Vega P&L impact = Volatility shocks * Vega sensitivity. Banks should report in the explanatory note a brief description on how the volatility shocks in the market risk scenario were applied to their full revaluation model to obtain the P&L impact. They should explain their assessment of the consistency of the Vega sensitivities, as derived by their internal model, with the scenario shocks and the impacts obtained with their pricing model, explaining the model definitions, assumptions, and its calibration.

149. The maturity buckets for the vega relative to interest rate (1Y, 5Y, 10Y) refer to the maturity of the underlying assets. Expiries shall be grouped, accordingly, by maturity of the underlying. For example, a 3M10Y (that is, 3-month expiry, 10-year maturity of the underlying) shall be grouped with a 1Y10Y and reported in the 10Y bucket.

150. **Other sensitivities**: if the gains and losses are not attributable to Delta, Gamma, or Vega sensitivities, then they should be reported in columns for other types of sensitivities, when available, including any potential cross-sensitivities effects. The total impact reported in Block 3.1 shall be equal to the sum of the impacts across all risk factors reported in Block 3.2.

151. For selected risk factors, banks are also required to report the cross-sensitivity between delta and vega ("vanna"). This measures the change in delta resulting from a change in the volatility of the relevant risk factor or, equivalently, the change in vega resulting from a change in the level of that risk factor. Analytically, cross-sensitivities are defined as:

$$\chi_{r,(i)} = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial r \, \partial \sigma_r}(r_{t,(i)}, \sigma_{r,t,(i)}) \text{ (normalized per 1bp and 1 vol point),}$$

where r is the IR risk factor for type of granularity (i)

$$\chi_{q,(i)} = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial q \, \partial \sigma_{EQ}}(q_{t,(i)}, \sigma_{EQ,t,(i)}) \text{ (normalized per 1% and 1 vol point),}$$

where q is the EQ risk factor for type of granularity (i)

152. For market risk relevant exposures to supranational exposures (paragraph 249 and 250 of the Methodological Note), a revaluation is expected and should be performed by considering all relevant shocks, including at least: (i) an interest rate shock based on the currency of the issuance; (ii) a credit spread shock based on the lowest regional shock (e.g. for EU supranational entities, applying the lowest EU credit spread); (iii) a FX shock based on the currency of the issuance.

153. Defined benefit pension funds should be stressed by applying: (i) the respective single fund shock to fund assets (as specified in the market risk scenario); and (ii) the relevant market risk shocks to the variables used by the bank to calculate fund's liabilities (e.g. discount rate and inflation rate).

154. The overall impact of the adverse scenario on P&L and OCI is sourced from the CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL and CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL_HFT template by the CSV_MR_SUM template.

155. Only banks classified as CA or CA-Adv shall report the CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL_HFT template.

156. In the CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL_HFT template, only CA-Adv banks are requested to report the results of the full revaluation of the held for trading portfolio under four additional scenarios.

The additional scenarios of the template are defined as the EBA scenarios' parameters multiplied by a scalar between 0.7 to 1.2, as indicated in the template.

2.3.3 CSV_MR_RES_CVA_FVA

157. This template contains the inputs and results for the revaluation of the valuation reserves for Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) and Funding Valuation Adjustment (FuVA), as well as the related eligible hedges. In this template banks are requested to provide the actual valuation reserves and eligible hedges' fair value as of 31 December 2026 as defined in section 3.5 of the Methodological Note. Furthermore, banks are requested to provide the stressed reserves and stressed fair value of hedges in 2027. The impact (difference between the starting point and the adverse scenario reserve) is computed directly in the template.

(i) CVA reserves

158. Regarding CVA reserves, the template rows show combinations of transaction type (i.e. in scope or exempted from the own funds requirement for CVA risk), and counterparty or instrument type. The columns of the template show the Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR) exposure value in ColNum 1, CVA accounting reserve for each counterparty type and the fair value of eligible CVA hedges (in ColNUm2), projected adverse scenario CVA accounting reserve for each counterparty type and fair value of CVA hedges from full revaluation in ColNum 3, the total impact in ColNum4, the impact analysis by risk factor from ColNum 5 to ColNum 12 and the delta sensitivities (before stress) of CVA reserve and eligible CVA hedges to different risk factors from ColNum 5 to ColNum 29.

159. Accounting CVA reserves shall be reported as positive values; a positive fair value of CVA eligible hedges shall be reported as a positive figure. Corresponding delta sensitivities shall be reported with signs consistent with these conventions, in accordance with the definitions set forth in Tables 12 and 13 of the Methodological Note.

160. Impact analysis by risk factor and sensitivities of RowNum 9 and RowNum 17 refer to the totals (CVA reserve minus fair value of CVA hedges) by type of transaction (in scope or exempted from the own funds requirement for CVA risk). Impact analysis by risk factor and sensitivities of RowNum 8 and RowNum 16 refer only to the eligible hedges by type of transaction (in scope or exempted from the own funds requirement for CVA risk).

161. Eligible hedges should be reported in RowNum 8 or 16, depending on whether the instrument is used to hedge transactions that are in scope or exempted from the own fund requirements for CVA risk, and they should not be reported either in the CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL template or in the CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL_HFT template. Only hedges that fall into the categories below (as per CRR3 Art. 386) should be considered as "eligible hedges" to offset CVA reserves:

- Single-name credit default swaps and single-name contingent-credit default swaps, referencing: (i) the counterparty directly; (ii) an entity legally related to the

counterparty, where legally related refers to cases where the reference name and the counterparty are either a parent and its subsidiary or two subsidiaries of a common parent; (iii) an entity that belongs to the same sector and region as the counterparty;

- Index credit default swaps.
- Instruments that hedge variability of the counterparty credit spread, with the exception of instruments mentioned in Article 325(5) CRR.
- Instruments that hedge variability of the exposure component of CVA risk, with the exception of the instruments mentioned in Article 325(5) CRR.
- If those positions meet all of the following requirements: (i) those positions are used for the purpose of mitigating CVA risk and are managed as such; (ii) those positions can be entered into with third parties or with the institution's trading book as an internal hedge, in which case they shall comply with the requirement set out in Article 106(7) CRR; (iii) a given hedging instrument forms a single position in an eligible hedge and cannot be split into more than one position in more than one eligible hedge.

(ii) FuVA reserves

162. Regarding FuVA reserves, the template rows show the transaction type (i.e. transaction in scope of FuVA reserve, FuVA hedges). The columns of the template show:

- The value of FuVA accounting reserves and fair value of FuVA hedges (in ColNum 2).
- Projected adverse scenario FuVA accounting reserves and fair value of FuVA hedges from full revaluation (in ColNum 3).
- The total impact of the adverse market risk scenario in ColNum 4.
- The impact analysis by risk factor from ColNum 5 to ColNum 12.
- The delta sensitivities (before stress) of FuVA reserve and FuVA hedges to different risk factors from ColNum 5 to ColNum 29.

163. FuVA reserves shall be reported as positive values when representing a funding cost and with negative values when representing a funding benefit; in RowNum 20, a positive fair value of FuVA hedges shall be reported as a positive figure. Corresponding delta sensitivities shall be reported with signs consistent with these conventions, in accordance with the definitions set forth in Tables 12 and 14 of the Methodological Note

164. Impact analysis by risk factor and sensitivities of RowNum 21 refer to the totals (FuVA reserve minus fair value of FuVA hedges). Impact analysis by risk factor and sensitivities of RowNum 19 and RowNum 20 refer only to the FuVA reserve and the FuVA hedges, respectively.

165. Eligible hedges should be reported in RowNum 20 and they should not be reported in either the CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL template or in the CSV_MR_FULL_REVAL_HFT template. Only hedges banks entered in to specifically hedge the FuVA reserve (i.e. instruments designed to protect against fluctuations in funding costs or positions' exposure value), booked and managed by a dedicated function (e.g. FuVA trading desk) should be considered as "eligible hedges" to offset FuVA reserves.

2.3.4 CSV_MR_RES_UNCERTAINTY

166. This template contains the inputs and results for the revaluation of the valuation reserves for market price uncertainty, close-out costs and model uncertainty. In this template banks are requested to provide the actual valuation reserves as of 31 December 2026 as defined in section 3.5 of the Methodological Note. Furthermore, banks are requested to provide the stressed reserves in 2027. The impact (difference between the starting point and the adverse scenario reserve) is computed directly in this template.

167. The columns show reserve amounts for the starting point and the first year of the adverse scenario split between accounting and prudential (i.e. Additional Valuation Adjustments – AVAs) reserves. Total AVA reserves are broken down by type of approach (Range-based, Expert-based, Simplified and Fall-back approach). Simplified approach and Fall-back approach AVA reserves should be only reported for the starting point and are not stressed in line with paragraph 295 of the methodological note. In line with section 3.5 of the Methodological Note, accounting reserves should concern market price uncertainty, close-out costs (bid-ask) and model risk; while AVA reserves should include the adjustments related to market price uncertainty, close out costs and model uncertainty, including the corresponding component of unearned credit spreads and investing and funding cost should be reported.

168. The starting point AVAs should reflect the 50% aggregation factor as of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/866. The stressed reserve will be the sum of the starting point reserve and the computed impact. Banks should follow the guidance reported in the box below to compute the stressed reserves depending on the availability of the bid-ask spread or market dispersion (for pricing models and model parameters). Banks under the simplified approach according to the EBA RTS on prudent valuation do not need to stress the AVAs and can assume they stay flat during the stress scenario.

169. Banks are free to choose whether to apply the methodology at instrument level or at portfolio level (using sensitivities), ensuring a prudent impact estimation. In this respect, banks are expected to adhere as closely as possible to the methodology employed internally for the calculation of accounting and prudential reserves. Consequently, any divergence from

that methodology must be adequately justified and accompanied by the implementation of additional controls on the input used (e.g. sensitivities), aggregation and calculation methodologies.

Box 3: Application of the prescribed shocks

Banks can apply the shocks at instrument or at portfolio level. In the latter case, a sensitivity approach should be followed to determine the stressed bid-ask spread. Once the stressed bid-ask spread for an instrument or at portfolio level has been derived, the impact on the accounting and prudential reserves is given by the product between the exposure amount and the stressed bid-ask spread. For instance, the exposure amount to be considered for bonds is the nominal value when price bid-ask spread is used, or interest rates and credit spread sensitivities when valuation input bid-ask spread is used. For equities the fair value should be used. For derivatives, valuation input sensitivities should be used. Some guidance on how to compute the impact on reserves depending on the availability of the bid-ask spread are reported below.

Case 1 – Reserves for market price uncertainty and close-out costs – Available bid-ask spread at price level (instrument)

In this case, the bid-ask spread of the price of the instrument can be directly observed on the market (to be divided by 2). The second step would be to compute a stressed bid-ask spread by applying the prescribed bid-ask spread shock. The final impact on reserves is then obtained by applying the stressed price bid-ask to the exposure amount as shown below.

If the prescribed shock is 230% and considering that the price is expressed as a percentage of the notional, the stressed price bid-ask spread would be:

$$StressSpread_{Bid-ask} = \left[\frac{Price_{bid} - Price_{ask}}{2}\right] * 230\% = \frac{100\% - 99.90\%}{2} * 230\% = 0.115\%$$

Assuming a notional amount of 10,000 €, the impact on reserves would be: $StressedReserve_i = (StressSpread_{Bid-ask}) * Exp_{amount} = 0.115\% * 10.000€ = 11.5€$

$$Impact\ on\ reserve_i = StressedReserve_i - StartingPointReserve_i$$

The impact on reserves will then be allocated to the accounting reserves and prudential reserves (i.e. AVAs) in proportion to the starting point of such reserves. The stressed accounting and prudential reserves to be reported in the template will be the sum of the starting point reserves and the impact on reserves computed above.

Case 2 – Reserves for market price uncertainty and close-out costs – Available bid-ask spread at valuation input level

When the bid-ask spread of an instrument's price cannot be directly observed on the market (instrument mark-to-model), or when the reserves calculation is performed at a portfolio level, accounting and prudential reserves are usually calculated at the level of valuation inputs. Stressed reserves should be calculated in line with the internal methodology.

In this case, the impact on reserves should be calculated for each valuation input that is used to value the mark-to-model instrument, or any instruments included in the portfolio. For each valuation input, the bid-ask spread should be derived by multiplying half of the bid-ask by an appropriate adjustment in accordance with the calculation convention used for the sensitivities[12] of the valuation input. The stressed bid-ask spread is then obtained by multiplying the bid-ask spread times the shocks given by the scenario. For each valuation input, the impact on reserves is obtained by multiplying the stressed bid-ask spread by the related sensitivities at the starting point. The sensitivities should be considered in terms of amounts (e.g. in case of IR, the amount of Euro coming from a 1 basis point change in the yield). The total impact on reserves coming from a portfolio is the sum of the impacts calculated at valuation input level.

For a portfolio of instruments using an interest rate valuation input with a sensitivity[13] equal to 5€, the stressed bid-ask spread would be given by:

$$StressSpread_{Bid-ask}(basis\ points) = 10.000 * \frac{RiskFact_{bid} - RiskFact_{ask}}{2} * Shock$$

$$= 10.000 * \frac{1.05\% - 1.02\%}{2} * 230\% = 3.45\ bps$$

$$StressedReserve_j = (StressSpread_{Bid-ask}) * Exp_{amount} = 3.45 * 5€ = 17.25€$$

$$Impact\ on\ reserve_j = StressedReserve_j - StartingPointReserve_j$$

The impact on reserves will then be allocated to the accounting reserves and prudential reserves (i.e. AVAs) in proportion to the starting point of such reserves.

Case 3 – Reserves for model risk – Available market dispersion for pricing model or model parameter

When the dispersion of pricing models or model parameters are directly or indirectly observed on the market, a similar approach to the one described in Case 2 should be applied to model reserves. Stressed reserves should be calculated in line with the internal methodology.

In this case, the impact on reserves should be calculated for each pricing model and model parameter that is used to value the mark-to-model instrument, or any instruments included in the portfolio. For each pricing model/model parameter, the stressed market dispersion is obtained by multiplying half of the observed dispersion[14] times the shocks given by the scenario. The impact on reserves is obtained by multiplying the stressed market dispersion by the related exposure amount at the starting point. The total impact on reserves coming from a portfolio is the sum of the impacts calculated at pricing model/model parameter level.

Case 4 – Unavailable bid-ask spread or market dispersion

When no quoted bid-ask spread or market dispersion (for pricing models and model parameters) can be obtained, the reserves are usually calculated using alternative methodologies (e.g. stress

[12] For example, sensitivity to an increase of 1 basis point or 1% of the valuation input/model parameter.

[13] Sensitivity to an increase of 1 basis point of the valuation input/model parameter.

[14] Measured as the difference between the fair value obtained using the least conservative and the most conservative pricing model/model parameter, after applying internal procedures for handling outliers.

on model parameters, alternative pricing model). In this case, the accounting and prudential starting point reserves should be multiplied by the bid-ask spread/model uncertainty shock prescribed for the corresponding risk category under expert-based approach.

If the prescribed shock is 290% and assuming that an accounting reserve of 30.000€ and corresponding AVAs for 50.000€, the total impact on reserves would be:

$$Impact\ on\ reserves = StressedReserves - StartingPointReserves$$
$$= 290\% * (30.000€ + 50.000€) - (30.000€ + 50.000€) = 152.000€$$

170. The overall impact of the adverse scenario on reserves shall also be allocated to the "Accounting Reserves" and "Additional Valuation Adjustments" columns of the CSV_MR_RES_UNCERTAINTY template following the relative ratio at the starting point.

171. The overall impact of the adverse scenario on reserves is sourced from the CSV_MR_RES_ UNCERTAINTY template by the CSV_MR_SUM template.

2.3.5 CSV_MR_PROJ

172. This template contains a first table for the projections of net trading income and client revenues related to items held with a trading intent and their related economic hedges. In this template, banks are requested to provide historical annual NTI without the net interest income components as defined in paragraph 215 of the Methodological Note, for the period 2022-2026. In addition, banks are required to provide the annual client revenue projections for the period 2027-2029.

173. Moreover, CA-adv and CA banks should provide in the second table, the historical breakdown of NTI (as defined in FINREP) on a quarterly basis from 2022 to 2026, broken down by: (i) Client revenues, (ii) P&L due to price movements, (iii) Other net trading income, (iv) NII on held-for-trading instruments and their related hedges removed from NTI, v) NII removed from NTI. In addition, CA banks should provide, on a yearly basis, the following memo items: the part of NTI coming from day-one profit or loss (yearly flow) and the amount of day-one reserve over the year based on the definitions as below.

(i) Day-one profit or loss: the fair value impact of new financial instruments that at the end-of-day (due to market fluctuations, passage of time and other factors) have a fair value price that differs from the transaction price.

(ii) Day-one reserve: sum of the amounts that are reserved for day-one profits that cannot be directly recognized in P&L. This is because the fair value estimation at the end-of-day of new financial instruments (mainly L3) is too uncertain, due for instance to the use of unobservable inputs.

In line with paragraph 308 of the Methodological Note, TE banks that provide evidence to their CA through the explanatory note to having generated client revenues from 2024 to 2026 should also report client revenues in this template.

Box 4: Examples on client revenues

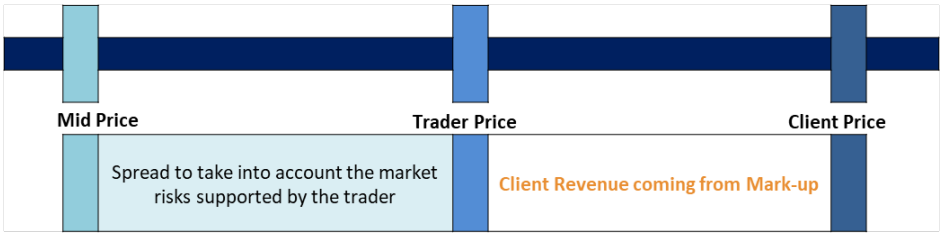
According to the definition reported in paragraph 217 of the Methodological Note, client revenues should include only items (among the three specified categories) held with a trading intent.

This box provides some examples on possible items that should be considered as part of client revenues based on the definition reported in paragraph 217 of the Methodological Note.

(i) Examples for retained portion of or a mark-up on the bid-ask spread, generated from market making or trading activities on behalf of external clients:

a. Component of the difference between the wholesale transaction price and the client transaction price for an interest rate swap traded between a bank and a pension fund.

b. Bond price mark-up on the bid-ask spread; buying a corporate bond from a market participant to sell it to another client above the wholesale price.



(ii) Examples for prime services revenues:

a. Mark-up on an equity short transaction between the bank and a hedge fund client

b. Revenues from execution and custody services

c. Revenues from margin financing

d. Revenues from securities lending

174. Client revenues as defined in the Methodological Note are related only to items held with a trading intent, therefore it shall not include “fee and commission income” which, according to FINREP Annex 5, excludes items measured at fair value through profit or loss.

2.3.6 CSV_MR_CCR

175. This template contains information on the bank's 40 largest counterparties, and on the 5 potential most vulnerable counterparties selected from the 40 largest. Furthermore, it embeds the formulas to automatically compute the CCR losses under stress, according to section 3.7 of the Methodological Note.

176. The CCR provisions feeding the P&L is calculated considering the default of up to 5 most vulnerable counterparties (i.e. the PD for these counterparties is considered equal to 1). The jump to default provision related to the default of the defaulting counterparties is also computed.

177. Regarding the columns, banks are requested to provide the following information on each counterparty: name, LEI code, type of counterparty (to be selected from a list), current exposure (market value) of CCR exposure, stressed CCR exposure (market value) net of stressed collateral and other eligible credit risk mitigation, the external and internal PDs (numerical values between 0 and 1), CVA impact on P&L, the stressed market value of CCR exposure gross and net of collateral, the stressed LGD, the stressed LGD for jump to default and the jump-to-default exposures. Furthermore, the Share of Cash Collateral (%), defined as the amount of cash collateral divided by the market value of the exposure, should also be reported. In line with Box 16 of the Methodological Note, the different types of exposures required to be reported in ColNum 4, 5, 11 and 12 as well as the jump-to-default exposures required to be reported in ColNum 16 of the CSV_MR_CCR template shall be floored at zero (i.e. negative amounts are not permitted).

178. The 3-year horizon PD is the probability of the counterparty defaulting within the 3 years of the stress horizon, as outlined in paragraph 316 of the Methodological Note. The stressed LGD, should reflect the loss given each counterparty's default, as explained in paragraph 317 of the methodological note.

179. In line with Box 16 of the Methodological Note, if external rating does not exist and external PD cannot be estimated the institutions should use their internal models to estimate the point-in-time PD within the 3 years stress test horizon.

180. In case either the internal or the external PD cannot be provided, the bank should report the PD that is not available as equal to zero. In case both internal and external PDs are not available, the bank should apply the upper value reported in Annex I of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1799 based on the Credit Quality Step of the obligor, which are specified in Annex II of the same regulation. In all cases, the bank should consider the PD range restriction specified in the Box 16 of the Methodological Note.

181. As described in Box 16 of the Methodological Note, the number of defaulting counterparties is identified through the Vasicek formula, which is included in RowNum 1 of CSV_MR_CCR, and it is defined on a bank level basis. If a bank reports less than 40 counterparties, the Vasicek formula will consider the exact number of counterparties reported. Depending on

the riskiness of its portfolio (derived directly in formula as the weighted average PD by net stressed exposure), each bank may have from 2 to 5 defaulting counterparties (independently from other banks).

182. Rows show the 1st, 2nd,3rd (if relevant), 4th (if relevant) and 5th (if relevant) most vulnerable counterparties, automatically reflected in formulas of RowNum 2 to RowNum 6, as well as the 40 largest counterparties, included in RowNum 8 to RowNum 47. Totals are automatically included in RowNum 7 and flow to CSV_MR_SUM.

183. Where banks have exposures to more than one entity within the same holding group, they shall aggregate all such exposures and report the counterparty at the highest level of consolidation, under the name, LEI code and PD of the parent company, irrespective of whether the relevant entities are located within or outside the EU. Where a bank has exposure to only one entity within the holding group, the name, LEI code and PD of that specific entity shall be reported.

184. In line with paragraph 323 of the Methodological Note, indirect exposures to the issuer (i.e. credit derivatives) that are either part of a hedge accounting relationship or that are recognised as credit mitigation effects shall be considered under the CCR scope and for the computation of the jump to default. The jump to default exposure for these indirect exposures is the amount that the protection provider has committed to pay in the event of the default or non-payment of the borrower or on the occurrence of other specified credit events. For bought protection this amount should be regarded with a negative sign, which shall be netted with the corresponding positive exposure of the hedged position for the calculation of the jump to default exposure. Net profits resulting from an issuer's instantaneous default should be considered as zero and thus the column related to the jump-to-default exposures should be populated accordingly (i.e. only non-negative amounts are permitted).

185. The overall impact of the adverse scenario on counterparty credit risk losses is calculated by the CSV_MR_CCR template and linked via formula from this template to the CSV_MR_SUM template.

2.3.7 CSV_MR_REA

186. This template contains actual and restated year-end 2026 market risk REA components as well as the calculation logic for stressed projections. In this template banks are requested to provide market risk REA starting values as of 31 December 2026, in line with the CRR2, and restated values based on the regulation in force as of 1st January 2027 (CRR3 and Delegated Act). The columns also show years and scenarios.

187. For MR REA under CRR2, the structure of the rows is similar to the 2025 exercise. They show the STA risk exposure amount and the different components of VaR, sVaR, APR, and IRC (before and after the floor). For IMA banks, the starting points should be reported as the

maximum relevant risk number between the most recent one (last open day of 2026) and an average of the daily values of the risk measure (60-day period or 12 weeks period, in function of the risk measure) as stated in Article 364 of the CRR.

188. If paragraph 330 of the methodology applies, then the related starting point REA figures should also include RNIME. Banks should report in the dedicated memo item the amount of REA for RNIME as an of which of the total market risk REA.

189. While in general the definitions of the Methodological Note apply, specific definitions under section 3.8 of the Methodological Note to be highlighted for the use of this template comprise:

- Banks modelling IRC should provide the stressed IRCs before floor application in this template. In order to model IRC, banks must estimate the stress impact in line with paragraph 339 of the methodology.
- Banks that are subject to a credit risk capital charge for CVA should provide the stressed CVAs before floor application in this template.
- The respective values after CVA / IRC floor are calculated by the CSV_MR_REA template and then linked via formula from this template to the CSV_REA_SUM template.

190. For MR REA under CRR3, the row breakdown requires banks to report aggregate amounts under ASA REA, AIMA REA and Simplified Standardised Approach (SSA) REA. ASA REA is further broken down into the three subcomponents of Sensitivity Based Method (SBM) REA, Default Risk Charge (DRC) REA and Residual Risk add-on (RRAO) REA. ASA REA should be in line with the amount reported in COREP 91.01 template. The columns show years and scenario.

MR REA according to CRR2

191. Starting points for CRR2-based MR REA should be reported as the maximum relevant risk number between the most recent one (last open day of 2026) and an average of the daily values of the risk measure (60-day period or 12 weeks period, in function of the risk measure) as stated in Article 364 of the CRR2. Banks should report in the dedicated memo item the amount of REA for RNIME as an of which of the total market risk REA. Under the baseline scenario, CRR2 MR REA is kept at the starting point value over the projections for all sub-components. Under the adverse scenario, CRR2 MR REA is to be projected in line with the section 3.8 of the EBA MN.

MR REA according to CRR3

192. All banks, irrespective of the market risk cluster, are expected to restate MR REA under the CRR3 (FRTB) and include the respective amounts in RowNum 9-15 where relevant. When

restating MR REA banks are allowed to consider art. 495i to art. 495u of the DA. Projections will be stable at the restated starting points under both baseline and adverse scenario.

193. As a memo item in RowNum 25 banks shall include fully loaded MR REA (excluding CVA REA), i.e. without considering any of the transitional adjustments included in the DA. Banks are also expected to include the difference between transitional and fully loaded MR REA in RowNum 48 of CSV_CAP for the correct identification of the fully loaded capital ratios (as explained in paragraph 289, point 1, of this note).

CVA REA

194. CVA REA, falling under the market risk methodology, shall be reported in RowNum 16-20 of CSV_MR_REA. Banks that have received approval by the CA to use SA-CVA are expected to report and project CVA REA using this approach and following section 3.8 of the EBA MN. RowNum 19 is expected to include both Full Basic approach (F-BA) and Reduced Basic approach (R-BA). RowNum 20 is expected to include also the simplified treatment for derivative positions in CIUs.

2.4 NII

2.4.1 CSV_NII_SUM

195. The sheet is composed of eight tables:

- **Summary table** where banks are required to report historical NII figures (interest income and interest expenses). In the template banks are requested to provide the historical interest income (including the breakdown of interest income corresponding to net non-performing exposures) and interest expenses for 2026 as well as volumes of performing and non-performing exposures and the total provisions for non-performing exposures as of 31 December 2026.

- **Parameters for EIR projections table** where banks are requested to provide their rating as of end-2026, and whether they are a domestic bank.

- **Two tables for the reconciliation of positions that are linked between credit risk and NII** (separately for baseline and adverse) containing a reconciliation of the figures on non-performing exposures and associated provisions between the credit risk and NII templates (i.e. CSV_CR_SCEN and CSV_NII_CALC tables). These tables are populated automatically.

- **Table for the reporting of regulated deposits.** In this table, banks are required to provide the volumes and the outcome of the regulated formula as of 31 December 2026 for regulated deposits of paragraph 396 of the 2027 EU-wide stress test Methodological Note. For the projections, banks are required to fill the outcome of the regulated formula for 2027, 2028 and 2029, both for the baseline and for the adverse scenario. The types of deposits recognised as being regulated products are hard-coded in the table and banks should provide the data only for the deposits within the hard coded list. The volumes reported for regulated deposits in CSV_NII_SUM dedicated tables shall match the volumes reported in the CSV_NII_CALC, for the corresponding combination of item – country – currency.

- **Table for reporting the legal floor deposits.** The table contains all types of deposits that are recognised as having a legal floor in line with paragraph 395 of the 2027 EU-wide stress test Methodological Note. Banks are required to provide the starting point volume and the corresponding legal floor as for 31 December 2026, both for the fixed and for the floating rate portfolios. For legal floor deposits in Hungary, banks are allowed to fill the white cell for a currency within the list of currencies in the “Input” sheet. The volumes reported for legal floor deposits in CSV_NII_SUM dedicated tables shall match the volumes reported in the CSV_NII_CALC, for the corresponding combination of item – country – currency.

- **Table for the reporting of legally exempted products due to asset-liability matches.** In this table, banks are requested to provide the volume as of 31 December 2026, both on the fixed and on the floating side, for the products recognised as being exempted due to legally mandated asset-liability matches in line with paragraph 424 and paragraph 426 of the 2027 EU-wide stress test Methodological Note. For projections, banks will provide the projections for margin new business for both the baseline and the adverse scenario, for 2027, 2028 and 2029. In case the bank has other exemptions that are not in the pre-defined list, these will be filled in the white rows and provide the relevant information in the explanatory note as well as accompanying documents. The inputs are limited to up to two non-derivative Assets and up to two non-derivative Liabilities portfolios within the list of portfolios in the CSV_NII_CALC template. Banks shall populate these cells only for these instruments in country-currency pairs included in the CSV_NII_CALC template. In this case, the volumes should not be reported within the CSV_NII_CALC. For the instruments in a country-currency pairs which are not explicitly included in the CSV_NII_CALC template, banks shall not populate the corresponding CSV_NII_SUM table and include these instruments within the CSV_NII_CALC template and the Other-Other and Other-EUR country-currency pairs. The starting point volumes and starting point margin new business reported in this table should match the starting point volumes and starting point margin new business reported for the corresponding portfolios in CSV_NII_CALC_FUNDING MATCH.

- **Table for the accrued interest cash flows from trading book instruments.** This table collects the historical information for years 2024-2026 used for the projections of the NII of positions in scope of section 4.5 of the 2025 EU-wide stress test Methodological Note. NII components removed from NTI which are reported in line with section 4.5 of the Methodological Note are linked via formula to the CSV_MR_PROJ template. Banks shall report the NII on held-for-trading defined according to paragraph 430 of the Methodological Note. Banks shall, for each of the NII streams in scope of this table, report the NII related to economic hedges as "of-which" items.

196. With regards to the summary template, the historical interest income and expenses shall be reported according to FINREP 02.00 rows 010 and 090, and the of-which position held for trading of NII in FINREP, net of economic hedges shall be reported according to FINREP 02.00 rows 0020 and 0100, net of FINREP 16.00 row 0015 columns 0010, 0020, respectively The of-which positions on interest income from net NPE and interest income and expenses from NTI economic hedge derivatives shall be reported based on banks' internal historical data.

197. In contrast, the adjusted interest income and expenses shall reflect any adjustments banks are required to report to align with the scope of projected NII in the Methodological Note (section 4.2). This means that the interest income/expenses (adjusted) will be equal to interest income/expenses (historical) if no such adjustments are needed. The adjusted interest income and expenses will be computed automatically based on the portfolio-level inputs reported in the CSV_NII_CALC and CSV_NII_FUNDING_MATCH for the starting point. This will ensure a correct computation of caps. Banks shall report in dedicated white cells as

"of-which" items of the adjusted interest income and expenses the amounts related to economic hedges. Banks shall also report the marginal contribution of derivatives exposures (split between income and expenses) and the relative interest income and expenses.

198. Banks shall report volumes of performing exposures (end of 2026) consistently with the templates CSV_NII_CALC and CSV_NII_CALC_FUNDING_MATCH, i.e. according with paragraphs 355, 356, and 357 of the Methodological Note.

199. For the projections, the CSV_NII_SUM template summarises the data on interest income, (including the breakdown of interest income corresponding to net non-performing exposures), interest expenses, which it sources from CSV_NII_CALC and CSV_NII_CALC_FUNDING MATCH, (net) effective interest rate on both performing and non-performing exposures, and net interest income before and after the applicable methodological constraints. The projections on interest income, interest expenses and net interest income (after the applicable methodological constraints) according to both scenarios are then linked via formula to the CSV_P&L template.

200. Regarding white cells where banks' input is required, e.g. historical values, the sign convention follows the one applied for the projections. This implies in particular that historical expenses are to be reported with a negative sign.

201. The table also contains the methodological constraints that are automatically applied in the CSV_NII_SUM template and that include:

- The cap on the EIR applicable to non-performing exposures at aggregate level compared to the starting point under the adverse scenario;
- The absolute cap on NII projections under the adverse scenario, according to which assumptions cannot lead (at group level) to an increase of the bank's NII compared with the 2026 value under the adverse scenario;
- The absolute cap on NII projections before considering the impact of the increase of provisions for non-performing exposures on interest income compared to the starting point, under the adverse scenario.
- The calculation of the accrued interest from held-for trading positions net of economic hedges and the addition of these amounts to the total NII before the application of the cap on NII, in line with section 4.5 of the Methodological Note.

202. To fill the other tables corresponding to the credit risk and NII reconciliation, banks must report country/currency breakdown in the Input sheet. Tables will be automatically updated.

2.4.2 CSV_NII_CALC

203. The sheet is composed of three main sections:

- Fixed rate portfolio;
- Floating rate portfolio;
- NII calculation for the total (fixed and floating rate) portfolio.

204. The separate sections on fixed and floating rate portfolios contain the following sub-sections:

- Starting point data where banks are required to report average and end of the year data on volumes and EIR (for both performing and non-performing exposures), based on which the adjusted interest income and expenses are calculated at portfolio level, as well as the average original maturity,[15] the average last date of repricing, and the maturity schedule at the cut-off date (for performing exposures only).
- Projections (separately for baseline and adverse scenario) will be filled based on the NII calculations tool, for all portfolios that are subject to a centralised approach. Furthermore, for the derivatives portfolios, the reference rate projections will be filled based on the NII tool output, while banks are required to report the margin component projections.

205. The average volume is defined as per paragraph 356 of the Methodological Note.

206. The average EIR is the interest income/expense earned over the year divided the average volume of the year.

207. The end of the year volume is defined as per paragraphs 355 and paragraph 357 of the Methodological Note. Banks shall report volumes as gross carrying amounts for instruments at amortised cost and as notional amount for all instrument at fair value including FVOCI. Therefore, premium discounts are reflected in the reported EIR according to paragraph 206 of this Template Guidance and then subject to stress only for instrument at amortised cost.

208. The end of the year EIR is the notional-weighted average of the instruments being on the balance sheet at the end of the year.

209. Reference rate and margin are defined according to paragraphs 351 and 352 of the Methodological Note, respectively. At portfolio level, margin and reference rate are volume-weighted. For non-performing exposures no split between margin and reference should be done and banks must directly report the net volume-weighted EIR.

[15] The average original maturity should not be rounded to an integer. Instead, the general provisions on rounding as laid down in section 1.3 apply. Furthermore, the reporting of AOMs should be consistent between the total volume and the "of which" categories for each portfolio.

210. Interest income and expenses refer to the marginal contribution of each asset and liability type at country/currency level.

211. The average last date of repricing is defined as per paragraph 367 of the Methodological Note. For each portfolio, the last date or repricing must be calculated by banks at instrument level and the average shall be reported in the CSV_NII_CALC and CSV_NII_CALC_FUNDING_MATCH, following the logic described in the example below:

An example portfolio is composed of 4 instruments. Three instruments are repriced during the starting point year.

	Instrument 1	Instrument 2	Instrument 3	Instrument 4
Volume (end of year)	200	300	500	100
Month of repricing	May	July	October	NA
Fraction of year	0.42	0.58	0.83	NA

The average last date of repricing of the above portfolio will be calculated as the volume weighted average faction of the year, considering the positions that are repriced during the year. Thus, the portfolio average last date of repricing is calculated as,

$$(0.42 * 200 + 0.58 * 300 + 0.83 * 500)/(1000) = \mathbf{0.68}$$

Banks need to ensure that the reported average last date of repricing correspond to the monthly fraction of the year:

Month	Fraction of the year
1	0.08
2	0.17
3	0.25
4	0.33
5	0.42
6	0.50
7	0.58
8	0.67
9	0.75
10	0.83
11	0.92
12	1.00

In case the average last date of repricing calculated according to the logic described above does not correspond to any of these monthly values, the closes fraction of the year should

be reported. In the above example, the bank will report **0.67**, corresponding to month August (8/12).

212. In line with paragraph 381 of the EBA Methodology, based on the portfolio-level average last date of repricing, currency and average original maturity, the EIR new business for end-starting year is reported by the bank and it is then split centrally into reference rate new business and margin new business. When performing the calculations, the centralised approach involves the following,

- For EIR new business reported in CSV_NII_CALC_FUNDING_MATCH: the starting point margin new business is directly sourced from the relevant CSV_NII_SUM, Legally exempted new business table. Therefore, the EIR is calculated as the sum of this margin new business reported by the bank and the reference rate identified in the centralised approach, based on the average last date of repricing, currency and average original maturity. Banks do not have to report EIR new business end-starting year in CSV_NII_CALC_FUNDING_MATCH.

- In CSV_NII_CALC and CSV_NII_CALC_FUNDING_MATCH, for portfolios with 0 total EoY volume, the assigned reference rate new business is 0%.

- In CSV_NII_CALC, the reference rate for regulated and legal floor sight deposits are floored by the legal floor, as reported in the corresponding tables in CSV_NII_SUM.

- The reference rates are sourced from the macroeconomic scenario file. For exposures reported in the Other/Other country/currency pair and when a currency's swap rate curve is not provided in the macroeconomic scenario, the swap rate curve for "rest of the world" is used for the new business end-starting point year reference rate. Macroeconomic swap rates are matched to new business end-year starting points based on the portfolio currency. Macroeconomic swap rate tenors are chosen based on average original maturity (AOM) of the portfolio. Linear interpolation techniques are used to derive the specific tenors which better match the portfolio AOM. The average last date of repricing (ALDOR) is used to match the monthly swap rate value from the macroeconomic scenario file which better fits the corresponding portfolio.

- In CSV_NII_CALC, the average last date of repricing is set to 1 for all sight deposits, and the average original maturity is set to correspond to a swap rate tenor of 1-month. If a different average last date of repricing is inserted by the bank, this is centrally overwritten when populating the new business end-starting year reference rate.

- After determining the portfolio new business end-starting year reference rate, the new business end-starting year margin is calculated as the residual component of the new business end-year EIR reported by the bank.

213. The NII calculation section for the total (fixed and floating rate) portfolio contains the following sub-sections:

- The average point of maturing (APM) provided directly according to Methodological Note;
- Interest income / expenses on performing exposures before considering migration effects (separately for margin and reference rate);
- Adjustment to interest income to account for the migration of performing exposures to non-performing exposures;
- Interest income on non-performing exposures after considering the migrations from performing to non-performing status during the scenario horizon;
- Total interest income / expenses before FX adjustments as the sum of interest income / expenses on performing exposures before considering migration effects, adjustment to interest income to account for migrations and the interest income on non-performing performing exposures after migrations.
- Under the adverse scenario, the total interest income / expenses will be subject to an automatic FX adjustment based on the exchange rate variations included in the Input template.

214. The rows show combinations of asset / liability types split at country/currency level (incl. the residual categories 'Other--Other' and 'Other-EUR') and the aggregate positions (sum/sum) which is automatically updated based on the country/currency breakdown reported in the Input template. Banks shall refer to FINREP tables 2, 4, 8, 16, 18 and 20 for the counterparties/geographical breakdowns. While in general the definitions of the Methodological Note apply, specific definitions to be highlighted for the use of this template comprise:

- The determination of material country/currency pairs is covered under section 4.3.6.e as well as Box 18 of the Methodological Note;
- Derivatives refer to section 4.3.6.b of the Methodological Note;
- Apart from the provisions on sight deposits following paragraphs 364, 365 and 366 as well as section 4.3.6.c of the Methodological Note, banks shall generally report within:
    - "Liabilities - Deposits (exc. repo) – Central Banks" only those included in FINREP table 8.1 row 060 if they fulfil the requirements in paragraph 364 and, where applicable, paragraphs 365 or 366, or paragraph 367;
    - "Liabilities - Deposits (exc. repo) – General Governments – sight" only those included in FINREP table 8.1 row 110 if they fulfil the requirements in paragraph 364 and, where applicable, paragraphs 365 or 366;

- “Liabilities - Deposits (exc. repo) – Credit Institutions and other financial corporations - sight” only those included in FINREP table 8.1 row 160 and 210 if they fulfil the requirements in paragraph 364 and, where applicable, paragraphs 365 or 366;
- "Liabilities - Deposits (excl. repo) - Non-financial corporation - legal floor/regulated - sight" only those included in FINREP table 8.1 row 260 if they fulfil the requirements in paragraphs 364, and 365 or 366;
- "Liabilities - Deposits (excl. repo) - Non-financial corporation - other - sight" only those included in FINREP table 8.1 row 260 if they fulfil the requirements in paragraph 364, and they do not fulfil the requirements in paragraphs 365 and 366;
- "Liabilities - Deposits (excl. repo) – Household – legal floor/regulated - sight" only those included in FINREP table 8.1 row 310 if they fulfil the requirements in paragraphs 364, and 365 or 366;
- “Liabilities - Deposits (exc. repo) – Household - other – sight” only those included in FINREP table 8.1 row 310 if they fulfil the requirements in paragraph 364, and they do not fulfil the requirements in paragraphs 365 and 366.
- Deposits which fulfil the definition of sight deposits as per paragraph 364 and, where applicable, paragraphs 365 or 366, but which are not reported as overnight deposits in FINREP table 8.1 rows 120, 170, 220, 270, or 320, should be classified as sight deposits, respectively. In this case, banks are required to provide supporting evidence for the classification as sight deposits in the Explanatory Note.
- All the above reported instructions shall be netted of repurchase agreements that shall be reported within the “Liabilities - Deposits – Repo”. Therefore, this category shall refer to FINREP table 8.1 rows 100, 150, 200, 250, 300 and 350.

- For “Liabilities – Debt securities issued”, banks shall refer to FINREP table 8.1 row 360, i.e. for “Certificates of deposits” to row 370, for “Asset-backed securities and covered bonds” to rows 380 and 390, and for “Hybrid contracts and other debt securities issued” to rows 400 and 410.

215. In case of a change in the country/currency due to the introduction of the Euro as per 31 December of the starting point year, the following shall apply:

(i) The data denominated in the “old” currency as of 31 December of the starting point year should be treated as denominated in EUR for the purpose of projections. As of 31 December 2026 the volume under the “old” country/currency pair should be maintained in the CSV_NII_CALC template but for the reporting of relevant volumes as of end of the starting point year and the projections, banks should apply the exchange rate as of 31 December of the starting point year in line with paragraph

35 of the Methodological Note to translate these volumes and relevant projections into EUR.

(ii) The algorithm to determine the materiality of the country/currency breakdown described in Box 18 of the Methodological Note must be performed on the exposures as of 31 December of the starting point year and considering exposures under the “old” country/currency and exposures under the “new” country/EUR as separate in line with paragraph 35 of the Methodological Note. Therefore, the change of the currency shall not have an effect on determining the most material country/currency pairs.

(iii) For the reference rate on new business of the starting point year for the “old” currency, banks shall use the EUR swap rates provided in the scenario. For reporting the reference rate at the starting point banks shall refer to paragraph 380 of the Methodological Note. To report margin at the starting point banks shall refer to paragraph 381 of the Methodological Note. However, the total EIR reported for the “old” currency exposures should ensure that the total NII earned in EUR in the starting point year is equal to the total NII earned by the portfolio in "old” currency in the starting point year. Any difference of the total EIR should be reflected at the starting point margin component. During the stress test horizon, projections of EIR components must be calculated consistently with the scenario EUR rates.

(iv) Regarding the calculation of the delta sovereign spread, the EUR SWAP rates are used in this case.

216. Banks shall report the reverse repo on the asset side under loans and advances within the portfolio that corresponds to the sector of the counterparty. For example, a reverse repo to a corporate is reported in "Assets - Loans and advances - Non-financial corporations".

217. The CSV_NII_CALC and the CSV_NII_FUNDING MATCH template calculate the interest income and interest expenses projections based on the detailed input parameters populated by the banks. These projections are then linked via formulas from this template to the CSV_NII_SUM template.

218. Forward rate agreements (FRA), swaptions and other contracts with embedded derivatives (e.g. caps/floors) shall be treated according to paragraph 390 of the Methodological Note. For example, for a forward-rate agreement that becomes effective in 12 months with a termination period of 12 months, the EIR in 2026 and 2027 is 0. The EIR (on new business) is set to the rate as contracted in the FRA as it becomes effective in 2026. The volume of the FRA is to be reported already in 2026. An example is provided below.

Consider an FRA contract with the following characteristics:

- Activation (start) date: Year 2 (Y2)

- Underlying index: 6-month EURIBOR
- Agreed fixed rate (FRA strike): 4%
- Maturity: < 1 year (so requires rollover for Y3 due to static balance sheet)

Scenario risk-free rates:

- Y0: 3%
- Y1: 5%
- Y2: 5.5%
- Y3: 6%

The contract has two legs. Paying fixed at an agreed rate of 4%. Receiving floating – scenario EURIBOR. The reference rate and margin components to be reported by the bank should follow the logic detailed below for a paying fixed leg.

This leg pays a fixed rate of 4%. The RefRate will be projected in line with scenario values; the margin must therefore correct these to ensure:

$$\boldsymbol{EIR} = \boldsymbol{RefRate^{New}} + \boldsymbol{Margin^{New}} = \mathbf{4\%}, \boldsymbol{only\ from\ Y2\ onward}$$

Before Y2 the FRA is not active, so the margin must fully neutralise the RefRate so that EIR=0. In Y0, the RefRate is reported according to the scenario = 3%. Margin Y0 must neutralise the RefRate à Margin Y0 = -3%.

Year	RefRate Mat	RefRate New	Explanation
Y1	3%	5%	Scenario rate
Y2	5%	5.5%	Scenario rate
Y3	5.5%	6%	Scenario rate
Year	Margin Mat	Margin New	Explanation
Y1	–3%	–5%	Neutralises RefRate (no NII pre-activation)
Y2	–5%	–1.5%	Ensures 5.5% + (–1.5%) = 4%
Y3	–1.5%	0%	Ensures 6% + 0% = 6% (rollover at market)

For the receiving floating leg the bank should follow the below approach. This leg receives the floating scenario rate. Reference Rate equals floating EURIBOR. Margin only adjusts the pre-activation periods to ensure zero NII.

Receiving floating — Reference Rate (linear)

Same scenario path applies. In Y0, the RefRate is reported according to the scenario = 3%

Margin Y0 must neutralise the Referece Rate, Margin Y0 = -3%.

Year	RefRate Mat	RefRate New	Explanation
Y1	3%	5%	Scenario rate
Y2	5%	5.5%	Scenario rate
Y3	5.5%	6%	Scenario rate
Year	RefRate Mat	RefRate New	Explanation
Y1	–3%	–5%	Neutralises RefRate (no NII pre-activation)
Y2	–5%	0%	Receives 5.5% floating (no correction needed)
Y3	0%	0%	Rollover floating in Y3

219. According to paragraph 416 of the 2027 EU-wide stress test methodological note, non-linear derivative components and embedded derivatives might induce violations of the intertemporal consistency and the NII consistency equations shown in Annex VIII of the same note. Instruments with options such as caps, floors, swaptions, but also forward rate agreements (FRA), should be reported with a linear part and a non-linear part. The linear part will reprice in line with the reference rate scenario and the projections will be provided via the EBA platform following the formulas of Annex VII of the Methodological Note. Thus, the projections of the reference rate new business will only capture the linear part of the derivative instrument. Banks are asked to provide projections for the NII of derivatives and non-linear effects via the margin. According to paragraph 416 of the Methodological Note, NII from non-linear derivatives components, such as embedded caps and floors, shall be generally reported by the banks as part of the margin new business. When isolating the non-linearity from the reference rate business and reporting it as part of the margin new business, banks shall ensure that the reported margin new business shall correct the cash-flow from the reference rate so that the final EIR (sum of the prescribed reference and margin component) yields the payoff of the instrument in line with paragraph 354 of the Methodological Note. For both derivatives with linear and non-linear components, volumes should be reported both for the reference rate and margin component while any adjustments to the NII of these instruments should only be performed via the components for the EIR (margin and reference rates).

2.4.3 CSV_NII_CALC_FUNDING_MATCH

220. This template follows the exact same structure as CSV_NII_CALC.

221. Banks are required to fill the starting point sections, for the fixed and floating rate portfolios only for the exposures which are in scope of paragraphs 424 and 426 of the 2027 EU-wide stress test Methodological Note. Only one funding match case should be reported within a single line.

222. The volume and the margin new business shall be equal to the corresponding starting point volume and margin new business reported in the CSV_NII_SUM template, in table Legally

exempted new business. The portfolios, country, and currency metadata information are linked via formulas to the corresponding table of the CSV_NII_SUM template (see paragraph 195).

223. The projections, both for the fixed and floating portfolios, baseline and adverse, will be filled based on the output of the NII tool ran centrally consistently with the projections of the CSV_NII_CALC template. For this template, the projections corresponding for margin new business, for the baseline and adverse scenario, for 2027, 2028, and 2029 will be consistent with the values reported by the bank in CSV_NII_SUM, table Legally exempted new business, for the corresponding products.

2.5 Conduct risk and other operational risks

2.5.1 CSV_OR_GEN

224. This template summarises and processes actual and projected conduct and other operational risk losses. In the template, all banks are requested to provide information on historical and projected conduct risk losses and other operational risk losses (both number of loss events and total loss amounts). In general, the historical and starting point losses should be reported in the year of P&L recognition. In addition, all banks should provide data on historical material and non-material conduct risk losses and total loss recoveries both for conduct and other operational risk. While template CSV_OR_GEN summarises all the conduct and operational risk losses, template CSV_OR_CON contains additional details on material conduct risk losses.

225. Banks shall report total capital requirements for operational risk at the starting point according to the CRR3, including providing transitional capital requirements, if they apply the Alternative Standardised Approach according to CRR3 Art. 314 (3 and 4). For banks applying the Alternative Standardised Approach according to CRR3 Art. 314 (3 and 4), this will be automatically reflected in the computation of U-TREA and S-TREA in the CSV_REA_SUM template. However, since Art. 314 (3 and 4) should not apply for the computation of the fully-loaded REA (as outlined in Annex X of the Methodological Note), banks applying the Alternative Standardised Approach should report the impact of the application of Art. 314 (3 and 4) on U-TREA and S-TREA respectively into items B.1.1 and B.4.1 of CSV_CAP (for starting point and projection years), so that U-TREA and S-TREA can also be computed on a fully-loaded basis.

226. The rows cover losses / number of loss events for conduct risk, other operational risk and historical material conduct risk events, as well as gross loss and total loss recovery. Losses and increases of provision are reported in the template as positive numbers, while loss recoveries as negative numbers. The columns require a breakdown of this data according to the different scenarios and years.

227. While in general the definitions of the Methodological Note apply, specific definitions and rules covered in section 5.3.1 of the Methodological Note to be highlighted for the use of this template comprise:

- Business indicator component (mln EUR) (as defined Article 313 of the CRR3), to be provided by all banks; it will be used as an indicator for the fall-back solution.
- ‘Highest threshold applied internally for data collection (EUR)’, which has to be filled in EUR (i.e. not in mln EUR).
- Unless a bank is unable to report relevant historical losses for conduct risk and other operational risks, or it has been explicitly requested by the competent authorities (as explained in 5.4.3 of the Methodological Note), the drop-down menus for the ‘Fall-back solution’ to be set to ‘N’.

228. Projected losses arising from historical and new material conduct risk losses are automatically sourced from template CSV_OR_CON if the qualitative approach is applicable according to section 5.4.1 of the Methodological Note. The template, furthermore, applies the floors for the projected stressed conduct risk losses, other operational risk losses and total operational risk exposure amounts for the baseline and adverse scenario. The floor for projections linked to material conduct risk events is used only for quality assurance purposes for the adverse scenario. The template applies a floor for the projected total REA in both scenarios by keeping it constant across the horizon and equal to the starting point REA (31 December 2026). The total amount of gross losses is linked via formula from this template to the CSV_P&L template, while total REA are linked via formula from this template to the CSV_REA_SUM template.

2.5.2 CSV_OR_CON

229. This template contains information on historical and new material conduct risk losses. For historical material conduct risk events the template includes historical data on losses and provisions and projections of losses for the 3-year horizon, while for the new material conduct risk events it includes only projections of losses for the 3-year horizon. In line with section 5.4.1 of the Methodological Note, banks are requested to provide information on the top 5 historical (2022-2026) and new material conduct risk losses (if any) for the projection of the P&L impact of the historical and new material conduct risk events. In addition, banks should provide the stock of provisions for those events in 2021 and 2026, and aggregate losses (not by individual loss event) linked to historical and new material conduct risk events that were not among the 5 most material conduct losses in each category (new and historical). Losses should be mapped to SREP conduct risk subcategories as well as operational risk event type (both drop-down menus). Furthermore, material conduct risk losses not included in the top 5 material conduct risk losses should be reported including the breakdown by operational risk event type. Banks should provide a short, identifiable and unique name for each reported material conduct risk event (up to 40 characters). Losses and increases of provision are reported in the template as positive numbers, while provision releases as negative numbers.

230. The rows show the top 5 historical/new material conduct risk events. The columns of the template break those numbers down by type of loss event, stock of provisions and historical observed losses and loss projections.

231. Aggregate projected losses arising from historical and new material conduct risk losses of individually / not individually reported loss events are sourced from template CSV_OR_CON by the CSV_OR_GEN template.

232. Banks applying the quantitative approach shall not populate the material conduct risk template (CSV_OR_CON).

2.6 Non-interest income, expenses and capital

2.6.1 CSV_REA_SUM

233. This template shows total risk exposure amounts across all risk types. It contains end-2026 figures and projected stressed figures under the baseline and adverse scenario. While most of the data in this template is sourced from other templates, banks have to populate the risk exposure amount for contributions to a default fund of a CCP as of 2026, components of other risk exposure amounts and other standardised risk exposure amounts for all years. Furthermore, as a memorandum item, DTAs subject to a 250% risk weight should be reported in this template following the treatment example in Table 6 of this guidance (i.e. after application of the 250% risk weight).

234. The rows show the breakdown of REA for credit risk, market risk, operational risk and other risks. The columns include the breakdown of this data for end of year 2026 and for projected end of year figures both for the baseline and for the adverse scenario.

235. DTAs and significant investments subject to a 250% risk weight should already be included for the starting point in “Risk Exposure Amount for Credit Risk Exposures”, which is sourced from the CSV_CR_REA template. Within the CSV_CR_REA template, the REA projections should be kept equal to the starting points for these particular items. The REA evolution (annual variation relative to the starting point) over the stress test projection horizon should instead be reflected in the CSV_REA_SUM template respectively, for “Other risk exposure amount” under “REA for DTA (annual variations)” and “REA for significant investments (annual variations)” (in RowNum 9 and 10 of the CSV_REA_SUM template) and, for “Other Standardised risk exposure amounts” under “Standardised REA for DTA (annual variations)” and “Standardised REA for significant investments (annual variations)” (in RowNum 24 and 25 of the CSV_REA_SUM template). Please note that annual variations to be reported in a given year in the template means the variation of REA of that specific year with respect to the starting point (i.e. in the case of REA for DTAs, in the cell corresponding to year 2028, the variation between the REA from DTAs in 2028 and the starting point REA for DTAs will be reported). “Other risk exposure amounts” and “Other Standardised risk exposure amounts” not related to DTAs and significant investments subject to a 250% risk weight should be reflected under “REA for others” and “Standardised REA for others” (respectively in RowNum 11 and 26 of the CSV_REA_SUM template).

236. The positive difference between the IRB REA floored on the basis of Article 458 of the CRR and the projected IRB REA (reported in CSV_CR_REA_IRB, “Total Risk Exposure Amount IRB exposures after floor”) shall be reported in the row ‘Other risk exposure amounts’ in the CSV_REA_SUM template. The equivalent amount using the standardised approach should be reported in the row ‘Other Standardised risk exposure amounts’ in the CSV_REA_SUM template.

237. Most data is automatically sourced from other templates: credit risk REA from CSV_CR_REA_STA, CSV_CR_REA_IRB, CSV_CR_SEC_SUM, and credit risk SREA from CSV_CR_REA_OF and CSV_CR_SEC_SUM; market risk REA from CSV_MR_REA; operational risk REA and SREA from CSV_OR_GEN; Total REA from CSV_CAP. The data reported in this template is then extracted by the TRA_REA template.

238. Concerning "Other own initiative capital buffers", they should be reported in CSV_REA_SUM RowNum 11. Due to the static balance assumption, "Other own initiative capital buffers" are assumed to remain constant at the level reported for the reference date 31 December 2026 under both the Baseline and Adverse scenarios.

2.6.2 CSV_NFCI_DIV

239. This template contains information and the stress test calculation logic for net fee and commission income, dividend income, and the 'share of the profit or (-) loss of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates accounted for using the equity method'. In this template banks are requested to provide 'net fee and commission income'. Furthermore, dividend income and the 'share of the profit or (-) loss of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates accounted for using the equity method' should be provided.

240. The rows show the P&L items in scope. The columns require the breakdown by year, scenario applied and for the adverse scenario the differentiation if modelled figures are provided.

241. NFCI is projected using the prescribed growth rate parameters. NFCI projections consider FX variations to the starting point. Both the projections and the variations to the starting point are automatically calculated based on the currency breakdown provided in the input template.

242. Banks are required to use their own methodologies for projecting dividend income and the 'share of the profit or (-) loss of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates accounted for using the equity method' items for the baseline scenario. For the adverse scenario, as prescribed in the Methodological Note, banks can decide to use their internal models to model their projections: in this way, they would be subject to approach (i), which prescribes a minimum reduction based on their 2026 value; alternatively, banks can decide not to model their projections and be subject to an automatic more severe reduction (approach (ii)).

243. While for the two items described in paragraph 242 all banks are expected to fill the columns relevant to the baseline scenario, only banks that decide to model their projections are required to fill in the respective lines of the P&L item provided for the adverse scenario. In this way, they will be subject to approach (i) 'minimum reduction', while banks that leave the relevant cells blank will be automatically subject to the formula for approach (ii) 'more severe reduction'. Columns with references to FINREP templates and general comments are also

provided. For NFCI banks should not fill the cells for the baseline or the adverse scenario as projections are produced automatically.

244. The floors and caps for the calculation of the stressed projected values as well as the calculation logic for approach (i) and approach (ii) as covered in section 6.4.1 of the Methodological Note have been implemented in this template.

245. Banks are required to follow the guidance provided in Box 28 of the Methodological Note regardless of the impact that the use of own models would entail (i.e. even if the impact of own models is higher than applying the simplified approach). Banks can in any case decide not to model their projections and be subject to the simplified approach (as outlined in option (ii) of Box 28 of the Methodological Note).

246. In line with the methodology, in case of a zero starting point value for dividend income and zero or negative starting point value for the share of the profit of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates accounted for using the equity method, the approaches above are modified as follows for the adverse scenario:

- Approach (i): if a bank decides to project its (negative) income, the starting point value in 2026 is used as a cap, which means that the (negative) income cannot be higher than the 2026 value;

- Approach (ii): if a bank decides not to project its (negative) income, no impact is assumed in the projection, which means that the projections will be equal to the value at end-2026 for each year of the scenario.

247. The projected figures after the application of the caps are aggregated in the top of the template and linked via formula to the CSV_P&L template.

2.6.3 CSV_ADM_EXP

248. This template contains information on administrative expenses (AE).

249. The rows show the granular breakdown of expenses for the top 5 countries[16] in terms of AE and (country) category “Other” as well as the total considering:

- RowNum 1 to 7 as “Total Admin Expenses” and calculated as the sum of “STAFF EXPENSES” and “OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES”.

- RowNum 8 to 14, “STAFF EXPENSES” are calculated as the sum of “of which: fixed remuneration (staff expenses)” (RowNum 15 to 21), “of which: variable

[16] This list of 5 countries should be reported in the “Input” template.

remuneration (staff expenses)" (RowNum 22 to 28) and "Staff expenses other than remuneration" (RowNum 29 to 35)

- RowNum 36 to 42, "OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES" are calculated as the sum of:
  - "Information Technology expenses" (RowNum 43 to 49)
  - a mix category on "Consulting and professional services, Advertising, marketing and communication, Litigation expenses not covered by provisions" (RowNum 50 to 56)
  - "Real estate and Leasing expenses" (RowNum 57 to 63)
  - "Other" (RowNum 64 to 70).

250. Expenses throughout this template have to be reported as negative amounts. For the year 2026, banks shall report the expenses that are normally reported within FINREP (under F 16.08, F 44.04). References to FINREP data points and calculations are also provided.

2.6.4 CSV_ONEOFF

251. This template contains information on one-off events. Such events are defined in the Methodological Note as exceptional occurrences that produce an extraordinary cost during the year prior to the launch of the exercise. As long as the full compliance with the methodology is ensured, banks are allowed to "remove" this exceptional cost from the starting point for the P&L expenses listed in the section, and in this way increasing the relevant floor through a "one-off adjustment".

252. Banks may submit up to 5 one-off adjustments (for up to 5 P&L items) which from their view should be applied to the constraints on section 6.4.2 of the Methodological Note. These shall include information on the event as well as historical and projected pre-tax P&L effects out of those adjustments for the P&L items in scope only.

253. Both the P&L item affected and the category of the event shall be selected from a drop-down list provided in the template. No P&L items out of the provided lists (i.e. out of the scope of one-off adjustments) will be allowed by the formulas. Free-text cells are included for the name and short description of the event. If a bank decides to submit one or more one-off adjustments, it is required to fill all the white cells relevant to the row of the submitted event.

254. After the descriptive cells, banks submitting one or more one-off adjustments are required to provide the pre-tax projected impact of the event on P&L items affected. The pre-tax projected values shall not be adjusted for FX effects. If the extraordinary event is believed to increase the eligible P&L expense in 2026, the sign of the pre-tax impact of the event included in the 2026 P&L should be negative. This should in turn produce a positive projected pre-tax

impact to account for the lower base of the cost item in the three years of the scenarios in this template (CSV_ONEOFF).

255. According to section 6.4.2 of the Methodological Note, the formula implemented in ColNum 14 and ColNum 15 will calculate the total impact of the event (i.e. the sum of the projections divided by the 2026 total REAs). The total impact in mln EUR is automatically calculated from the bps impact in ColNum 16 to ColNum 21 of the template.

256. The total impact for each P&L item is then automatically provided in RowNum 6 to RowNum 10 of the template. The impact recognised in the CSV_P&L for one-off events affecting remaining 'Other operation expenses', 'Depreciation', 'Other provisions or reversal of provisions' and 'Cash contributions to resolution funds and deposit guarantee schemes' is linked automatically to its respective memorandum item line in the CSV_P&L template under both the baseline and adverse scenario below the relevant P&L item affected. The impact recognised for one-off events affecting 'Administrative expenses' is only linked automatically to the memorandum item line in the CSV_P&L template under the baseline scenario below the relevant P&L item affected. For this reason, both the impact on the starting point and on the projected figures shall be related to the P&L item selected in the relevant cell under ColNum 2 of the CSV_ONEOFF template. No other impact from other P&L items than the one selected shall be included.

257. During the quality assurance phase, events with a total impact of less than 5 bps will be rejected.

258. For one-off events affecting more than one eligible P&L line item, banks are required to report the P&L impacts in separate lines of the CSV_ONEOFF template, one for each eligible P&L item affected. This means that, in the case of one-off events with impact on more than one eligible P&L items, the sum (net) of the impacts on the different P&L items for the same event should exceed the 5 bps threshold. In such cases, the institution should report the P&L impacts in separate lines of the CSV_ONEOFF template, one for each eligible P&L item affected. The limit of five maximum P&L items in total and for all the one-offs holds.

259. The methodological approach for the projection of the impact is enforced by a number of checks in the formula: if the projections provided by filling the 'Pre-tax projected impact of event on P&L items affected' are less conservative than the starting point impact, the formula will implement a cap / floor to ensure a projection in line with the approach.

260. The CSV_P&L items 'impact of one-off adjustments' are memorandum items, which means that the relevant P&L items shall be reported in the CSV_P&L template net of any potential one-off adjustments submitted and accepted.

261. Should banks wish to make one-off submissions, they must submit a preliminary version of CSV_ONEOFF to the relevant CA in advance of the first full data submission and on a date specified by the relevant CA. In the case where the full magnitude of the one-off event is unknown at the time of the preliminary submission, an estimate of the event's magnitude

should be provided in the preliminary submission, and the final numbers provided in the first full data submission. Notification of the estimated nature of the magnitude of a preliminary one-off submission should be made in the "Short description" column.

262. While in general the definitions of the Methodological Note apply, specific definitions to be highlighted for the use of this template comprise:

- 'P&L item affected' in ColNum 2 refers to the items in scope for which the P&L template includes an adjustment in the projections;
- (+/-) Total impact recognized (bps)' in ColNum 14 and ColNum 15 refers to the cumulative projected impact in bps under baseline and adverse scenario;
- '(+/-) Impact recognized in CSV_P&L (mln EUR) before FX adjustments' refers to the projected impact in mln EUR amount;
- The reference date of the one-off event has to be in the year 2026; the Total Risk Exposure Amount is linked with the one provided under the item B in the CSV_CAP template for the year 2026. The specific row of the CSV_CAP template needs to be filled in order to obtain the impact of the one-off events submitted.

2.6.5 CSV_MDA

263. This template contains the calculation of the risk-based Maximum Distributable Amount (MDA). Banks are expected to complete this template after having filled in the templates CSV_P&L and CSV_CAP.

264. While in general definitions of the Methodological Note apply, whenever specific CRR definitions apply to fields that have to be populated by banks, references to the respective Articles of the CRR can be found in column 'REGULATION' of the template.

265. The rows contain different components of the risk-based MDA calculation. The columns show scenarios and years as well as references to the P&L and capital items and a link to the respective paragraphs in CRR and CRD.

266. CSV_MDA sources REA and capital figures from CSV_CAP.

267. All rows of the 5 sets of the CSV_MDA template are automatic, except for the following items that banks need to fill in, whether they breach or not the MDA trigger and/or the LR-MDA trigger:

- RowNum 6 should reflect year-end CET1 capital after distributions are made, and prior to any (risk-based or LR) MDA-adjustment to dividends paid, AT1 payments, variable compensation or discretionary pension benefits (if applicable). For any year t, RowNum 6 is expected to be equal to CSV_CAP RowNum 2 in year t prior to populating

any other cells in CSV_MDA and CSV_LR_MDA. Any deviation should be explained by the bank in its Explanatory Note.

- RowNum 10 should include starting point and projections of pre-tax payments of AT1 instruments classified as debt, if they are included in pre-tax profit (in which case banks shall document and justify in the explanatory note). For the avoidance of any doubt, banks should not report in this line AT1 coupons from AT1 instruments classified as equity and reported in CSV_P&L RowNum 67.

- RowNum 11 should include starting point of discretionary pension benefits pre-tax.

- RowNum 9, 12 and 13 contain starting points and projected distribution amounts before consideration of any potential restrictions and are automatically linked to amounts reported in CSV_P&L and CSV_ADM_EXP.

- Amounts in RowNum 10 and 11 should be reported before consideration of any potential restrictions, i.e. as reported in CSV_P&L (or, in exceptional cases, in CSV_CAP), but with a positive sign. Column "Reported in the following item" and "Second item affected" refer to the P&L or, in exceptional cases, Capital[17] item(s) where the respective distribution is reported, the applicable items need to be chosen from the drop-down menus provided in the columns whenever the corresponding line is populated.

268. The remaining rows of CSV_MDA are computed automatically following the methodological assumptions laid down in paragraph 521 of the Methodological Note that the MDA and/or LR-MDA adjustments are projected giving priority to restrictions of post-tax items. Only if necessary pre-tax items are affected by MDA-related restrictions.

269. RowNum 34 and 35 are automatically calculated and show the pre-tax and post-tax adjustments. These two rows are linked to CSV_P&L, so that the P&L is automatically adjusted without any additional action needed from the bank.[18]

2.6.6 CSV_P&L

270. This template contains the calculation of the stressed P&L items and contains the calculation logic for the amount attributable to owners of the parent net of estimated dividends. In this template banks should report their actual and projected stressed P&L items, following the structure of the FINREP 02.00 template.[19] Therefore, references to the respective rows in

[17] The drop-down lists in CSV_CAP also include some items of CSV_CAP for the cases in which the bank reports AT1 coupons under Reserves.

[18] This means that banks will not be required to manually adjust their distributions in the respective lines of CSV_P&L.

[19] Except Total assets which should be sourced from the FINREP template 01.01 row 380.

this FINREP template can be found in the template. Furthermore, banks should report 5 years of historical dividend pay-outs as required by section 6.4.3 of the Methodological Note.

271. The methodology requires banks to use their own methodologies in projecting non-interest income and expense paths for the baseline and adverse scenarios. Banks should report in the explanatory note the assumptions taken as basis for the use of the internal models/methodologies in CSV_P&L, which shall be coherent with the macroeconomic scenario, the general assumptions of the methodology (e.g. the balance sheet assumption) and the constraints listed in this section.

272. While in general the definitions of the Methodological Note apply, it has to be pointed out that losses and expenses throughout this template have to be reported as negative amounts. 'Amount of dividends paid (before consideration of MDA restrictions)' and 'Payment of coupons of AT1 instruments classified as equity instruments' shall be reported as positive amounts. Moreover, 'Amount of dividends paid (before consideration of MDA restrictions)' shall include all voluntary reductions in the capital base distributed to owners of the consolidating entity, which are not already included in accordance with their accounting policy (in line with paragraph 515 of the Methodological Note).

273. The majority of P&L positions are sourced from other templates. As such:

- NII information is sourced from CSV_NII_SUM;
- 'Dividend income', 'Net fee and commission income' and 'Share of the profit or (-) loss of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates accounted for using the equity method' from CSV_NFCI_DIV;
- 'Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading and trading financial assets and trading financial liabilities' from CSV_MR_SUM;
- 'Gains or losses on non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss and Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss' and 'Gains or losses from hedge accounting' from CSV_MR_SUM;
- The impact of one-off effects as memorandum items on 'Remaining other operating expenses', 'Administrative expenses' (under the baseline scenario), 'Depreciation', 'Cash contributions to resolution funds and deposit guarantee schemes' and 'Other provisions or reversal of provisions' from CSV_ONEOFF (as memo items);
- 'Gains and losses arising from Operational Risk' from CSV_OR_GEN;
- MDA related information from CSV_MDA;

- Sub-item 'Financial assets at amortised costs' of 'Impairment or (-) reversal of impairment on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss' is sourced from CSV_CR_SUM and CSV_CR_SEC_SUM. For the avoidance of doubt, the sub-item "Other provisions or reversal of provisions" relates to provisions for liabilities, which are different from credit impairments.

274. The majority of the items that have to be provided by banks (and as such are not extracted from other templates) include 'residual' items such as 'Other operating income', 'Other provisions or reversal of provisions' (which also includes FINREP (F 02.00, row 450, col 010)), 'Other income and expenses from continuing operations', 'Cash contributions to resolution funds and deposit guarantee schemes'.

275. The starting point of 'Administrative expenses' (that is computed based on CSV_ADM_EXP inputs) must not include any adjustment related to one-off effects. The projections of 'Administrative expenses' (RowNum 25, also calculated in CSV_ADM_EXP) shall not fall (in absolute terms) below the floor automatically calculated on RowNum 28 which includes FX effects and be netted of one-off adjustments (if any). RowNum 27 is sourced from CSV_ONEOFF under the baseline scenario and shall be filled-in by the bank (taking into account FX effects) under the adverse scenario. The floor on RowNum 28 is a formula that sources from the CSV_P&L template, the CSV_ONEOFF template and the input sheet.

276. The item 'Gains or (-) losses on derecognition of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, net' as reported in FINREP (F 02.00, row 0320, col 0010) is to be included under 'Other income and (-) expenses from continuing operations'[20]; any cash contributions to resolution funds and deposit guarantee schemes (F 02.00, row 0385, col 0010) should be included under 'Cash contributions to resolution funds and deposit guarantee schemes'.

277. For the year 2026, banks shall report in RowNum 42 ('Impairment of financial assets - CCR losses') the CCR losses that are normally reported within other lines in FINREP (e.g. under FINREP (F 02.00, row 0460, col 0010). CCR losses are in fact singled out in the P&L template, and excluded for the purpose of the stress test from rows such as RowNum 38 ('Impairment

[20] For nGAAP banks:

- The item 'Gains or (-) losses on derecognition of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, net' as reported in FINREP 02.00 row 0320 is to be included under 'Other income and (-) expenses from continuing operations';
- The item 'Gains or (-) losses on trading financial assets and liabilities, net' as reported in FINREP 02.00 row 0285 should be reported under 'Gains or (-) losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading and trading financial assets and trading financial liabilities';
- The item 'Gains or (-) losses on non-trading financial assets and liabilities, net' as reported in FINREP 02.00 row 0295 should be reported under 'Gains or (-) losses on non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss and Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss';
- The item 'Increases or (-) decreases of the fund for general banking risks, net' as reported in FINREP 02.00 row 0455 should be reported under 'Other income and (-) expenses from continuing operations';
- The item 'Extraordinary profit or (-) loss after tax' as reported in FINREP 02.00 row 0632 should be reported under 'Profit or (-) loss after tax from discontinued operations'.

or reversal of impairment on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss').

278. When reporting Impairments on non-financial assets, banks shall follow paragraph 539 of the Methodological Note. This means that while the depreciation of these assets should be reported under CSV_P&L item 'Depreciation' (RowNum 31), other types of impairments related to these assets, produced by the application of the macroeconomic scenario, shall be included under CSV_P&L item 'Impairment or reversal of impairment on non-financial assets' (RowNum 43).

279. 'Impairment or reversal of impairment of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates' should be reported under 'Other income and expenses from continuing operations' and therefore excluded from the scope of paragraph 538 of the Methodological Note ('Other impairments on financial assets').

280. The amount attributable to owners of the parent net of estimated dividends is calculated by the CSV_P&L template and linked via formula from this template to the CSV_CAP templates to obtain the total retained earnings for the year. Furthermore, the TRA_P&L template sources most of its information from the CSV_P&L template.

Taxation in CSV_P&L

281. With the exception of the starting year of the exercise, the current taxes are automatically calculated from the taxable profit by taking the prescribed 30% tax rate.

282. In line with the methodology, the taxable profit is floored at 0 and reported net of any loss carryforward used. For the calculation of the taxable profit, items stemming from NFCI template such as "Share of the profit or (-) loss of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates accounted for using the equity method" and "Dividend income" are reported according to FINREP and included in the taxable profit even if those items are reported after the taxes paid by the entity in FINREP (if the bank follows this approach). However, if the bank follows the latter approach, the taxable profit shall include "Share of the profit or (-) loss of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates accounted for using the equity method" and "Dividend income" with an adjusted contribution to make the applied implied tax rate equal to the 30%. This contribution adjustment would be done to ensure a level playing field with banks who report these positions gross of taxes and would therefore be subject to the 30% taxation as defined in section 6.4.4 of the Methodological Note.

283. The adjusted taxable profit contribution (RowNum 56 of the CSV_P&L template) for the types of income described in the previous paragraph would be calculated in the following way:

- (30% - tax rate applied by the bank) / 30% * [sum of "Share of the profit or (-) loss of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates accounted for using the equity method" and "Dividend income" gross of taxes at parent level].

- The "tax rate applied by the bank" used for this calculation should always reflect the total tax applied to the "Share of the profit or (-) loss of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates accounted for using the equity method" and "Dividend income" leading to the reported net figures in FINREP, i.e. taxes paid on subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates.

- The bank should explain the calculation of this adjustment item including the tax rates applied in the explanatory note.

284. The creation and use of DTAs follow a common approach that is defined in section 6.4.4 of the Methodological Note. Banks should provide an explanation of their approach when calculating tax income/expenses for the stress test in their explanatory note, including a reconciliation of the effective tax rate with the 30% common tax rate for each year of the stress test horizon. An example for the use of DTAs that rely on future profitability and do not arise from temporary differences is provided in the Table below.

Table 5: Example DTA calculation (not arising from temporary differences)

#	Item	2026	2027	2028	2029	Calculation	Reference to template
1	Profit before taxes	1,000	-1,000	2,000	5,000		RowNum 55 CSV_P&L
2	Floored at 0	1,000	0	2,000	5,000	MAX [(1);0]	
3	Loss carryforwards used[21]	0	0	2,000	333	See (18),(19),(20) of precedent year	
4	Of which: related to DTAs created during stress test			1,000	0		
5	Of which: related to DTAs existing at 31/12/2026			1,000	333		
6	Taxable profit (floored at 0 and net of loss carryforwards used)	1,000	0	0	4,667	(2) - (3)	RowNum 56 CSV_P&L
7	Current taxes	-150	0	0	-1,400	- (6)*(14)	RowNum 57 CSV_P&L
8	(+) DTAs created during current year of stress test		300	0	0	- MIN [(1)*(14);0)]	RowNum 58 CSV_P&L
9	(-) DTAs used during current year of stress test			-450	-50		RowNum 59 CSV_P&L
10	Of which: created during stress test		0	-300	0	- (4)*(14)	
11	Of which: existing at 31/12/2026		0	-150	-50	$-(5)*(14)_{2024}$	
12	Tax expense/income	-150	300	-450	-1,450	(7) + (8) + (9)	RowNum 60 CSV_P&L
13	Effective tax rate	15.0%	30.0%	22.5%	29.0%	- [(1) / (12)]	
Additional information / memorandum items							
14	Tax rate[22]	15.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%		

[21] Loss carryforwards existing as of 31 December 2026 can be used in accordance with applicable tax legislation. According to the methodology, the use of loss carryforwards in a given profitable year shall be applied by giving priority to DTAs created during the stress test over DTAs existing as of 31 December 2026.

[22] Example of bank's rate for year 2026 and simplified tax rate for projection years.

#	Item	2026	2027	2028	2029	Calculation	Reference to template
15	DTA stock	200	500	50	0		
16	Of which: DTA stock — existing at 31/12/2026	200	200	50	0		
17	Of which: DTA stock — created during ST		300	0	0		
18	Total associated loss carryforwards	1,333	2,333	333	0		
19	Of which: related to DTAs existing at 31/12/2026	1,333	1,333	333	0	$(16) / (14)_{2024}$	
20	Of which: related to DTAs created during stress test		1,000	0	0	(17) / (14)	

285. Banks shall also provide full transparency on the deferred tax relying on future profitability and arising from temporary differences in their explanatory notes, detailing how the figures reported in the template were determined. An example is provided in the Table below, which includes the details for the calculation of the amount of DTAs to be risk-weighted or deducted, according to Article 48 of the CRR.

Table 6: Example DTA calculation (arising from temporary differences) [23]

#	Item	Starting point	Y1	Calculation	Reference in templates
1	Tax rate	30.0%	30.0%		
2	Accumulated OCI — existing at 31/12/2026	-6			
3	Change in OCI — created during ST (gross of taxes)		-30		
4	Total Accumulated OCI (after taxes)		-27	(2)+(3)*[1-(1)]	RowNum 5 CSV_CAP
5	(+) DTAs that rely on future profitability and arise from temporary differences — created during ST		9	- MIN [(3)*(1);0]	
6	Starting stock of DTAs that rely on future profitability and arise from temporary differences	1			
7	Total stock of DTAs that rely on future profitability and arise from temporary differences	1	10	(5) + (6)	RowNum 79 CSV_CAP

[23] The following example only covers a one year horizon and may only be applied to the case in which the stock of DTAs relying on future profitability and arising from temporary differences at the starting point is positive assuming that the change in OCI is negative. Banks having a stock of DTLs (that is, a negative net stock of DTAs provided that the conditions for netting under Article 38 of the CRR are met) shall instead adjust the calculation in the appropriate lines of the Table to prevent an incorrect distribution of amounts to be risk-weighted and/or deducted. In the case where there is an OCI gain and "DTAs relying on future profitability and arising from temporary differences" can partially or totally offset the impact of taxation, banks should reduce the stock of "DTAs relying on future profitability and arising from temporary differences" and in turn the deduction of these DTAs in item A.1.16 of template CSV_CAP ("(-) Deductible DTAs that rely on future profitability and arise from temporary differences") having regard for the 10%/17.65% thresholds of article 48 of the CRR.

#	Item	Starting point	Y1	Calculation	Reference in templates
8	CET1 for threshold calculation — starting point[24]	101		Example	
9	*10%*CET1 threshold*	10.1		[(8)*10%]	RowNum 89 CSV_CAP
10	CET1 for threshold calculation — during ST		80	[(8)-(2)+(4)]	
11	*10%*CET1 threshold*		8	[(10)*10%]	RowNum 89 CSV_CAP
12	DTAs that rely on future profitability and arise from temporary differences to be risk-weighted		8	MIN (7;11)	RowNum 13 CSV_REA_SUM
13	DTAs that rely on future profitability and arise from temporary differences to be deducted		2	MAX [(7)-(12);0]	RowNum 27 CSV_CAP
14	REAs — existing at 31/12/2026	700		Example	
15	REAs — during ST[25]		720	[(14)+(12)*250%]	

2.6.7 CSV_CAP

286. This template shows the impact of the stress test on own funds and contains the calculation logic of the stressed capital ratios. The template columns include the 2026 figures and projected stressed capital components according to transitional adjustments and as fully loaded.

287. Rows show instead the different components of own funds and the figures needed for the capital ratio calculations. The columns show the scenario and year as well as references to the respective positions in COREP and articles in the CRR.

288. Wherever possible, field definitions follow the logic laid down in COREP. In this case, COREP references (and even the computation logic) can be found in the column 'COREP CODE / COMPUTATION'. Moreover, references to the CRR can be found in the column 'Regulation'.

289. Calculation logic of section B, dedicated to the computation of the total risk exposure amount and the output floor, works as follows:

- Item B.1 "TOTAL RISK EXPOSURE AMOUNT BEFORE OUTPUT FLOOR (UTREA)" directly comes from the CSV_REA_SUM template. This amount includes some transitional adjustments related to credit risk as described in paragraphs 159, 160 and 161 of the Methodological Note, as well as the provisions in Article Art. 314 (3 and 4) on the application of the Alternative Standardized Approach for Operational risk. It also

[24] Illustrative example. As amount of capital for threshold calculation, banks should take the CET1 that is reported in the year of the calculation of such threshold, i.e. including other changes in CET1 through the projection years and according to article 48 of the CRR.

[25] Assuming no other adjustment in REAs coming from the stress test exercise.

reflects the postponement of FRTB for the computation of market risk REA (based on DA 2025/1496 for the starting point and on DA 2026/1212 for the projections). The amount of these transitional adjustments included in the computation of item B.1 should be reported directly in CSV_CAP item B.1.1 “of which: Transitional adjustments included in computation of UTREA” so they could be deducted to compute the fully loaded version of the UTREA in item B.3. In particular, the difference between transitional market risk REA the full application of FRTB should be reported in item B.1.1 to ensure the fully loaded REA in item B.3 reflects the application of FRTB. Item B.2 “'TOTAL RISK EXPOSURE AMOUNT BEFORE OUTPUT FLOOR (UTREA) (transitional)” equals item B.1.

- Item B.4 “STANDARDISED TOTAL RISK EXPOSURE AMOUNT (STREA) FOR OUTPUT FLOOR” directly comes from the CSV_REA_SUM template. This amount includes some transitional adjustments related to credit risk as described in paragraphs 159, 160 and 161 of the Methodological Note, as well as the provisions in Article Art. 314 (3 and 4) on the application of the Alternative Standardized Approach for Operational risk. The amount of those transitional adjustments included in the computation of item B.4, i.e. transitional arrangements excluding the output floor arrangements under Article 465, should be reported directly in CSV_CAP item B.4.1 “of which: Transitional adjustments excluding the Output Floor provisions under Article 465” so they could be deducted to compute the final STREA under fully loaded basis in item B.6. Similarly, transitional adjustments to STREA due to the application of the output floor under Article 465 (except Art. 465 (1 and 2)) are also included in the computation of the STREA in item B.4. These transitional adjustments to STREA due to the application of output floor provisions under article 465, except paragraphs 1 and 2, are to be reported under B.4.2. The amount reported under item B.4.2 is then deducted to item B.4 to compute the “STANDARDISED TOTAL RISK EXPOSURE AMOUNT (STREA) FOR OUTPUT FLOOR (transitional excluding output floor provisions under 465(1) and 465(2))” under item B.6.

- Item B.8 computes the output floor under transitional definition applying the phased-in output floor multiplication factor shown in item B.7, following article 465(1). Item B.9 computes the fully loaded version of the output floor with the 72.5% multiplication factor.

- Item B.10 computes the total REA under transitional basis, i.e. embedding in the formula the 125% cap defined in the transitional adjustment due to Art. 465(2) of CRR3. Item B.11 computes the fully loaded version of the total REA.

Note that items B.1.1, B.4.1 and B.4.2 are expected to be reported with negative sign.

290. For the purpose of showing fully loaded capital ratios, an approximate calculation of fully loaded capital ratios is implemented in the template. All CET1 transitional adjustments are excluded from the calculation of the fully loaded Common Equity Tier 1 Capital ratio.

291. Excess deductions should be reported according to COREP under item A.1.13 to allow a correct calculation of the Transitional CET1.

292. Most capital instruments and deductions to the own funds figures, along with deferred tax assets (DTAs) and defined benefit pension plan assets, should be filled in by the banks and treated as described in the respective sections of the Methodological Note.[26]

293. As seen in the previous sections of this Guidance, some of the items of the CSV_CAP template are automatically sourced from other templates. These include the change in retained earnings sourced from CSV_P&L ('Attributable to owners of the parent net of estimated dividends'), the IRB shortfall from CSV_CR_REA_IRB, accumulated other comprehensive income arising from full revaluation, cash flow hedge and liquidity reserves from CSV_MR_SUM and the total REA from CSV_REA_SUM.

294. Some of the items in the CSV_CAP template are to be kept constant in the projections according to the Methodological Note. This will also be the case for leverage ratio exposures, which are reported in the template net of credit risk adjustments.

295. The information on own funds and capital ratios is linked via formula from this template to the TRA_CAP template.

Memorandum items

296. Some rows of the CSV_CAP template include memorandum items that inform on various matters of the bank's capital situation. These items include information on the (I) stock of DTAs and DTLs held by the bank, (II) details on the Defined Benefit Pension Schemes and (III) information on the bank's capital requirements (including individual thresholds on both a CET1 and a Total Capital perspective).

- Stocks of gross DTAs and DTLs are reported as memo items. Formulas in the template are implemented to ensure that the amount of DTAs that do not rely on future profitability and the amount of non-deductible DTLs are kept constant at the starting point. The total amount of DTLs shall also be kept constant, with changes allowed only for the allocation with the associated DTAs, which should be done in line with Art 38 of CRR. As a general rule, the deduction in item A.1.9 '(-) DTAs that rely on future profitability and do not arise from temporary differences net of associated DTLs' should be equal (with opposite sign) to item J 'Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability and do not arise from temporary differences' net of item L.2.1 'Of which: Deductible deferred tax liabilities associated with deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability and do not arise from temporary differences'.[27] In item J.3 'Memo item: amount of loss carry forwards associated to the DTAs that rely on future

[26] The projected impact of the stress scenario on OCI and pension assets, however, should be reported by all banks as a memorandum item on the market risk summary template (CSV_MR_SUM)

[27] For banks that are allowed to apply such netting according to Article 38 CRR.

profitability and do not arise from temporary differences' banks are asked to report information on the amount of loss carry forwards that are associated with the stock of DTAs, especially considering that the methodology asks not to re-calculate the previous stock with the simplified 30% tax rate (see the respective section on CSV_P&L on how to calculate DTAs in the template).[28]

- The requirement to report information on defined benefit pension assets is made to facilitate quality assurance and it follows Article 36 (e) and Article 41 of the CRR. The net amount of defined benefit pension assets is reported after the application of the OCI impact. As no impact is assumed for the baseline scenario, for all years such amount should be equal to the one reported for 2026. For the years 2028 and 2029 of the adverse scenario, this shall instead be set equal to the 2027 value (after the application of the OCI impact). For banks with a single defined benefit pension plan, item A.1.11 of CSV_CAP should correspond to item M.1 + item M.2 + item M.3, unless the sum is positive, in which case A.1.11 is zero. The reporting of Item A.1.11 should correspond to COREP (C 01.00, r0390, c010).

- The information on the bank's capital requirements is included in the last rows of the CSV_CAP template. The wording 'Transitional combined buffer requirements (%)' requires banks to report the buffers as they would be applicable in the relevant year of the stress test, i.e. it refers to any phasing-in that may be applied by the CA for example in the application of O-SII buffers.

- Where the calculation of a buffer depends on the country of location of an exposure, banks must provide in their explanatory note the details of how the buffer is constructed, including the aggregate relevant exposures in euro millions by country.

2.6.8 CSV_CAPMEAS

297. This template contains information on major capital measures and losses (if any) after the cut-off date as defined by section 1.3.8 of the Methodological Note. These capital measures will not have an impact on the stress test results but just serve for information purposes ('below the line'). For banks using a presentation currency other than the euro, amounts should be converted into EUR using the FX rate applicable at the date of the measure.

298. The rows show the different CET1 / Additional Tier 1/ Tier 2 issuance and losses to be realised between 1 January 2027 and 31 March 2027. The columns show the capital impact in mln EUR. No other types of impact on capital ratio than the ones listed in the template will be included.

[28] For more information on how DTAs and loss carryforwards are created and used, please see the section related to CSV_P&L.

299. The row on realised fines/litigation costs (net of provisions) should indicate realised fines and litigation costs until the cut-off date of this template. Losses reported in this row should also be contained in the loss projections for conduct and other operational risk for 2024 (both baseline and adverse) in CSV_OR_GEN and/or CSV_OR_CON.

300. The information entered is linked via formula from this template to the TRA_CAPMEAS template.

2.7 Climate Risk

2.7.1 CSV_CL_SUM

301. This template shows the climate risk module P&L impact for on-balance sheet positions in the scope of the climate module. It is automatically populated (from CSV_CL_TR and CSV_CL_PR) and no data needs to be entered in this template.

302. The rows of the template show end of year information (e.g. distribution of exposures to stages, stock of provisions, coverage ratios), flows between stages, impairments and credit risk parameters. The columns include the breakdown by year and scenario and by risk climate risk type (transition and physical).

303. The CSV_CL_SUM template is not linked to the CSV_P&L template.

2.7.2 CSV_CL_TR

304. All credit risk variables requested for template CSV_CL_TR follow the same definitions as in CSV_CR_SCEN and CSV_CR_SECTOR (see sections 2.2.2 and 2.2.4).

305. Banks shall report their exposures on a country-by-country basis, following the same list of countries defined for CSV_CR_SCEN and CSV_CR_SECTOR (see paragraph 31).

306. For each country, the reporting shall include the following breakdowns:

i. Exposures to non-financial corporates (NFCs)
   - Exposures shall be segmented according to the NACE Rev.2 classification.
   - Reporting must include:
     - NACE Level 1: broad sector categories from A to H and M.
     - NACE Level 2: more granular subsectors within each Level 1 category.
   - Reporting should follow the same sectoral methodology and instructions implemented in the ESG reporting framework and the EBA Q&A 2023_6821.
   - Where NACE codes are not available, especially for counterparties outside the EU, banks should use their own internal sector classification and estimates.
   - Only material exposures (i.e. equal to or greater than 0.5% of total exposures to NFCs) should be reported. Rows for sectoral exposures below the materiality threshold should be left blank

ii. Exposures to households for residential real estate (RRE)
   - Only exposures related to home purchases (e.g., mortgages) should be reported. including both owner- occupied and rented properties.
   - These exposures shall be allocated to energy performance buckets based on the energy efficiency of the underlying properties. The allocation shall rely on be actual observed

energy-efficiency data. Where such data are unavailable, institutions may use reasonable and well-justified estimates or proxies and might refer to section 3.3.2 of the ECB report on good practices for climate and nature-related risk stress testing for relevant estimation approaches. Where neither actual data nor reliable estimates or proxies can be used, exposures shall be reported in the "no energy performance data available" bucket.

307. For all the exposures referred to above, institutions shall report the following:

- "Actual" data for 2025;
- "Actual" data for 2026; and
- Projected data under the adverse + transition climate scenario, whereby all exposures and credit risk parameters described above shall be projected on an annual basis over a three-year horizon, i.e. for 2027, 2028, and 2029.

308. Projections shall be consistent within countries, sectors, and portfolios, and shall be aligned with the timing and severity of the climate scenario assumptions.

2.7.3 CSV_CL_PR

309. In this template, banks are required to provide starting point and projected credit risk information on exposure, provisions and credit risk parameters broken down by year, scenario, country, asset class and intensity of exposure to flood risk. The scope of the asset classes of the exposures to be included in this template is described in the Methodological Note.

310. In general, the template follows the same calculation logic as implied in the template CSV_CR_SCEN. Therefore, unless specified otherwise in the following paragraphs, the same instructions provided for the template CSV_CR_SCEN apply.

311. In particular, the breakdown by country follows the same exact rule as used in the template CSV_CR_SCEN – see section 2.3.9 of the Methodological Note – except that it is limited to EEA countries (within the list of countries in CR_SCEN).

312. The columns of the template include all variables to be reported. Compared with CSV_CR_SCEN, three additional columns need to be populated:

- Insurance coverage, in %: banks should indicate the percentage of exposures covered by private insurance policies, calculated as the sum of exposures to counterparties with flood insurance divided by total exposures in the relevant portfolio, expressed as a percentage.

- Stock of provisions, Net of private insurance: This column represents the total stock of provisions set aside to cover potential losses, after accounting for private

insurance coverage. It reflects the residual risk retained by the entity after private insurance payouts.

- Stock of provisions, Net of private insurance and public schemes: This column shows the stock of provisions after deducting both private insurance coverage and any public support schemes. It represents the ultimate residual risk borne by the entity.

313. For the purpose of this template,

- “Private insurance" refers to financial protection purchased from private-sector insurers, covering specific risks (e.g., property damage, liability) under contractual terms and funded by risk-based premiums.

- "Public schemes," by contrast, encompass financial support provided by governments or public institutions, such as subsidies, guarantees, or disaster relief funds provided by EU or national authorities—such as the EU Solidarity Fund, national catastrophe pools, or flood compensation programs—to mitigate flood-related losses. Public schemes may further offset residual flood risks but are subject to eligibility criteria and the availability of public funds.

  Private-public partnerships insurance schemes are hybrid arrangements that typically combine private market delivery with public financial backing and regulatory support. For the present purpose, they are classified under public schemes.

Box 5: Consideration of insurance schemes in the assessment of flood risk mitigation

Insurance coverage can be considered to mitigate credit risk for the purpose of reporting net credit impairments if the below conditions are met:

- The insurance coverage needs to be clearly linked to the hazard outlined in the scenario (river flood risk).
- Furthermore, the insurance can be added after the date the loan was granted but needs to be in place on 31 December 2026. Changes in coverage after this date should not be considered.
- For exposures whose insurance contract expires over the projection’s horizon rollover of the insurance contract until the end of the scenario horizon should be assumed, in line with the static balance sheet approach.
- The source of insurance information should be indicated in the explanatory note (a. obligor, b. insurers, c. estimate, c. other: please specify).
- Information coming from obligors or insurers is the preferred option.

- If actual data on insurance of clients is not available, institutions may use estimates of insurance coverage rates either based on their portfolio analysis or using average coverage rates at country level, for example by leveraging information provided by the EIOPA dashboard on insurance protection gaps[29].
- When using proxies to derive insurance coverage information, banks should make sure that riverine flood risk, for a flood like the one described in the scenario, is an insurable risk in the respective areas where proxy coverage rates are applied.
- Estimates should be calculated in a way that ensures a prudent outcome. In particular, they should reflect the best knowledge of the bank regarding insurance coverage against flood risk of a given group of clients. The use of estimates should be applied in a conservative manner and shall not lead to overestimate insurance coverage of a certain region. As a fallback approach, in case information on insurance against flood risk is missing, banks can also leverage on information regarding natural hazards insurance to derive proxies.
- Banks need to detail in the explanatory note the methodology used to estimate insurance coverage. Competent authorities might request banks to treat exposures as uninsured if the estimation method used to determine insurance coverage is not deemed sufficiently conservative.

Public insurance schemes

The consideration of risk mitigation effects stemming from public insurance schemes requires extra caution. In particular, banks should avoid assuming full or automatic loss absorption capacity from public arrangements, as the scope and effectiveness of such schemes may vary significantly across jurisdictions.

When assessing the potential mitigating effect of public insurance schemes on flood-related losses, banks are invited to take into account, at a minimum, the following elements:

- the existence of a dedicated mechanism providing compensation in the event of river flooding;
- the pre-funded nature of the scheme, including the extent to which resources are ex-ante accumulated rather than mobilised ex-post;
- the penetration rate of insurance coverage and the actual take-up by households and corporates;
- the historical consistency and predictability of compensation practices following flood events.

In this context, the EIOPA dashboard on insurance protection gaps (including the dedicated "country insurance scheme" section) constitutes a key reference source for banks[30].

[29] Link to the EIOPA Dashboard on insurance protection gap for natural catastrophes

[30] Link to the EIOPA Dashboard on insurance protection gap for natural catastrophes

Banks are encouraged to rely on the classification of countries as having a "mechanism in place" in the EIOPA dashboard, understood as a pre-existing and structured compensation or insurance arrangement applicable in case of major river flood events. Conversely, a classification based on "ad-hoc compensation" should be interpreted as reflecting discretionary post-event government support, decided after the occurrence of a flood event and not embedded in a permanent pre-defined framework. In such cases, banks should adopt a much more conservative assumption regarding the mitigating effect of public intervention and refrain from assuming that ad-hoc past intervention practices and compensation rates will mitigate losses also in the stress test setting.

314. The rows of the template are grouped by year, scenario, country, asset class and intensity of exposure to flood risk.

315. Exposure can be highly, moderately or not significantly exposed to flood risk according to the criteria listed below. When the exposure could not be classified due to the bank's data limitations, the exposure is classified as "Not classified". Banks are expected to limit the use of this category to the extent possible.

Table 7: Exposure Classification

Level	Criterion
Highly exposed	Flood depth ≥ 1.7m
Moderately exposed	Flood depth ≥ 0.5m and < 1.7m
Not significantly exposed	Flood depth < 0.5m
Not classified	Unable to classify

316. Exposures should be classified by flood intensity and reported by country based on the location of the asset subject to the flood risk (i.e. the location of the counterparty's sites or of the real estate collateral), not on the counterparty's country of residence. Where a counterparty's activity is spread across several locations, its exposure should be split across the corresponding countries and flood intensity categories, as explained in Box 6 below.

317. To determine the location of a counterparty's sites or of collateral, banks should draw on the most granular data available, whether from internally developed asset-geolocation databases or external address-level mapping sources. Where precise geo-coordinates or address information are not available, postal code information may be used. In the absence of more precise location data, banks can map exposures to the geo-coordinates corresponding to the centroid of the postal code. Where postal code information is not available, banks may resort to less granular location information, such as the NUTS 3 region. In this case, if banks are not able to allocate exposures more precisely within the region, exposures should be allocated to the median flood depth category of the NUTS 3 region. Where information at NUTS 3 level is not available, exposures should be reported as "Not classified".

Box 6: Analysis and reporting of counterparty with multiple locations

Analysis

When a counterparty has assets and activity spread across multiple locations and potentially several countries, banks should apply the flood depth provided in the scenario for the location of each asset, rather than any potential average flood depth for the counterparty's country of residence. Banks should focus on the sites that are most significant to the counterparty's overall risk profile, for example sites accounting for a material share of revenue, production capacity, asset value or other key drivers.

Illustration:

A bank has a lending exposure to "ManufactureCo," an NFC with three production sites contributing to its revenue as follows:

Site	Location	Share of Group Revenue	Flood Depth (scenario)	Flood Intensity Classification
Site A – Main Plant	Rotterdam, NL	30%	1.9 m	High
Site B – Assembly Unit	Lyon, FR	60%	0.8 m	Moderate
Site C – Warehouse	Munich, DE	10%	negligible	Not significant

Attention should focus on both Site A and Site B: Site A due to its high flood intensity, which could induce major physical damage, and Site B because, although flood severity is lower, it accounts for a larger share of the group's activities; Site C can reasonably be disregarded given its low intensity and immaterial revenue share.

This site-level analysis provides the granular input needed to assess the counterparty's physical risk exposure. The subsequent challenge lies in synthesizing these dissociated, site-level results into a view of the potential increase in the counterparty's probability of default.

Reporting

Because the assessment is performed site by site, the counterparty's exposure should also be split across the corresponding countries and flood intensity categories when reported, rather than assigned to a single country or category. The allocation key (e.g. share of revenues, production capacity or asset value) should be applied consistently across counterparties, and any portion of activity not attributable to a main site should be reported under the country and flood intensity category of the head-office location.

Illustration (continued):

Assume that the bank's exposure to ManufactureCo amounts to EUR 100 million, that ManufactureCo is registered in Luxembourg, and that the Netherlands, France and Germany are all included in the bank's list of reported countries. Using the share of group revenue as allocation key, the exposure is reported in three lines:

Reporting country	Flood intensity category	Allocation key (share of revenue)	Exposure reported (EUR m)
Netherlands (NL)	Highly exposed	30%	30

France (FR)	Moderately exposed	60%	60
Germany (DE)	Not significantly exposed	10%	10
Total		**100%**	**100**

No amount is reported under Luxembourg, the counterparty's country of residence, since none of its main sites is located there. Each portion of the exposure is reported under the country where the corresponding site is located, together with the flood intensity category of that site.

Site C is reported under Germany as not significantly exposed: although it can be disregarded in the analysis (see above), its share is still reported, so that the reported lines add up to the bank's total exposure to the counterparty.

If two main sites were located in the same country and classified in the same flood intensity category, their shares would be aggregated in a single line. If a main site were located in a country not included in the list of reported countries (e.g. a non-EEA country), the corresponding share would not be reported in the template.

The PD/TRs are identical for the three lines, as they relate to the counterparty as a whole.

As per paragraphs 121 and 122 of the Methodological note, projection of LGD/LRs should reflect the impact stemming from the adverse scenario shocks on the value of collateral and financial guarantees received, as well as assumptions on the costs associated with the liquidation of collateral.

Hence the impact on the collateral following the flood event and national rules on foreclosure, which might differ across countries, should be reflected in the reported LGDs for each country-flood risk intensity category combination. As such, depending on the type of loans and the collateral types, LGDs/LR for the same counterparty might be geography-specific and hence be different across the three lines reported in the example above.

If this differentiation of LGD/LRs across geographies is not possible or not meaningful for the type of loans granted to the counterparty, banks should just report the same LGD/LR for all geographies related to the same counterparty.

318. In order to classify the starting point according to Table 7, banks should consider the flood depth extracted from the JRC flood hazard maps[31] and potentially national maps (see below). The geographical coordinates (latitude and longitude) of the real estate collateral should be mapped to the flood depth corresponding to these coordinates in the flood hazard maps.

319. The easiest way to achieve this mapping is by overlaying asset location maps with the flood hazard map, using open access software designed specifically for this purpose. Alternatively, banks can map the geographical coordinates of the collateral to the flood depth corresponding to the coordinates provided by the EBA and representing the centroid coordinates corresponding to a 90 m pixel, as presented in box 7 below.

[31] Access to JRC flood maps: Index of JRC flood hazard maps

Box 7: How to map geographical coordinates with flood depth

To map the coordinates of the collateral to the pixel, two approaches and a fallback solution are proposed.

If the geo-coordinates of the collateral are available, banks can:

1. Use a specialized tool (e.g., Geographical Information System (GIS)[32]) to overlay the hazard map on the location of the collateral to the flood depth in that location; or
2. Map the collateral geocoordinates to the pixel level coordinates to derive the associated flood depth from the csv files provided.

To do that, banks need to establish whether the collateral coordinates are within the 4 vertex coordinates spanned by the pixel. This information is available in the country level csv files "flood_depth_countryname.csv". The files are provided to banks as part of the stress test package.

Numerical Example

To identify the pixel containing the collateral located in Germany with Google Map coordinates (50.109059, 8.703236), the minimum and maximum latitude and longitude within a pixel are defined.

$$Lat_{min} = \min(Lat_N, Lat_E, Lat_S, Lat_W) \quad (1)$$

$$Lat_{max} = \max(Lat_N, Lat_E, Lat_S, Lat_W) \quad (2)$$

$$Long_{min} = \min(Long_N, Long_E, Long_S, Long_W) \quad (3)$$

$$Long_{max} = \max(Long_N, Long_E, Long_S, Long_W) \quad (4)$$

$$Pixel = 1 \; if \; (Lat_{min} <= 50.109059 <= Lat_{max}) \; \& \; (Long_{min} <= 8.703236 \leq Long_{max})$$

Imposing this condition on the data contained in csv file results in the identification of one pixel, located in NUTS3 region DE712, with the flood depth of 2.073 m. The variable labels are defined in Table 1 below.

country	nuts_id	north_lat	north_lon	south_lat	south_lon	east_lat	east_lon	west_lat	west_lon	flood_depth
DE	DE712	50.10958	8.702917	50.10875	8.702917	50.10958	8.70375	50.10958	8.702917	2.073

The csv files are provided at country level

Fallback option

If the coordinates of the collateral are not available, the median flood depth category for the NUTS3 region, as indicated by the JRC flood map, can be used as a fallback option. The file

[32]For instance, the QGIS is an open-source tool Geographical Information System available at this link: https://qgis.org.

containing flood depth by NUTS3 region will be shared with banks as part of the stress test package.

320. In cases where areas are not covered by the JRC flood hazard maps but are identified as exposed to flood risk in national flood hazard maps, banks should rely on the relevant national maps for the purpose of determining the applicable flood depth.

321. To ensure sufficient consistency across institutions, banks should provide competent authorities (CAs) with robust and transparent documentation demonstrating that the national maps have been applied in a manner consistent with the methodology and assumptions underpinning the physical risk module.

322. Overall, the JRC maps should remain the primary reference layer for the application of shocks. National maps should therefore be used only as a complementary tool and strictly to the extent necessary to ensure adequate geographical coverage.

323. In case banks are already making use of other types of flood hazard maps for their internal flood risk assessments, they are allowed to use these alternative maps for the flood risk scenario of the stress test (instead of JRC flood hazard maps) subject to these conditions:

- the alternative maps still refer to river flood risk;
- the return period is the same of the JRC maps selected for the stress test, which is 1-in-100 years;
- banks should ensure that flood depth levels of internal flood maps indicate at least similiar ranges (or more conservative) as those reported by JRC maps;

324. JRC flood hazard maps are still the preferred source, alternative maps should be intended as a fall-back option, to be used in cases where adapting internal systems to the use of JRC maps creates excessive burden on the institution. In case alternative maps are used, relevant description should be provided in the explanatory notes.

2.8 Use of pro-forma data in the stress test

325. If the FINREP data are not available for historical years, banks may report pro-forma data. In particular, in case of major events having affected the scope of consolidation and/or the bank's structure before the launch of the exercise, banks may be allowed to use pro-forma data to reflect in the caps and floors included in the Methodological Note these major events. This will be allowed only if the event is in line with the requirements included in the methodology and only after their approval.

326. As a general principle, the use of pro-forma data will be done in observance of the Commission Regulation No 809 2004 on prospectuses,[33] any related Commission update and the ESMA update on this Regulation,[34] especially in the identification of a "significant gross change".

327. Banks would be allowed to use of pro-forma data only for a selected list of events that are listed in paragraph 17 of the Methodological Note and only if the significant event produces a variation above a set materiality threshold (in accordance with paragraph 16 of the Methodological Note). Note that, according to paragraph 16 of the Methodological Note, pro-forma data are to be used in case of sudden and significant events, which distort annual caps and floors in the EBA Stress Test Methodology for P&L items, but not for gradual changes stretched over multiple periods through implementation in steps or happening distantly[35].

328. As a general approach, the relevant CA will propose to the EBA the list of cases that are believed to be in line with the scope of this section ahead of the first submission. Banks will be informed on the approved cases, so that the adjustment to the constraints can be included in their submissions.

329. According to the methodology, the stress test includes only a limited list of constraints (caps or floors) based on historical data, for which banks may be allowed to use pro-forma data. These banks are requested to report the pro-forma historical data in the specific risk-type CSV template (if any) where the constraint is generated, while they shall report in CSV_P&L the historical data in line with their financial statements.[36]

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[33] Commission Regulation No 809 2004 Implementing Directive 2003/71/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards information contained in prospectuses as well as the format, incorporation by reference and publication of such prospectuses and dissemination of advertisements.

[34] ESMA update of the CESR recommendations on the consistent implementation of Commission Regulation (EC) No 809/2004 implementing the Prospectus Directive.

[35] In case the event triggered exceptional expenses which fall in the scope of the one-off methodology (Section 6.4.2 of the Methodological Note), the pro-forma data must not be modified for any one-off adjustment. In case banks intend to submit in parallel a list of one-off adjustments regarding P&L items, they may do so in the CSV_ONEOFF template. The one-off adjustments submitted may also refer to P&L items subject to pro-forma data. Furthermore, banks should provide an explanation (in the Explanatory Note as a separate section) on how the interaction of pro-forma data with one-off adjustments and the macroeconomic scenario has been taken into account.

[36] In this way, while the starting point in CSV_P&L will include the "actual" historical data, the projections will include the adjusted constraint based on pro-forma.

330. Table 8 below includes a list of these constraints:

Table 8: List of constraints for which the bank may be allowed to use pro-forma data in case of major events affecting its business model

Section or topic	Constraint affected if significant event happens before 1/1/2026	Constraint affected if significant event happens on or after 1/1/2026	Relevant template
Credit risk	N/A	N/A	
Market risk	Cap on client revenues in the adverse scenario	Cap on client revenues in the adverse scenario	CSV_MR_PROJ and CSV_P&L
NII	N/A	Overall cap on NII	CSV_NII_SUM and CSV_P&L
Operational risk – conduct risk	Floor on projection of losses from material and non-material conduct risk events	Floor on projection of losses from material and non-material conduct risk events	CSV_OR_GEN and CSV_OR_CON and CSV_P&L
Operational risk – other operational risk	Floor on other operational risk losses	Floor on other operational risk losses	CSV_OR_GEN and CSV_OR_CON and CSV_P&L
Non-interest income, expenses and capital	N/A	Cap on dividend income, NFCI and share of the profit of investments	CSV_NFCI_DIV and CSV_P&L
Non-interest income, expenses and capital	N/A	Floor on remaining administrative expenses, remaining other operating expenses, cash contributions to resolution funds and deposit guarantee schemes (except for contributions to the Single resolution fund), depreciation and other provisions	CSV_P&L
Non-interest income, expenses and capital	N/A	Cap on other operating income	CSV_P&L
Non-interest income, expenses and capital	N/A	Dividends paid (if no dividend policy is available or documented)	CSV_P&L

331. After the approval, the institution would be allowed to report pro-forma figures, which will be used to adjust the relevant constraints based on historical/starting point information.

Annex I: Market risk

Table 9: Balance sheet items at partial or full fair value and the reporting of their impact

Item			Reporting of impact				
			Statement of P&L (Template CSV_P&L)			Other comprehensive income (Template CSV_CAP)	
Balance sheet	**IFRS 9 measurement 37 type**	**Hedging instruments/hedged item/other use 38**	**Net trading income (gain or losses on held for trading items)**	**Gain or losses on other FVPL items**	**Gains or losses from hedge accounting**	**Other comprehensive income**	**Cash flow hedges (then accumulated in equity under the cash flow hedge reserve)**
Asset	Amortised cost/FVPL	(i) Fair value hedged item* or (ii) Portfolio Fair value hedged item of interest rate risk*	No	No	Yes, for the hedge risk only excluding FX	No	No
	FVOCI	(i) Cash flow hedged item* or (ii) Portfolio cash flow hedged item of interest rate risk*	No	No	No	Yes	No, but the hedging derivative related will have an impact on this column in a different line
		(i) Collecting contractual cash flows & selling financial assets or (ii) Holding or selling equity position	No	No	No	Yes	No
	FVOCI/FVPL	(i) Fair value hedged item* or (ii) Portfolio Fair value hedged item of interest rate risk*	No	No	Yes, for the hedge risk only	Yes, for the unhedged risk 39	No

[37] The measurement type is of the form 'measurement 1/measurement 2', with measurement 2 corresponding to either the hedged risk (for the hedged item) or the inefficient part (for the hedging instrument).

[38] In column 3, 'Hedging instruments/hedged item/other use', all items ending with an asterisk '*' are hedge-accounting designations (under both IAS 39 and IFRS 9).

[39] When paragraph 6.5.8 of IFRS 9 applies (equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI).

Item			Reporting of impact				
			Statement of P&L (Template CSV_P&L)			Other comprehensive income (Template CSV_CAP)	
Balance sheet	**IFRS 9 measurement 37 type**	**Hedging instruments/hedged item/other use 38**	**Net trading income (gain or losses on held for trading items)**	**Gain or losses on other FVPL items**	**Gains or losses from hedge accounting**	**Other comprehensive income**	**Cash flow hedges (then accumulated in equity under the cash flow hedge reserve)**
Net assets and liabilities	FVOCI/FVPL	(i) Cash flow hedging instrument * or (ii) Portfolio Cash flow hedging of interest rate risk*	No	No	Yes, ineffective part (either the part higher than the hedged item change in FV or the change in fair value related to another risk parameter)	No	Yes, but effective part only = that is lesser of (a) cumulative gain/loss on the hedging instrument from hedge inception; and (b) cumulative FV change in FV of the expected future CF on the hedged item
	FVPL	(i) Fair value hedging instrument* or (ii) Portfolio Fair value hedging instrument of interest rate risk*	No	No	Yes	No	No
		Held with a trading intent and their related hedges	Yes	No	No	No	No
		Economic hedges excluding hedges of items held with a trading intent	Yes	No	No	No	No
		Mandatory or optional at FVPL	No	Yes	No	No	No
Liabilities	Amortised cost/FVPL	(i) Fair value hedged item* or (ii) Portfolio Fair value hedged item of interest rate risk*	No	No	Yes, for the hedged risk only excluding FX	No	No

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