



EBA REPORT RESULTS FROM THE 2023 MARKET RISK BENCHMARKING EXERCISE

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Abbreviations

APR	all price risk
CA	competent authority
CDS	credit default swap
CO	commodities
CRD	Capital Requirements Directive
CRR	Capital Requirements Regulation
CS	credit spread
CS01	credit spread value of 1 basis point changes
CTP	correlation trading portfolio
CV	coefficient of variation
EBA	European Banking Authority
EQ	equity
ES	expected shortfall
EU	European Union
FRTB	fundamental review of the trading book
FX	foreign exchange
HPE	hypothetical portfolio exercise
HS	historical simulation
IMV	initial market valuation
IQD	interquartile dispersion
IR	interest rates
IRC	incremental risk charge
IT	information technology
ITS	implementing technical standards
LGD	loss given default
MC	Monte Carlo
MR	market risk
MRWA	market-risk-weighted asset
OFR	Own Funds Requirements
P&L	profit and loss
PD	probability of default
Q&A	question and answer
RTS	regulatory technical standards
RWA	risk-weighted asset
sVaR	stressed value at risk
SBM	Sensitivities Based Method
VaR	value at risk

1. Executive summary

1. This report presents the results of the 2023 supervisory benchmarking exercise pursuant to Article 78 of the Capital Requirements Directive (CRD) and the related regulatory and implementing technical standards (RTS and ITS) that define the scope, procedures and portfolios for benchmarking internal models for market risk (MR).
2. The report summarises the conclusions drawn from a hypothetical portfolio exercise (HPE) conducted by the EBA during 2022/23. The primary objective of the exercise is to assess the level of variability observed in risk-weighted assets (RWA) for market risk produced by banks' internal models.
3. The exercise was performed on a sample of 44 European banks from 13 jurisdictions. The relevant institutions submitted data for 105 instruments recombined into 77 market portfolios across all major asset classes, i.e., equity (EQ), interest rates (IR), foreign exchange (FX), commodities (CO) and credit spreads (CS), as well as five correlation trading instruments recombined into four portfolios (CTPs), for a total of 82 benchmark portfolios. Thus, the exercise covers the entire population of EU banks with internal models for MR at the highest level of consolidation.
4. As summarised in this report, the analytical part of the exercise delivered by the EBA, provided the competent authorities (CAs) with list of outliers to be examined in detail. The banks with the most significant number of outliers were also considered for interviews to discuss the assumptions behind banks' models that produced the outliers. Nonetheless, in the 2023 exercise, no interviews with banks were carried out by CAs, which preferred to address the issues reported bilaterally. The issues detected in the benchmarking exercise were considered and addressed, where possible, by banks and CAs. Moreover, CAs and the EBA collected feedback on how to improve forthcoming benchmarking exercises.
5. Finally, considering the results of the benchmarking exercise, CAs were asked to provide the EBA with responses to a questionnaire on the actions they plan to take regarding each participating bank's internal model.

1.1 Main findings of the benchmarking analysis

6. The report measures variability in terms of the interquartile dispersion (IQD)¹ and the coefficient of variation (CV)² observed within each benchmark portfolio. The IQD is more robust than the CV when the sample is drawn from an unknown, fat-tailed distribution. As far as the market-risk-weighted asset (MRWA) variability, the IQD metric suggests a level of dispersion for all the risk measures provided by banks that need to be monitored.
7. The primary considerations are that the 2023 results show a significant reduction in the dispersion of the initial market valuation (IMV) versus the 2022 exercise regarding the Equity and Interest Rates asset class; see, for instance, Table 1. CS and Commodity remained stable versus the 2022 dispersion. Nonetheless, the FX average IQD increased significantly (8% vs 3% in 2023). The reason for this is that two FX instruments (301 and 310) present an IMV quite dispersed (25% and 47% IQD). While for the Fx FWD 310 the IMV is close to zero, which can exacerbate the relative dispersion, the instrument 301 (another Fx FWD) is not a new instrument in the sample, with an IMV far from zero, which means that there are still some issues linked to the common understanding of the booking for this instrument. Aside from the high IQD for these two FX instruments, there is no evidence of a significant misunderstanding of these instruments' features. Excluding them, the average IQD of the FX asset class is 2%, which is in line with the submissions for the previous exercises. CO remains a very high IQD (14% vs 24% in 2022) asset class, which is driven by two instruments (401 and 402), but since the whole set of CO instruments is very limited, as well as the total number of submissions, minor differences in the IMVs tend to impact the average IQD of this asset class substantially.
8. Based on this year's submission of IMVs, we can conclude that the quality of the data submitted has increased. The quality of the data is of paramount importance for the benchmarking exercise, and the banks should pay great attention when submitting these data. Some types of errors persist and are sometimes trivial, such as the wrong unit being reported. In order to substantially increase the data quality, the EBA notes that several rounds of iteration with submitters will be required, which is not possible within the short time frame of the exercise. Keep improving the specification of the details for the instruments is also a possibility that the EBA is always exploring. In general, significant effort needed to be persistently applied to data quality.
9. The majority of the significant dispersions have been examined and justified by the banks and CAs. A minority of the outlier observations remain unexplained and are expected to be part of the ongoing activities of supervisors, who are expected to monitor and investigate the situation (see Section 1.2 and Chapter 6 of this report).

¹ IQD is defined as the absolute value of the ratio of the interquartile range (Q3 – Q1) divided by the sum of the quartiles (Q3 + Q1). The higher the IQD is, the higher the dispersion in the data.

² CV is computed as the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean.

10. From a risk factor perspective, FX portfolios exhibit a lower level of dispersion than the other asset classes. In general, variability is substantially lower than in the previous exercise. This is likely due to an improvement in the data submission, which impacted the dispersion of the risk measures, decreasing the dispersion in general (see Table 4: Interquartile dispersion for IMV, risk metrics and SBM OFR by risk factor).
11. Regarding the single risk measures, across all asset classes except for CO, the overall variability for value at risk (VaR) is lower than the observed variability for stressed VaR (sVaR) (16% and 21%, compared to 21% and 28% in the 2022 exercise, with 27% and 31% in 2021 and with 18% and 29% in 2020).³ More complex measures, such as the incremental risk charge (IRC), show a higher level of dispersion (42%, compared to 45% in the 2022 exercise, with 43% in 2021 and 49% in 2020).
12. As for the past exercise, to deepen the analysis of VaR and further investigate the variability drivers, different VaR metrics were computed and compared with the banks' reported VaR, in particular:
- an alternative estimation of VaR, called profit and loss (P&L) VaR, computed by the EBA using the 1-year daily P&L series submitted by banks using a historical simulation (HS) approach; and
 - a comparable VaR, called HS VaR, corresponds to the regulatory VaR reported by those banks that use an historical simulation (HS) approach (only).
13. When comparing the variability between the regulatory VaR and these alternative risk measures, a decrease in the IQD when considering a more homogeneous sample is confirmed (i.e., HS banks only). In fact, for all the risk types, the dispersion observed for the P&L VaR tends to be lower but is still not negligible. This finding suggests that the modelling approach is not the only driver of the observed VaR variability. Other drivers, such as risks not captured in the model or the choice of absolute versus relative returns, offer further explanations for the results' variability (see Table 4: Interquartile dispersion for IMV, risk metrics and SBM OFR by risk factor).
14. Even so, within the subset of banks using an HS approach, modelling choices (see Table 6: Coefficient of variation for regulatory VaR (controlling for HS) by modelling choice) seem to make a noticeable difference. Modelling configurations produce mixed results depending on the different asset classes. The same can be said in terms of conservativeness, where different calibrations have different effects depending on the asset class (see Table 7: Average regulatory VaR by modelling choice). These observations differ from the findings of the previous exercises. Overall, it is clear that this analysis is extremely sensitive to the different portfolios used to produce the statistic, the low number of subjects available, and the passage of time from one

³ These values are derived as a simple average of the IQD across all non-correlation trading portfolios.

exercise to another. Different model settings impact differently the dispersion, therefore, this report will refrain from trying to generalise the results and define a ‘less dispersed’ and ‘more conservative’ configuration of modelling choices.

15. As mentioned above, the dispersion in sVaR figures is generally higher than the dispersion observed for regulatory VaR (see Table 20 and Table 21). The stressed period used was the one applied by the bank for capital purposes, so it was not harmonised in the sample. Different choices for the stressed period are permitted by the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR), and these choices are considered and questioned as part of the regulatory approval process. While allowing banks to use their own individual stress periods reduces the comparability of the sVaR results across the sample, doing so facilitates the estimation of implied capital needs from the HPE. Nonetheless, banks in the exercise are asked to report the stressed period applied. As a result, the EBA drew up a subset of homogeneous time windows applied and ran the benchmark for this subsample. It appears clear that when a homogeneous stress window is applied, the sVaR figures tend to be less dispersed (see Table 40: Stress VaR statistics (2008-2009 stress period only)).
16. Moreover, to carry out these analyses, the EBA conducted a comparison across banks of the ratio between sVaR and VaR for each of the hypothetical portfolios included in the benchmarking exercise (see Table 5: sVaR–VaR ratio by range (number of banks as a percentage of the total)). The ratio generally varies significantly between the portfolios (from 0.02 to 35.01), with values that cannot be explained except by errors. However, on average, the ratio comes in at around 1.77 (see Table 24: sVaR/VaR statistics).
17. As expected, for the larger banks with significant trading activities, the benchmarking portfolios are generally relevant to their actual trading book. For smaller banks, this is less the case, and this is why the EBA included simpler and more plain vanilla instruments starting from the 2019 exercise. The challenge remains to design a benchmarking exercise that can fit banks that have a specialised business model. Overall, the portfolios are, however, reflective of the risk factors experienced by most banks. In the 2023 exercise, the EBA noticed a significant decrease in the VaR dispersion, still that in some cases (24 over 77 single portfolios), the IQD remained above 20%, especially for the CS asset class (see Table 20: VaR statistics). The aggregate portfolios also feature notably low levels of IQDs.
18. Regarding the IRC, the average variability (as measured by the average IQD for this category of portfolios) is higher than that observed for all other metrics considered in the report (42%). This high variability is slightly lower than in the previous exercise – the IQD was 45% on average in the 2022 exercise (43% in 2021) (see Table 13: IRC statistics and cluster analysis). The understanding of the IRC dispersion was further analysed by disaggregating various modelling choices (see Table 14, Table 42, Table 43, Table 44 and Table 45). While the number of risk factors and applying market conventions to the source of LGD seems to have a different impact, depending on the asset classes applied. These results are not consistent with what was observed in the previous exercises, so it looks like even for the IRC, the modelling choices have an effect on the dispersion, but the effect cannot be generalised, and it looks very time-dependent.

- 19.Regarding the APR, the statistics for this risk measure are no longer reported because the number of the reporting entities for this metric is no longer sufficient to guarantee the anonymity of the statistics computed.
- 20.An additional metric considered as part of the analysis was the diversification benefits observed for VaR, sVaR and IRC in the aggregated portfolios (see Table 15: Diversification benefit statistics). As expected, there is evidence that larger aggregated portfolios exhibited greater diversification benefits than smaller ones. In general, the level of dispersion observed in diversification benefits tends to be lower than that in the corresponding metrics at the level of the individual portfolios.
- 21.As for previous exercises, an assessment was also carried out on the variability of the empirical estimates of the expected shortfall (ES) at a 97.5% confidence level. The results indicate that the dispersion in this metric across risk factors is similar to that found for VaR and P&L VaR (see Table 23).

Dispersion in the capital outcome

- 22.Alongside the variability analysis, the EBA also conducted the usual assessment regarding possible underestimations of capital requirements (see Table 16: Interquartile dispersion for capital proxy). As the analysis is based on hypothetical portfolios and the capital requirements were defined using a proxy, the results should be interpreted as approximations of potential capital underestimations. The proxy for the implied capital requirements was defined as the sum of VaR and sVaR across all portfolios. For purposes of comparison, the proxy was computed three times. In one case, the VaR and sVaR figures were multiplied by the banks' total multiplication factor and, in the other, by the regulatory minimum of three only, i.e., ignoring the banks' individual addend(s) set by the CAs. Finally, a subset of banks applying the same stress period was also considered for capital dispersion. This metric enables a comparison of banks and an assessment of their variability in this regard.
- 23.The average variability across the sample as measured by the IQD is significant (around 18%), especially for the most complex portfolios in the credit spread asset class. This dispersion very slightly decreases when considering a more homogenous capital proxy (16% applying three as the multiplier and 15% for banks with the same stress period).

Additional analysis of Risk measures

- 24.As introduced in the previous exercises, the EBA extended the analysis to other drivers of variation (see Section 5.2.5), such as the size of the bank, the business model of the bank, the level of approval granted by the CAs and the already mentioned stressed period applied in the sVaR calibration. The size and business model analyses were further provided as they were run in the 2020-2022 reports.
- 25.In a nutshell, based on this additional analysis, we can conclude that the size (in terms of RWA for market risk) of the bank has an impact on the figures since medium-sized banks tend to

produce slightly more dispersed results than larger banks (see Table 8: Asset class comparison for VaR in terms of banks' size). Smaller banks' statistics are affected by the low number of submissions, i.e., CO, and CS is not even reported. Consistently, when considering the size in terms of the trading book (as a ratio of total assets), the bigger a bank is in terms of its trading book, the (slightly) smaller the dispersion (on average).

26. The analysis based on the business model did not deliver strong conclusions. As in past exercises, the EBA applied the internal classification of banks as a criterion, under which many of them are classified as cross-border universal banks (see Table 9: Asset class comparison for VaR within the same business model (cross-border universal bank)). Applying this definition of the business model, a smaller decrease in the IQD was identified due to a more homogenous sample. The business model analysis was further extended by considering the 'Level 3' assets and liabilities in the bank's books as a proxy for a more sophisticated business model linked to more exotic products (see Table 33, Table 34 and Table 35). This further specification did not prove conclusive since the dispersion did not change substantially depending on the 'Level 3' assets and liabilities ratio in the bank's trading book.

27. The subsample analysis based on the level of approval delivered interesting results. A priori, it was expected that having banks with different levels of approval would have increased the dispersion of the results of the risk measures. In line with this assumption, the IQD results seem to fluctuate among the subsamples of different approval levels. This is because more homogeneous subsamples tend to produce slightly smaller dispersions, but this positive effect is counterbalanced by the smaller number of firms in the sample. Basically, the benchmark provided and the 25th and 75th quantiles of the distribution tend to be less dispersed with respect to the whole set of banks. This implies that the different level of approval does indeed have an impact on the dispersion of the benchmarking results (see Table 10: Asset class comparison for VaR in terms of level of approval).

28. Finally, as already mentioned above, and in line with previous findings, sVaR figures are less dispersed when the benchmark is computed for a homogeneous subsample of firms that applied a similar time period for the stress window used for calibrating the sVaR (see Table 11: Asset class comparison for sVaR in terms of the time window applied).

29. As introduced in the 2020 Report, PV statistics are reported (see Table 41). The PVs reported generally have quite low IQDs, and they were useful in distinguishing true outliers and outliers due to mispricing of the portfolios.

SBM OFR analysis

30. The 2023 benchmarking exercise is the second year of the SBM sensitivities and OFR data collection. The data collection revealed to be quite valuable for assessing and understanding differences at a very granular level; still, the sensitivities data are very fragmented and too complicated to be represented in a concise manner at the moment. Therefore, this Report focuses mostly on the analysis of the SBM Own Funds Requirements (OFR), and provides some examples of how sensitivities have been provided at the portfolio level (see section 7.4).

31. Overall, the OFR data submitted by the banks was quite complete and close to the Risk Measures data submission. The dispersion of the SBM OFR, as expected, is generally lower than the dispersion for the standard Risk Measures (VaR and SVaR), as shown in Table 4, except for the CO asset class. On the one hand, this is a reassuring result, since standardised measures are supposed to be the same for all, and so a low IQD is expected. On the other side, there are portfolios where the IQD is higher for the SBM measures with respect to the VaR measures (see Figure 21). It is likely that for those portfolios, the SBM implementation could be challenging for some banks.

32. Finally, the level of detail in the SBM OFR submission allows the supervisors to clearly define which are the asset class and risk class components of the OFR (see Figure 22 and Figure 23), and this allows them to identify areas of potential problems in the application of the standardised methodology.

1.2 CAs' assessments based on supervisory benchmarks

33. CAs shared the outcomes of their assessments at the bank level with the EBA (see Figure 16: CAs' own assessments of the levels of MR own funds requirements). The CAs' assessments confirmed the existence of some areas that require follow-up actions on the part of specific institutions whose internal models were flagged as outliers in this benchmarking exercise.

34. Overall, CAs' assessment of the over- and underestimation of RWA was encouraging in the sense that CAs were aware of and able to explain the causes of almost all deviations. Although the majority of the causes were identified and actions put in place in order to reduce the unwanted variability of the RWA, the effectiveness of these actions can be evaluated only by CAs via constant monitoring of the benchmarking results.

35. The CAs are expected to pay the utmost attention to the minority of cases in which the over- and underestimations were unexplained, to closely monitor these institutions and to put in place additional efforts to reduce these gaps in future exercises.

1.3 Past exercises and future expected changes

36. The 2019 exercise represented a significant change from the 2016-2018 exercises in terms of the simplification of the portfolios. This simplification had a positive effect in obtaining less dispersed results than with the previous portfolios. Furthermore, it improved the significant data quality issues relating to some portfolios while focusing on the model risk elements.

37. In the 2020 exercise, the data submitted further improved in quality thanks to the clarification of the legal text description of some instruments and also to the further practice that the banks have gained in conducting the present exercise. This had a positive effect in terms of dispersion in the data provided. Improvements in terms of less dispersed results have also stemmed from the change in the methodology to detect outliers for the risk measures.

38. In the 2021 exercise, the data quality of the submissions was acceptable. That said, the variabilities of the risk measures (VaR, PL VaR and ES) were substantially higher than in the previous year. This seems to be linked to the increased volatility of the markets in 2021 due to the Covid outbreak, as captured by the market model, which generally provided higher figures for the risk measures. These higher figures, in absolute terms, seem to exacerbate the differences in modelling outputs, producing higher IQD metrics. As a result, this higher dispersion does not seem to be the outcome of a decrease in the quality of the market model.
39. For the 2022 exercise, the set of instruments remained mainly similar to the previous exercise, so the EBA reports a similar level in terms of the data quality of the submissions, aside from the mistake in the EQ instruction. The analysis that the EBA ran for the 2022 exercise was the first in which banks reported sensitivities and OFR figures relating to the sensitivities-based method of the alternative standardised approach (ASA) introduced with the FRTB. The SBM submission was of good quality overall, especially considering the tendency to improve with time.
40. For the 2023 exercise the data collection was extended to allow the collection of new instruments and portfolios, in particular as regards the instruments and portfolios that have lately been applied by the industry. These new instruments are also accompanied by a rationalisation of the references of the instruments in Annex V. The result showed that the overall dispersion was significantly reduced by the adjustment to the instruction, while some new instruments present a quite significant dispersion, due of course to their novelty. The exercise did not change substantially, so the EBA and CAs focused on the analysis of the SBM data submitted. It is clear that there was an improvement in sensitivities submission, with respect to the previous exercise, but also during the exercise due to the many resubmissions and CAs control of the data submitted. While the analysis did not detect any major issues in the SBM data submission, it is clear that at the single-bank level and instrument, minor issues can be detected, and overall compliance with SBM requirements could be improved.
41. For 2024, the EBA extended the SBM data collection to the other ASA components (DRC and RRAO) to have a complete picture of the standardised approach and also adopted a series of validation instruments for the SBM approach, which was already applied by part of the industry, that should significantly enhance the compliance with the SBM requirements.
42. At the moment this report is drafted, the exercise 2025 is under preparation, i.e. the ITS is in its final phase before consultation. The new benchmarking ITS will see the introduction of the new templates for the Internal Model Approach.
43. On a medium-term horizon, the EBA will consider reshaping the instruments and the portfolios in the exercise in a way that still keeps the instruments simple to ensure clarity regarding the instruments. This is because the different interpretations of the instruments have been a significant source of variability. Nonetheless, further enrichment of the variety of the instruments monitored could be beneficial. In addition, and very importantly, an extension of the scope of the benchmarking exercise to the banks that do not have IMA approval but apply the ASA is understood to be of particular significance for the market risk benchmarking exercise.

In the future, the exercise will require a major redesign to take into consideration the specific features of the FRTB.

2. Introduction and legal background

44. European legislators have acknowledged the need to ensure consistency in the calculation of RWA for equivalent portfolios, and the CRR and CRD include a number of mandates for the EBA to deliver technical standards, guidelines and reports with the aim of reducing uncertainty and differences in the calculation of capital requirements.
45. In this regard, Article 78 of the CRD requires the EBA to produce a benchmarking study on both credit and market risk to assist CAs in the assessment of internal models. The study should highlight potential divergences among banks or areas in which internal approaches might have the potential to underestimate their own funds requirements that are not attributable to differences in the underlying risk profiles. CAs are required to share this evidence within colleges of supervisors as appropriate and take appropriate corrective actions to overcome these drawbacks when deemed necessary. Directive (EU) 2019/878⁴ of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 amending Capital Requirements Directive IV (CRD V) has not changed this mandate.
46. The EBA has devoted significant effort to the analysis of the consistency of outcomes in RWA, to understand the causes of possible inconsistencies and to inform the regulatory repair process. The EBA's ongoing work on benchmarking, supervisory consistency and transparency is fundamental to restoring trust in internal models and the ways in which banks calculate asset risks.
47. The use of internal models gives banks the opportunity to model their risks according to their business models and the risks faced by the bank itself. The introduction of a benchmarking exercise does not change this objective; rather, it helps to identify the non-risk-based variability drivers observed across institutions.
48. This MR benchmarking exercise is an MRWA variability assessment performed over a large sample of banks (44 banks at the highest level of consolidation across 13 jurisdictions within the EU). The banks participating in this exercise are those that have been granted permission to calculate their own funds requirements using internal models for one or more of the following risk categories:
- a) general risk of equity instruments;
 - b) specific risk of equity instruments;

⁴ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32019L0878&from=EN>

- c) general risk of debt instruments;
- d) specific risk of debt instruments;
- e) foreign exchange risk;
- f) commodities risk; and
- g) correlation trading.

49. Pursuant to Article 362 of the CRR, the general risk of debt instruments should refer to interest rate risk. Similarly, the general risk of equity instruments refers to the change in the value of indices.

50. Banks that have approval only for the general risk of equity or debt instruments (in accordance with Article 363 of the CRR) may use a different definition of general risk (e.g., by including credit spread risk in the interest rate general risk) if they are able to demonstrate that this leads to higher RWA. Separate permission is required for each risk category. Many banks do not have permission for internal models for all risk categories, so the number of contributions for each hypothetical portfolio in this exercise varies across the sample.

51. Banks that have permission to use the internal model for calculating MR own funds requirements for one or more – but not all – of the risk categories in accordance with Article 363(1) of the CRR ('partial use') exclude certain risks or positions from the scope of the internal model approval. In this case, the own funds requirements for the risk categories outside the scope of the internal model are calculated according to the standardised approach.

52. In addition, as set out in Article 369(1)(c) of the CRR, banks should conduct validation exercises on hypothetical portfolios to test that the model is able to account for particular structural features. These portfolios should not be limited to the portfolios defined in this exercise; however, this exercise is a useful starting point for banks to meet this legislative requirement.

53. The assessed MR results, when provided and where applicable, are VaR, sVaR, IRC and APR figures for specific and aggregated trades. Moreover, a preliminary assessment of IMV was performed, primarily to ensure that the participating banks make uniform assumptions when entering the hypothetical trades.

54. In addition to these submissions, banks using an HS approach for VaR were requested to provide one year of P&L data for each of the individual and aggregated portfolios modelled. The objective of collecting this additional information was to employ the data vector to perform alternative calculations for VaR using, where possible, a consistent 1-year lookback period and controlling, as far as possible, for the different options that banks can apply within regulation.

55.Regulation (EU) 2019/876⁵ of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 amending the Capital Requirements Regulation as regards the leverage ratio, the net stable funding ratio, requirements for own funds and eligible liabilities, counterparty credit risk, market risk, exposures to central counterparties, exposures to collective investment undertakings, large exposures, reporting and disclosure requirements (CRR II) will have a significant impact on the market risk benchmarking exercise once it is fully implemented. However, for the time being the CRR framework will be applied for the purpose of the benchmark exercise in accordance with Article 78 of the CRD.

⁵ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32019R0876&from=EN>

3. Main features of the 2023 market risk benchmarking exercise

56. Based on the EBA benchmarking ITS, the MR benchmarking exercise is carried out by following three main steps. First, the EBA defines the hypothetical instruments and portfolios, which are the same for all banks, in order to achieve a homogeneous and comparable outcome across the sample. Second, banks are asked to submit the data accordingly. Third, and finally, the EBA processes and analyses the data, providing feedback to CAs. During the process, the EBA supports CAs' work by providing benchmarking tools to assess banks' results and detect anomalies in their submissions.

3.1 Definition of the market risk hypothetical portfolios

57. The MR portfolios have been defined as hypothetical portfolios composed of both non-CTPs and CTPs, as set out in Annex V of the benchmarking ITS. The exercise includes 95 instruments recombined into 84 portfolios (77 individual and 7 aggregated), capitalised under the VaR, sVaR and IRC models, comprising mainly plain vanilla and some complex financial products in all major asset classes: EQ (21 instruments and 16 individual portfolios), IR (24 instruments and 23 individual portfolios), FX (11 instruments and seven individual portfolios), CO (five instruments and four individual portfolios) and CS (34 instruments and 27 individual portfolios). The EBA also designed aggregated portfolios, obtained by combining individual ones, to take into account diversification effects. Each aggregated portfolio has a particular composition: the first (portfolio 10000) encompasses all asset classes; the second (portfolio 11000) is made up of only EQ portfolios; the third (portfolio 12000) is made up of only IR portfolios; the fourth (portfolio 13000) is made up of only FX portfolios; the fifth (portfolio 14000) is made up of only CO portfolios; and the sixth (portfolio 15000) is made up of only CS portfolios.

58. In addition, the set of portfolios includes ten instruments and six portfolios (five individual and one aggregated) used for correlation trading activities, capitalised under the VaR, sVaR and APR models. These portfolios contain positions in index tranches referencing the iTraxx Europe index on-the-run series. The portfolios are constructed by hedging each index tranche with the iTraxx Europe index on-the-run 5-year series to achieve a zero-credit spread value of 1 basis point (CS01) as at the initial valuation date (spread hedged). No further re-hedging is required.

59. A more detailed explanation of the portfolios can be found in the benchmarking ITS on the EBA website.⁶

3.2 Data collection process

60. The data for the supervisory benchmarking exercise were submitted by banks to their respective CAs using the supervisory reporting infrastructure. Banks submitted the specified templates provided in the ITS, where applicable.

3.2.1 IMV

61. The reference date for IMV was 22 September 2022, 5.30 p.m. CET. Banks entered all positions on 15 September 2022 ('reset or booking date'), and, once positions had been entered, each instrument aged for the duration of the exercise. Furthermore, banks did not take any action to manage the instruments in any way during the entire exercise period.

62. The IMV figure to be reported by the banks for each hypothetical instrument was defined as the mark to market of the instrument on the booking date plus the profit and loss from the booking until the valuation date and time. Therefore, it was the mark to market of the instrument on 22 September 2022, 5:30 p.m. CET.

3.2.2 Risk measures

63. Pursuant to the common instructions provided, banks were required to calculate the risks of the positions without taking into account the funding costs associated with the portfolios (i.e., no assumptions were admitted with regard to the means of funding the portfolios). Moreover, banks were required to exclude, as far as possible, counterparty credit risk when valuing the risks of the portfolios.

64. Banks were required to calculate the regulatory 10-day 99% VaR on a daily basis. sVaR and IRC could be calculated on a weekly basis. In such cases, sVaR and IRC had to be based on end-of-day prices for each Friday in the time window of the exercise. For the six CTPs (6001-6005 and 16000), APR was also requested.

65. For each portfolio, banks were asked to provide results in the base currency, as indicated in Annex V of the benchmarking ITS. The choice of base currency for each trade was made to avoid polluting results with cross-dependencies on risk factors.

⁶ITS package for benchmarking exercises | European Banking Authority (europa.eu). Please also refer to Commission Implementing Regulation EU 2016/2070 of 14 September 2016 and Commission Implementing Regulation 2019/439 of 15 February 2019, laying down ITS in accordance with Article 78(2) of Directive 2013/36/EU (<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1562830373986&uri=CELEX:32019R0439>).

66. All collected data underwent a preliminary analysis to spot possible misinterpretations of the common instructions set out in the ITS/RTS on benchmarking and outliers, as defined hereafter.

3.3 Participating banks

67. A total of 44 banks representing 13 EU countries participated in the exercise (see Table 17 in the annex). All EU banks with MR internal models approved by CAs were asked to submit data at all levels where own funds requirements are calculated. The EBA collected the results only at the highest level of consolidation.

68. CAs are in charge of conducting similar benchmarking investigations for results at a 'solo' level within their own jurisdictions for eligible banks.

3.4 Data quality issues

69. The data collection process aims to ensure the reliability and validity of the data obtained. In this regard, it is obvious that an unwanted driver of variability (which would pollute the results) could be misunderstandings vis-à-vis the portfolios and the specific instruments included in them.

70. IMV results reached the EBA in November/December 2022, after which the EBA carried out a preliminary IMV analysis and provided CAs with a tool to help them spot likely anomalies or misunderstandings regarding the interpretation of each portfolio. This was done to enhance the quality of all risk measures so that they would be provided in accordance with a correct interpretation of the portfolios. This step was conducted before the computation of the risk measures by the banks. Where the price of an instrument fell outside a certain range,⁷ more investigation had to be undertaken by the CA, which could – if necessary – ask the banks in its jurisdiction for a repricing and subsequent resubmission. The same process was carried out for the risk measure submission.

71. The issue experienced in the previous exercises linked to the aggregated portfolio figures no longer seems to be a major issue. It is worth noting that some banks reported the IMVs and risk measures for the aggregated portfolios without including all the relevant components.⁸ The reason was that the 2018 (and previous) ITS required banks to report the value of aggregated portfolios even if not all individual portfolios are modelled for the benchmarking exercise. As a result, the submissions were not comparable with those valued in full. This issue was addressed in the 2019 exercise, and since then banks have reported the results for the aggregated

⁷ The range means the interval between the first and third quartiles. These quartiles were considered and subsequently updated when resubmissions were received.

⁸ Some banks reported values for aggregated portfolios, taking into account only those components for which they had permission to use an internal model. This is clearly not a data quality issue, and it is correct that banks report results only where they have permission to do so for regulatory purposes.

portfolios only if the results of all components have been submitted.⁹ The structure of the 2019-2020 exercise, i.e. a plurality of instruments that are recombined into a plurality of individual portfolios, which are themselves the components of the aggregated portfolios, produced a similar error, i.e. the absence of some instrument components within some of the individual portfolios. Nonetheless, banks should not provide any (aggregated or individual) portfolios where any instrument is missing in order not to distort the risk measures analysis. This specification was further clarified in the ITS 2022, so the possibility that some individual portfolios could have been submitted even when some specific instruments were missing cannot be ruled out. On the other hand, the data submission seems compatible with the correct interpretation of the rule, at least for the majority of submitters.

72. It should be recalled that the 2023 exercise is the second exercise where EBA is collection information concerning the sensitivities linked to the SBM and the OFR linked to the SBM from the banks participating in the benchmarking exercise. The complete representation of the sensitivities collected is provided at the moment due to the very granular nature of the data collected. Nonetheless, some issues were detected, mainly linked to the volatility reported (inconsistent representation). All in all, the quality of the submitted sensitivities was appropriate.

73. In the data analysis, it looks like no major errors in the reporting of some any asset class were present. A complete list of the errors in the submitted data is beyond the scope of this report, but the most common and easily avoided mistakes worth mentioning are as follows:

- Equity asset class: in the past it was usually detected cases of use of the wrong notional in the equity positions. In the 2023 Annex, the instruction was corrected, reporting now the exact amount of share (or point of index) that the option or the future should report. This has enhanced the quality of the submission of this asset class substantially. The only issue remained in the Equity Asset class seems to be linked to the instrument 121 (VIX option), where a noticeable dispersion in the IMV is still present.
- Interest rates: confirmed the very good results were obtained in the previous exercise, especially where the international securities identification number was available Even the Cross-currency Swap (instrument 220, now included on IR instruments) finally present a very low IQD (1%) representing a consistent booking practice of this instrument, with only a couple of exceptions. Room for improvement in the consistency of the book is present for the instruments 221 (Ester/Euribor swap) and 223 (inflation swap)
- FX: this asset class shows generally low IQD, with a couple of noticeable exceptions in instrument 301 and instrument 310, both forward contracts. In the first case, the dispersion is attributed to

⁹ Annex 5, Market risk 2021 BM, Section 1 (Common instructions), letter (ee)

mix of error in booking, and some inconsistent interpretation of the instruction. High IQD (47%) of instrument 310 is also exacerbated by the very low and close to zero IMV.

- Cmd: high IQD for instruments 401 and 401. This is also not easily explained since the instruments should be well known by the banks.
- Credit spread: very good results in terms of CV and IQD, with very sporadic mistakes entailing possible wrong bookings, and no long position instead of a short, or vice versa. The only noticeable high IQD instrument is 230 (iTraxx option).

74. Although these mistakes were detected thanks to the EBA and Competent Authorities data analysis and corrected by resubmission/cleansing of the data from the banks, unnoticed errors in data submissions could still be present in the dataset analysed, and this can potentially drive and pollute the results.

75. Nonetheless, data quality for the 2023 exercise has been fairly good, in general. Ensuring data quality is a fundamental step for the benchmarking exercise. However, reporting errors might still occur in future exercises, and the process will allow both regulators and participating banks to learn from it.

4. Market risk benchmarking framework

76. The benchmarking exercise aims to assess the variability in banks' MR models and to identify the drivers that account for it. Variability in banks' models can come from three types of drivers.
77. First, variability can stem from banks' modelling choices that are explicitly envisaged in the regulation. For example, when modelling VaR institutions can choose to use a lookback period longer than the minimum (i.e., the previous year), use a weighting scheme for the data series, calculate the 10-day VaR directly or, alternatively, obtain a 1-day VaR and rescale it using the square root of time approximation. Likewise, when modelling IRC, banks can choose from several sources of the probability of default (PD) and have a certain degree of freedom when choosing the transition matrices applied, or when deciding on the liquidity horizon applied to a particular instrument. It should be highlighted that all of these possibilities are, in principle, acceptable under the current regulatory framework (the CRR), provided that they have been agreed on with the CA during the approval process. Therefore, given the wide range of approaches that each institution using internal models can choose to implement, some degree of variability is expected.
78. Second, there are other modelling choices that are not explicitly envisaged in the regulations, which may cause variability. Examples include differences in simulation engines; differences in pricing model assumptions; the modelling of returns, volatility, correlations and other indirect parameter estimates; additional risk factors considered in the models; different approaches to P&L computation and attribution; and a stochastic framework for the simulated shocks.
79. Finally, another source of potential variability originates from supervisory practices. In particular, the use of regulatory add-ons in the form of both VaR and sVaR multipliers and additional capital charges (e.g. to encompass risk not in VaR issues, any information technology (IT) and organisational weaknesses, independent pricing valuations or detected flaws) and, quite significantly, the application of limits to the diversification benefits applied by banks (i.e. not allowing a single calculation at consolidated level and, instead, requesting an aggregation of the capital results at sub-consolidated and/or subsidiary levels) are likely to increase the observed variability in capital. In most cases, these supervisory actions have been established to address known flaws or model limitations, or to add an additional layer of prudence. Therefore, they typically result in higher capital requirements than would otherwise be the case. However, they can also increase the variation in market own funds requirements between banks, particularly across jurisdictions. Although the effects on capital levels of these supervisory actions can be substantial, a benchmarking portfolio exercise is not suitable for assessing some of these supervisory actions. In particular, any constraints on diversification benefits and direct capital add-ons cannot be properly assessed, since these effects are entirely portfolio-dependent. To assess these effects, it would be necessary to use a much more realistic (hypothetical) portfolio,

comprising thousands of instruments and including partial model approval. Nevertheless, some supervisory actions can be assessed and the effects of regulatory add-ons on the VaR and sVaR multipliers will be analysed as part of this assessment.

80. Possible additional drivers of variation include:

- misunderstandings regarding the positions or risk factors involved that could not be resolved during the preliminary assessment (see Section 3.2);
- non-uniform market conventions and practices adopted in the hypothetical portfolio booking;
- incompletely implemented models (e.g., because a pricing module is being tested, or an additional risk factor is being taken into consideration);
- missing risk factors not incorporated into the model;
- differences in calibration or data series used in the modelling simulation;
- additional risk factors incorporated into the model;
- alternative model assumptions applied; and
- differences attributable to the methodology used (i.e. Monte Carlo (MC) versus HS or parametric).

4.1 Outlier analysis

81. After the data quality assurance process, the EBA performed an ‘extreme value’ analysis with the aim of excluding from the computation of the benchmarks those values for which the IMV and risk measures (RMs: VaR, sVaR, P&L VaR and ES) were found to lie outside a certain tolerance range due to misinterpretation of the trade or mistyping of bookings by the banks.

82. The presence of clear outliers in the data used to assess variability is deemed inappropriate, since these data points are likely to weigh heavily on the results, distorting the actual level of variability observed.

83. Extreme IMVs and RMs are defined as values outside the range of two truncated standard deviations¹⁰ from the median. Since some results exhibited empirical distributions that had fatter tails than expected, outliers were defined as values differing by twice the truncated standard deviation or more from the median.

¹⁰ The truncated standard deviation is computed by excluding the values below the 5th and above the 95th percentile of the data series.

84. If a bank's IMV or RM are found to be an extreme value for a particular instrument, then this observation is removed from the computation of the final benchmark statistics. The empirical evidence indicates that excluding the RMs based solely on IMV submissions, as in the previous exercise, implied that some extreme RM submissions are wrongly reflected in the benchmarking computation, while some good observations are removed. Changing this methodology did not influence the benchmarking data point, i.e., the median result. In addition, the overall dispersion of the portfolio was only marginally affected (slightly improved). The significant enhancement is in the communication to the CAs of the significant outliers to be examined with the bank. This approach, which was first adopted for the 2020 market risk benchmarking exercise, increased the overall quality of the benchmark data, providing more consistency for the benchmarks of these metrics.

85. The dispersion across the contributions is summarised by the IQD coefficient, which is more robust than the coefficient of variation (CV) for data derived from fat-tailed distributions. The higher the IQD, the more dispersed the data. IQD is defined as:

$$IQD = abs[(Q_{75th} - Q_{25th}) / (Q_{75th} + Q_{25th})],$$

where Q_{75th} and Q_{25th} denote the 75th and 25th percentiles, respectively.

86. Another metric used in the variability studies is the CV, which is defined as the ratio between the standard deviation¹¹ and the mean (in absolute values):

$$CV = abs[StD / Mean].$$

87. The analysis reports both metrics because they jointly allow detection of the highest peaks of variability.

¹¹ The standard deviation was considered in order to gain a sense of the entire variability and a harmonised approach across the HPE. Obviously, a truncated standard deviation may appear more consistent for some highly dispersed trades.

Table 2: Average IMVs' interquartile dispersion by asset class

Average Interquartile dispersion by asset class

	<i>Interquartile range 2023 exercise</i>	<i>Interquartile range 2022 exercise</i>	<i>Interquartile range 2021 exercise</i>	<i>Interquartile range 2020 exercise</i>	<i>Interquartile range 2019 exercise</i>	<i>Interquartile range 2018 exercise</i>
Equity	2%	21%	2%	1%	2%	2%
IR	2%	16%	19%	2%	3%	8%
FX	8%	3%	4%	16%	15%	6%
Commodity	14%	24%	4%	10%	6%	8%
Credit spreads	3%	1%	1%	1%	3%	6%
CTP				5%	8%	103%

88. Table 1 and Table 2 depict the results at the level of both each individual instrument and each risk type. As shown, the highest dispersion at the level of the individual instruments is detected for Fx instrument 310 (Fx forward in DDK) (IQD 47%). This high dispersion is due to the 'low value' (close to zero) of the instruments. In terms of its construction the IQD is a ratio of two absolute measures (difference of the 25th and 75th quantiles, divided by the sum of the two). Therefore, a difference of a few hundred euros in the IMV generates very high IQD statistics, which is the case for some derivative instruments that exhibit an IMV of close to zero at inception, since they are entered at market rates. The same differences in the case of instruments that are much more valuable generate IQDs close to zero. Moreover, it appears that the variety of interpretation of the instruction make it particularly difficult for banks to book it consistently. Same issue with the instruction could be the cause of the high IQD of instrument 310 (fx forward – IQD 25%). Overall, excluding these two instruments with high dispersion, it would lead to an average IQD of 2% for the Fx asset class i.e., comparable or lower with respect the previous exercises.

89. The Cmd instruments 401 and 402 (previously 48 and 49) also show high IQDs (47% and 27%). This is likely due to a combination of the low IMVs value, which exacerbate the IQDs, and different market practise linked to these instruments, since the instruments are not changed with respect the previous exercise, so such worsening of the IMVs submission would not be explained otherwise.

90. The EQ instrument 121 is the only one with medium-high IQDs (20%). These medium-high IQD is likely do to the underling (Vix) which makes the instruments slightly more exotic with respect to the rest of the EQ instruments. Same explanation could be envisaged for the CS instrument 530 (ITraxx option – 21% IQD).

91. Overall, the IQD by asset class for the instruments of the 2023 exercise is substantially improved when comparable to the past exercises for the EQ and IR asset classes. The worsening of the

other asset class is driven by specific instruments (e.g., instrument 310, 401 and 401). This means that an adjustment to the 2022 instructions was successful.

92. Comparing the 2023 instruments with the 2022 instruments purely on the basis of the IQD, once the instruments with values of close to zero that skew the average by asset class have been excluded, it would appear that the quality of the data submission is improved.
93. From an aggregated risk-type perspective, Fx and CO instruments show the highest dispersion, with values higher for Fx with the 2022 exercise.
94. CTP IMVs are no longer reported since the observations obtained are too few to provide meaningful statistics.
95. A cluster analysis (see Table 3 and Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 32) was performed to strengthen and deepen the aforementioned descriptive insights. It shows the dispersion of the IMVs by instrument and helps in identifying clusters in the instruments' pricing that could explain the scattering of IMVs for some trades. The results of this analysis suggest that the clusters are observable for IR instruments 220 and 224, and for Fx instrument 310, CO instruments 401 and CS instrument 530.

Table 3: IMV cluster analysis – number of banks by range

2023 IMV cluster analysis by instrument: number of banks by range

(X = ratio with the median)

100 Range containing more than 15% of the total obs for that particular portfolio

	Instr. ID	300% < X	300% ≥ X >200%	200% ≥ X >150%	150% ≥ X >100%	100% ≥ X >50%	50% ≥ X >0	0 ≥ X >-100%	-100% ≥ X >-200%	Num obs.
Equity	101				11	20				32
	102				8	22	1			30
	103				10	19				29
	104				9	20				29
	105				14	15				29
	106				13	15				28
	107				15	14				29
	108				14	15				29
	109				14	14				28
	110				14	14				28
	111				12	13				25
	112				12	13				25
	113				14	14				28
	114				14	14				28
	115			1	12	13				26
116				13	13				26	
117				14	13			1	28	
118				11	11				22	
119				15	15				30	
120				12	12				24	
121				6	5	1			12	
Interest Rate	201				21	22				43
	202			1	19	20				40
	203				21	21	1			43
	204				21	20	1			42
	205				9	8		1		18
	206				18	18		1		36
	207				20	21				41
	208				17	18				35
	209				20	21				41
	210				20	21				41
	211				20	21				41
	212				20	21				41
	213				20	20				40
	214				20	20				40
	215				19	20				39
216				13	16				29	
217				14	17				31	
218				21	22				43	
219				21	21		1		43	
220				18	13	6			37	
221				19	17	1		1	40	
222		1		17	18				35	
223				15	15				30	
224				20	8	10	1	1	40	
FX	301	5	1		12	12	4	3		37
	302				18	14	5			37
	303				18	18	1			37
	304				18	18				36
	305				17	18				35
	306				17	18				35
	307				17	18				35
	308				17	18				35
	309				17	18				35
	310			1	7	10	8	2	6	2
	311				14	10		2		2
Commodities	401			3	4	3	3		1	
	402	1			6	5	1		1	14
	403				6	7				13
	404				6	7				13
	405				6	7				13
Credit Spread	501				12	13				25
	502				12	12	1			25
	503				12	12			1	25
	504				10	11				21
	505				10	11				21
	506				12	12				24
	507				13	13				26
	508				13	13				26
	509				12	12		1		26
	510				10	11		1		25
	511				12	10		3		26
	512				13	13				26
	513				12	12				24
	514				12	12		1		26
	515				13	13				26
	516				13	13				26
	517				12	12				24
	518				11	12				23
519				14	15				29	
520				14	15				29	
521				14	15				29	
522				14	15				29	
523				14	15				29	
524				12	12				24	
525				13	15				29	
526				12	12				24	
527				13	15				29	
528				12	12				24	
529				10	12				24	
530				7	4	4			15	
531				11	12				23	
532				11	12				23	
533				12	12				24	
534				11	12				23	
CTP	601									0
	602									0
	603									0
	604									0
	605									0
	606									0
607									0	
608									0	
609									0	
610									0	

96. In particular, as shown in Table 3 and Figure 2:

- Instruments 220 and 224 (IR): these instruments do not exhibit extreme outliers in terms of IQD; nonetheless, the CCS (220) and OTM Swaption (224) present some residual issue in terms of correct booking from banks.
- Instruments 310 (FX): the only outlier with a relatively high IQD (47%), here the clustering is also less relevant due to the very low IMV of the instrument.
- Instruments (CO): instruments 401 and 402 are high IQD instruments with some significant outliers.
- Instrument 530 (CS): relatively few submissions (only 13), with benchmarking well defined, but some outliers values are highlighted.

97. Some of these extreme outlier banks were classified as a high priority for the CAs (see also Chapter 6), so they were followed with greater attention during the exercise in order to specifically define the reason for the extreme result.

98. CTPs are no longer reported in the cluster analysis because of the scarcity of contributions.

99. Despite many recommendations, some minor misalignments in the IMV have been detected due to the reporting of the 'clean price' (i.e., the price of a trade excluding the accrued interest) instead of the 'dirty price' (i.e., the price of a trade including any interest), which is what was intended for the mark to market valuation. This has been detected especially in the bond price, as in instruments 517-527. This problem was more frequent in the past, but it is evident that not all the banks follow the instructions in this regard. On the other hand, this mistake does not significantly prejudice the provision of the risk measures.

100. In addition, the EBA recommends that banks make better use of the Q&A tool by submitting questions before the start of the exercise to avoid misinterpretations in the future. Banks are kindly invited to provide, using the Q&A tool, their best practice and market standard conventions when further specifications of the hypothetical trades are needed.

101. Evidence from a large majority of the banks is that IMV comes from front office systems. This is acknowledged as the best practice for alignment with real market-trading activities.

102. Figure 1 and Figure 2 report the clusters found in the IMV results for a sample of low IQD instruments (0% IQD or close to zero) and high IQD (the highest in the asset class) instruments. All the instruments' IMV distributions are available in the annex in Figure 32.

Figure 1: IMV scatter plots – low-IQD instruments

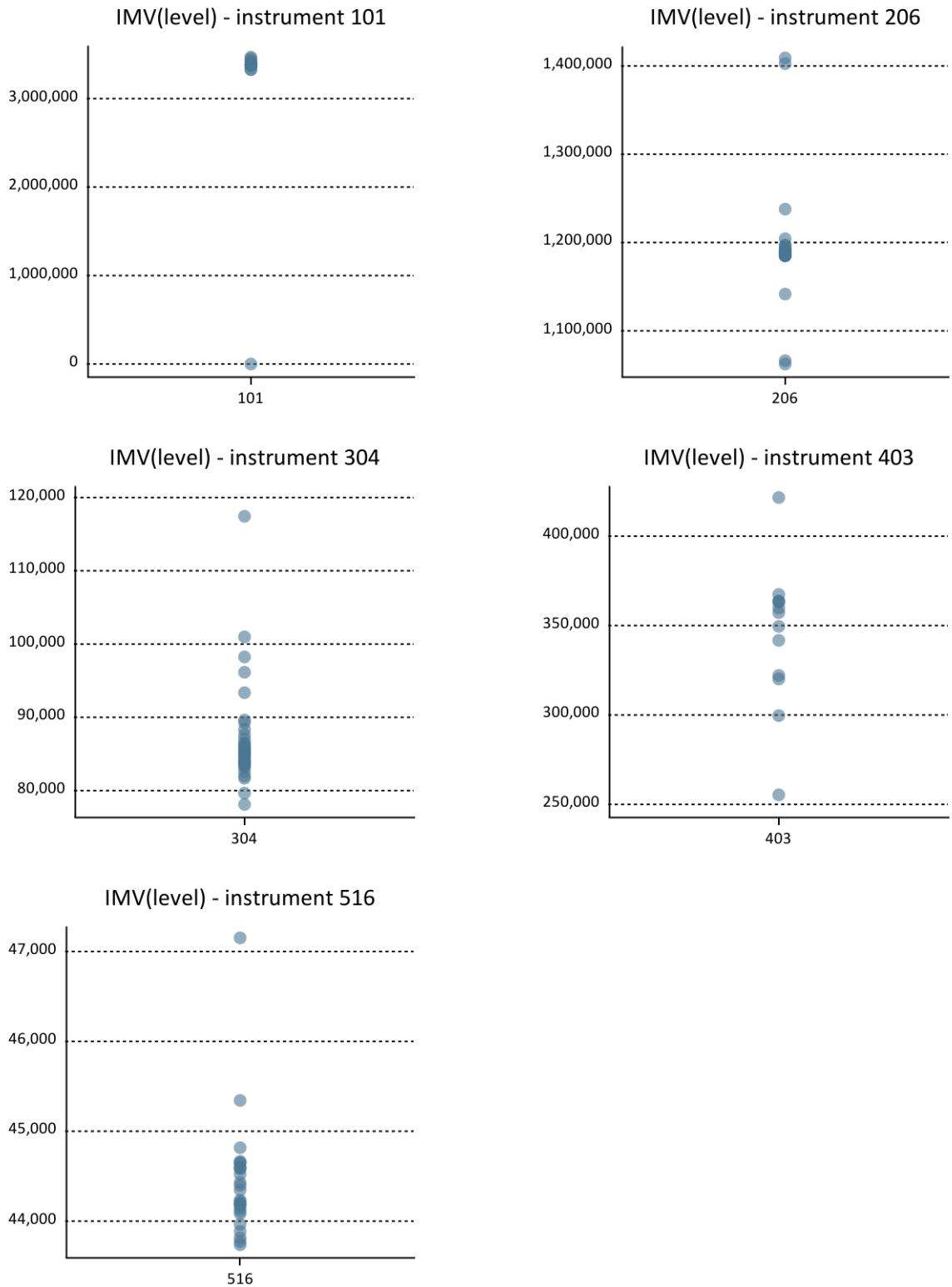
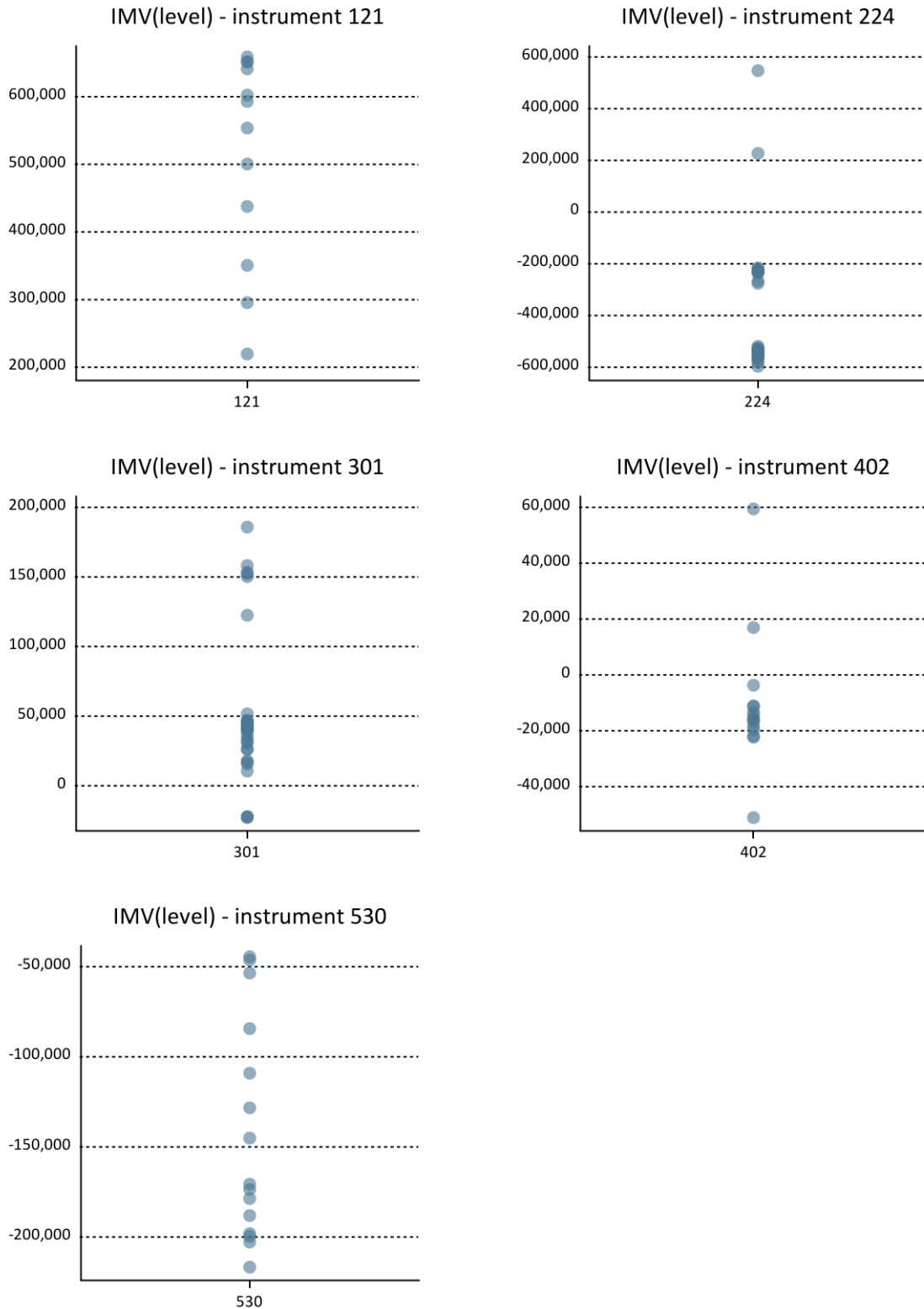


Figure 2: IMV scatter plots – high-IQD instruments



103. The 'concentration index' as per the percentage of values between 50% and 150% of the median value in Table 3 shows that, overall, 96% of the observations lie between those ranges.

104. This result is higher with respect to what reported last year’s MR benchmarking exercise, demonstrating that the clarification of the instruments resulted in a decrease in the number of outliers.
105. Given the EBA’s experience of past benchmarking exercises, values lying in this range might be considered acceptable on the basis of fine-tuning as successive benchmarking exercises are run. Nevertheless, the aim remains to increase this IMV empirical range coverage in subsequent exercises.
106. For many hypothetical instruments, the IMV variability is explained by the divergence in terms of both fixings and market practice assumptions by the participating banks. Therefore, the interpretation of the deals and market practices substantially explains the observed variability.

4.2 Risk and stressed measures assessment

107. For VaR and sVaR, variability was assessed by using the banks’ reported VaR and sVaR over a 2-week period (from 16 January 2023 to 27 January 2023). Banks submitted weekly or daily observations, depending on their models, and the final risk measures by portfolio were obtained by averaging the observations over the 2 weeks.
108. In the sample, 14 out of 44 banks calculated weekly sVaR measures. One banks reported inconsistent results. The remaining 29 banks computed daily sVaR measures.
109. Moreover, a P&L VaR measure produced by the EBA using the P&L data provided by banks via an HS approach was analysed. The relevant banks delivered a yearly 1-day P&L vector for each of the individual and aggregated portfolios modelled. These were used to compute the P&L VaR.
110. The additional P&L information for non-APR portfolios allowed the EBA to compute the alternative measure for VaR previously defined, and to check the variability of the results across banks by calculating VaR using a 1-year lookback period.
111. Additional checks were carried out for the available P&L vectors, such as the 1-day P&L versus the 10-day P&L (either overlapped or not), where applicable. Furthermore, the time series with the wrong time window were dropped. P&L vectors provided by banks with no HS model were also dropped. A final consistency checks across the HS banks entailed computing the ratio between P&L VaR and the regulatory VaR provided, which can be expected to be close to 1.¹²

¹² It should be noted that this expectation depends on the lookback period for VaR.

112. Clearly, the P&L VaR assessment is possible only for banks applying an HS approach, and with at least 185 days of results submitted. Accordingly, banks applying an MC or parametric approach, or another approach other than HS, cannot be subject to this assessment, and have been dropped from the sample (see also Section 3.4, ‘Data quality issues’).
113. The P&L VaR was computed as the absolute value of the empirical first percentile of the P&L vector rescaled to 10 days by applying the square root of time approximation, without applying any data-weighting scheme:¹³

$$VaR_{99\%}^{10day} = \sqrt{10} * VaR_{99\%}^{1day}$$

114. The P&L vector is used to assess the degree of P&L correlation across banks, as well as the level of volatility shown in each bank’s vector. This analysis provides useful insights into the degree of market consensus on the relevant risk factors in terms of both market dynamics and volatility levels. Obviously, this analysis, like most of those discussed here, relies on sufficient data points and portfolios being modelled by banks to ensure robustness and consistency.
115. The IRC analysis cannot be deepened in this way for VaR because of the higher level of confidence (99.9%) and longer capital horizon (1 year) applied in these metrics. Nevertheless, a variability analysis was performed. In the paragraph concerning IRC, particular emphasis is reserved for missing, zero or unrealistically low results, which suggest that key underlying risk factors are not efficiently captured by the IRC internal model.
116. In the sample, 14 out of 26 banks computed weekly IRC measures.
117. It is apparent that more complex risk measures, such as IRC, are computed at a less frequent pace (i.e., a weekly basis instead of a daily basis).
118. For APR, only a small number of contributions were submitted because of the scarcity of approved internal models on CTPs and because most institutions consider the CTP business to be declining significantly as a result of the recent financial crisis. Therefore, the sample is quite limited.
119. The ES, as an alternative risk metric to VaR, has been estimated from the daily P&L series by averaging the P&L observations below the 2.5th percentile converted by the square root of time approximation and taking the absolute value:

$$ES_{97.5\%}^{10day} = \sqrt{10} * ES_{97.5\%}^{1day} = \sqrt{10} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n P\&L_{t_i}$$

where n = number of days describing the 2.5th quantile rounded to the highest decimal.

¹³ Some banks apply data weightings at a risk factor level and these will be present in the P&L vectors. This is an implicit source of variability that cannot be controlled.

120. For the aggregated portfolios, diversification effects were checked with regard to the VaR, sVaR and IRC metrics, regardless of whether they were provided or estimated.
121. For the most inclusive portfolios – i.e., the aggregate portfolios – the implied capital charges were also computed, and their variability analysed. Where possible, the idiosyncratic factors that drive variability and the impact of regulatory add-ons (e.g., multipliers) were analysed.
122. It is worth noting that, although the effects on capital levels of these supervisory actions can be substantial, an HPE is not suitable for assessing such differences. This is especially the case for diversification benefits since these effects are entirely portfolio-dependent. More on this is included in the following subsection entitled ‘Limitations’.
123. Finally, to make the analysis more comprehensive, CAs were asked to complete a questionnaire about the takeaways from this benchmarking analysis and the actions they plan to take to overcome potential weaknesses in the banks’ MR models (see Section 6 of this report). Thanks to the interview process, the EBA had the opportunity to discuss directly some issues raised by CAs when challenging the models in the ongoing assessment process.

4.2.1 Limitations

124. The design of the benchmarking portfolio exercise described in the ITS aims to ensure the quality of the data used in the report to be produced by the EBA and, more importantly, to identify the banks and portfolios that need specific attention on the part of the responsible CAs. Nevertheless, any conclusions regarding the total levels of capital derived from the hypothetical data should be treated with due caution. The hypothetical portfolios are very different from real portfolios in terms of size and structure. What is more, the data cannot reflect all the actions taken by supervisors.
125. From a methodological perspective, the sVaR metric variability observed could originate either from differences in modelling or from the different data periods used for sVaR computation. Further variability stems from banks’ different stress periods because there is no common benchmarking stress period. To allow more specific analysis of this aspect, since the 2019-2020 benchmarking exercise more information about the stressed VaR time window has been requested from banks by expanding the relative template envisaged in Annex VI of the benchmarking ITS (in this regard, see subsection 5.2.5.d, ‘Common stress period considered’ below).
126. Another limitation that was tackled in this analysis is that of producing a segregated analysis for institutions with partial model approval (e.g., general risk only) in order to split the result for portfolios with specific risk to filter the additional unwarranted dispersion of VaR figures. The benchmark analysis was run by splitting banks with full approval for equity and IR from those with partial approval to filter out the variability of the risk measure introduced by the partially approved banks.

127. Banks with partial model approval provided insights into how they approached the benchmarking exercise. It has been found that the differences reported by the banks in respect of the EBA's benchmark measure are almost entirely explained by considering the internal measure of risk, which is not approved for capital purposes but is more complete in terms of risk factor coverage.
128. In summary, the reporting of partial use approval results should be continued for the purpose of the exercise. However, it should be considered within the specific sample in order to assess any bias these partial use approval results could introduce into the results for the rest of the sample observed.

5. Overview of the results obtained

5.1 Analysis of VaR and sVaR metrics

129. The dataset used to perform the assessment of risk measures for the 2023 exercise was determined on the basis of the actual dispersion of the risk measures analysed. The outcome of the IMV extreme value analysis was used as an early indication of the potential problems to be reported to banks by their CAs. As explained in Section 4.1, banks' data were taken into account only for portfolios for which the RM is between the benchmark (50th percentile) +/- two times the truncated standard deviation in the portfolio analysed. The rest was classified as an outlier. As shown in Figure 41, we can see that this methodology, contrary to what was used until the 2019 exercise, does not exclude RMs that are clearly consistent with the benchmark.
130. To check if submissions (by portfolio) were at least approximately symmetrically distributed around the mean and/or the median, the EBA checked for any significant differences between the mean and median values for the truncated sample. Table 19 in the annex reports the banks' VaR results in relation to the median, aggregated into six buckets, to enable the detection of unexpected clusters.
131. As Table 19 and Table 20 show, the variability of the VaR (on average 17% in IQD vs an average variability of 23%) has quite improved compared to the previous year, where basically all asset classes report some decrease in the IQDs (quite substantial for EQ, IR and CS). The analysis also identifies clusters for portfolios 1016 (EQ), portfolio 2015 (IR), portfolio 4001 (CO), and 5011 and 5016 (credit spread). After the spikes in the volatilities of the 2020-2021, in the 2021-2022 period the volatility in the market seems to be back to pre-Covid period (just slightly higher). This is reflected by lower levels of VaR. Moreover, the IQDs of portfolios in general is reduced. This decrease is likely due to a substantial amount of resubmission which improved the quality of Risk Measure dispersion, as long as the fixing and clarification of some instructions.
132. As in the previous exercise, the VaR values for CTPs (portfolios 6001 to 6005) are not reported because of insufficient numbers of these data submission to guarantee the significance of the statistics provided and the anonymity of the submissions.
133. The cluster analysis presented above is superior to a simple outlier analysis that flags submissions more than a designated number of standard deviations from the mean, as this method cannot easily be used for clustered or strongly asymmetric portfolios.

Interquartile dispersion

134. Figure 3 and Table 4 summarise the variability of the results, measured via the IQD and coefficient of variation, for the IMV as well as all three VaR measures (i.e. VaR, VaR for HS banks only and VaR calculated from the 1-year P&L series submitted by HS banks). IQD and CV for IMV,

PV, VaR and stress VaR, divided by risk factors, are reported at the bottom of Figure 3. Table 4 also includes the VaR results for MC simulation banks and the expected shortfall.

135. In terms of risks across different assets classes, the IQDs for VaR for all asset classes but Commodities Fx are decreased and they are all below 20%. The asset class with the lower level of IQD is FX, with just 12%. The asset class with the highest IQD remain the CS (18%, it was 28% in 2022; it was 37% in 2021). Overall, the IQD is lower (16%) than in the previous exercises (in 2021 exercise there was an average dispersion of the VaR of 25%, whereas this decrease to 21% in the 2022 exercise), and it is slightly lower of the 17% before Covid pandemic in 2020. This decrease in the IQD of the VaR is likely to have stemmed from a decrease in the volatility in the market in 2023, but also to a good refinement of the instructions and submission of the data.
136. As expected, the IQD for sVaR is higher than for VaR (see the bottom panels of Figure 3), with an average IQD of 22% (28% in 2022, 29% in 2021 and 25% in 2020). The CS asset class features a higher dispersion once again (29% vs 35% in 2022; in 2020 and in 2021 it was 34%). Higher sVaR dispersion is likely to be due to the differences between banks in their choice of the 1-year stress period used, which is chosen based on each participating bank's actual portfolio. It might therefore be the case that the sVaR is not calculated with respect to the 1-year period that maximises VaR for the given hypothetical portfolio.

Figure 3: Interquartile dispersion and coefficient of variation for IMV and risk metrics by portfolio



Table 4: Interquartile dispersion for IMV, risk metrics and SBM OFR by risk factor

Average Interquartile dispersion by risk factor

	<i>IMV</i>	<i>VaR (all sample)</i>	<i>SVaR</i>	<i>P&L VaR</i>	<i>VaR HS banks</i>	<i>VaR MC banks</i>	<i>Exp shortfall</i>	<i>OFR</i>
Equity	2%	17%	24%	12%	13%	10%	12%	13%
IR	2%	16%	23%	14%	15%	9%	13%	8%
FX	8%	12%	19%	8%	12%	12%	6%	5%
Commodity	14%	17%	17%	9%	20%	6%	11%	20%
Credit spr.	3%	18%	29%	17%	15%	12%	15%	18%

137. Table 4 confirms that when a homogeneous subset of banks is considered (i.e., HS or MC banks), the VaR results show less dispersion than the total sample (average 15% vs. 16%). With regard to the P&L VaR, it is evident that the dispersion (12% on average) is slightly lower with respect to both HS VaR and all-sample VaR for almost all the asset classes. This is not consistent with the assumption that fewer differences in the methodology would imply less dispersion among the risk measures. Further investigations on the P&L VaR shall be run in the future in order to clarify this inconsistency.
138. When comparing variability for HS VaR and MC VaR, also this year's result tells us that the MC VaR values are less dispersed than those of the HS VaR, as it was in the past exercise. Nonetheless, the analysis needs to take account of the fact that the sample of MC banks is quite small compared with that of HS banks (i.e., 7 MC banks versus 30 HS banks). As far as parametric banks are concerned, a similar analysis is not informative as the total number of parametric banks is very small (i.e., three banks in the sample – the remaining three apply a combination of methods).
139. The ratio between sVaR and VaR was also analysed across the sample (see Table 24 in the annex). Some banks have ratios below 1 for many portfolios, while other banks have extremely high ratios for some portfolios. While it is generally expected that the sVaR is greater than the VaR, the clear disparity between these values is usually a natural indication that something is wrong with the data submitted, and the EBA and CAs have to pay attention to these observations.
140. Table 5 shows the distribution of the sVaR–VaR ratio classified into three buckets (i.e., below 1, between 1 and 3, and above 3) for each portfolio. It is worth noting that a significant number of portfolios for EQ, and IR have a significant proportion of ratios below 1.

Table 5: sVaR–VaR ratio by range (number of banks as a percentage of the total)

Distribution of sVaR / Var ratio over portfolios
(X = ratio with the median)

	Port. ID	X > 3	1 < X ≤ 3	X ≤ 1
Equity	1001	8.7%	69.6%	21.7%
	1002	4.8%	95.2%	0.0%
	1003	0.0%	91.7%	8.3%
	1004	27.8%	55.6%	16.7%
	1005	0.0%	85.0%	15.0%
	1006	4.3%	91.3%	4.3%
	1007	40.9%	59.1%	0.0%
	1008	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
	1009	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
	1010	0.0%	84.6%	15.4%
	1011	0.0%	96.2%	3.8%
	1012	0.0%	95.5%	4.5%
	1013	10.0%	80.0%	10.0%
	1014	0.0%	30.3%	69.7%
	1015	0.0%	16.7%	83.3%
	1016	0.0%	93.3%	6.7%
Interest Rate	2001	0.0%	20.0%	80.0%
	2002	21.4%	57.1%	21.4%
	2003	0.0%	65.5%	34.5%
	2004	0.0%	34.6%	65.4%
	2005	0.0%	30.8%	69.2%
	2006	0.0%	68.8%	31.3%
	2007	0.0%	27.3%	72.7%
	2008	0.0%	18.8%	81.3%
	2009	0.0%	32.3%	67.7%
	2010	0.0%	25.0%	75.0%
	2011	20.0%	60.0%	20.0%
	2012	48.5%	39.4%	12.1%
	2013	0.0%	19.2%	80.8%
	2014	80.6%	16.1%	3.2%
	2015	0.0%	10.0%	90.0%
	2016	0.0%	71.4%	28.6%
	2017	24.1%	65.5%	10.3%
2018	0.0%	11.1%	88.9%	
2019	0.0%	8.3%	91.7%	
2020	0.0%	21.9%	78.1%	
2021	0.0%	81.8%	18.2%	
2022	0.0%	93.3%	6.7%	
2023	0.0%	96.8%	3.2%	
FX	3001	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
	3002	14.3%	82.1%	3.6%
	3003	28.1%	65.6%	6.3%
	3004	0.0%	95.0%	5.0%
	3005	8.3%	83.3%	8.3%
	3006	0.0%	76.9%	23.1%
	3007	18.2%	81.8%	0.0%
Commodities	4001	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
	4002	0.0%	90.0%	10.0%
	4003	35.3%	64.7%	0.0%
	4004	4.5%	95.5%	0.0%
Credit Spread	5001	29.4%	70.6%	0.0%
	5002	31.8%	59.1%	9.1%
	5003	34.8%	65.2%	0.0%
	5004	0.0%	72.2%	27.8%
	5005	0.0%	54.2%	45.8%
	5006	0.0%	62.5%	37.5%
	5007	0.0%	65.0%	35.0%
	5008	0.0%	68.2%	31.8%
	5009	45.0%	55.0%	0.0%
	5010	0.0%	90.5%	9.5%
	5011	20.0%	75.0%	5.0%
	5012	0.0%	42.1%	57.9%
	5013	0.0%	87.5%	12.5%
	5014	12.5%	81.3%	6.3%
	5015	0.0%	87.5%	12.5%
	5016	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
	5017	0.0%	60.9%	39.1%
	5018	41.2%	58.8%	0.0%
	5019	0.0%	78.9%	21.1%
	5020	15.4%	84.6%	0.0%
5021	0.0%	84.2%	15.8%	
5022	0.0%	87.5%	12.5%	
5023	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	
5024	5.0%	70.0%	25.0%	
5025	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
5026	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
5027	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
CTP	6001	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	6002	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	6003	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
	6004	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
	6005	0.0%	68.0%	32.0%
ALL-IN no-CTP	10000	0.0%	93.1%	6.9%
Equity Cumulative	11000	0.0%	83.3%	16.7%
IR Cumulative	12000	0.0%	63.2%	36.8%
FX Cumulative	13000	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Commodity Cumulative	14000	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
CS Cumulative	15000	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
CTP Cumulative	16000	12.5%	27.5%	60.0%

5.2 A closer look at the VaR and sVaR results

141. Figure 4 and Figure 5 give an overview of the VaR and sVaR results for portfolios 1001 to 6005, i.e. they do not include the aggregated portfolios, where fewer observations were available for the reasons explained above (see Section 3.4).
142. Broken down by portfolio, the figures show the average VaR and sVaR over the 10-day submission period for each bank, normalised by the median¹⁴ of the given portfolio.¹⁵
143. Comparing Figure 4 and Figure 5, it looks as if the dispersion is higher for sVaR than for VaR (sVaR 22% IQD versus 16% VaR IQD on average). Differences in dispersion between VaR and sVaR seem steady but are more marked for the CS portfolios, in which sVaR shows a higher level of dispersion than in the other asset classes (29%).
144. FX and CO are the asset classes with the lowest levels of dispersion for VaR (12% and 17%), as they are for sVaR (19% and 17%).

¹⁴ The portfolio median is the median of the average VaR and sVaR over the submission period.

¹⁵ Note that the figures are restricted to VaR–median and sVaR–median ratios below 450%.

Figure 4: VaR submissions normalised by the median of each portfolio

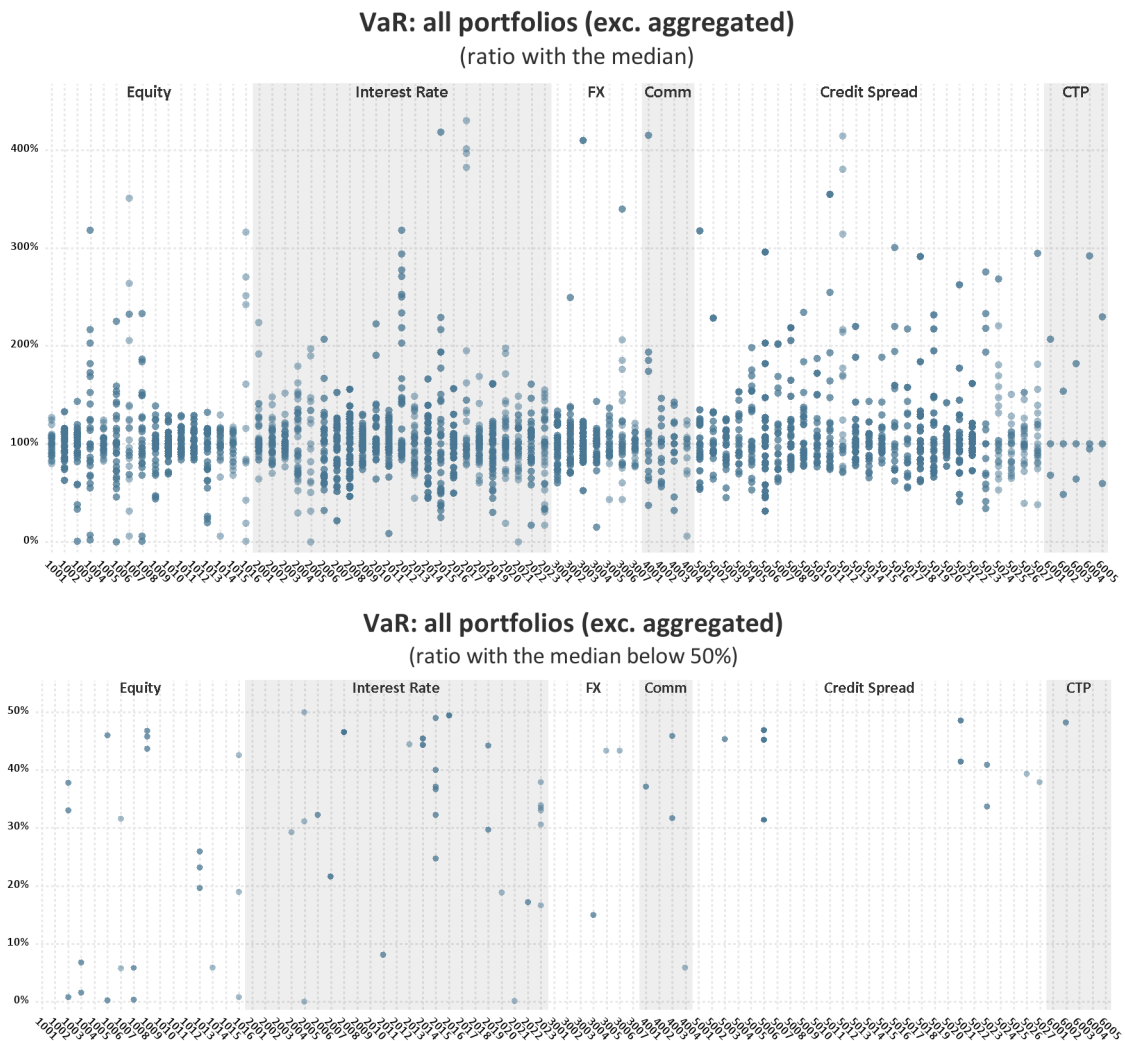
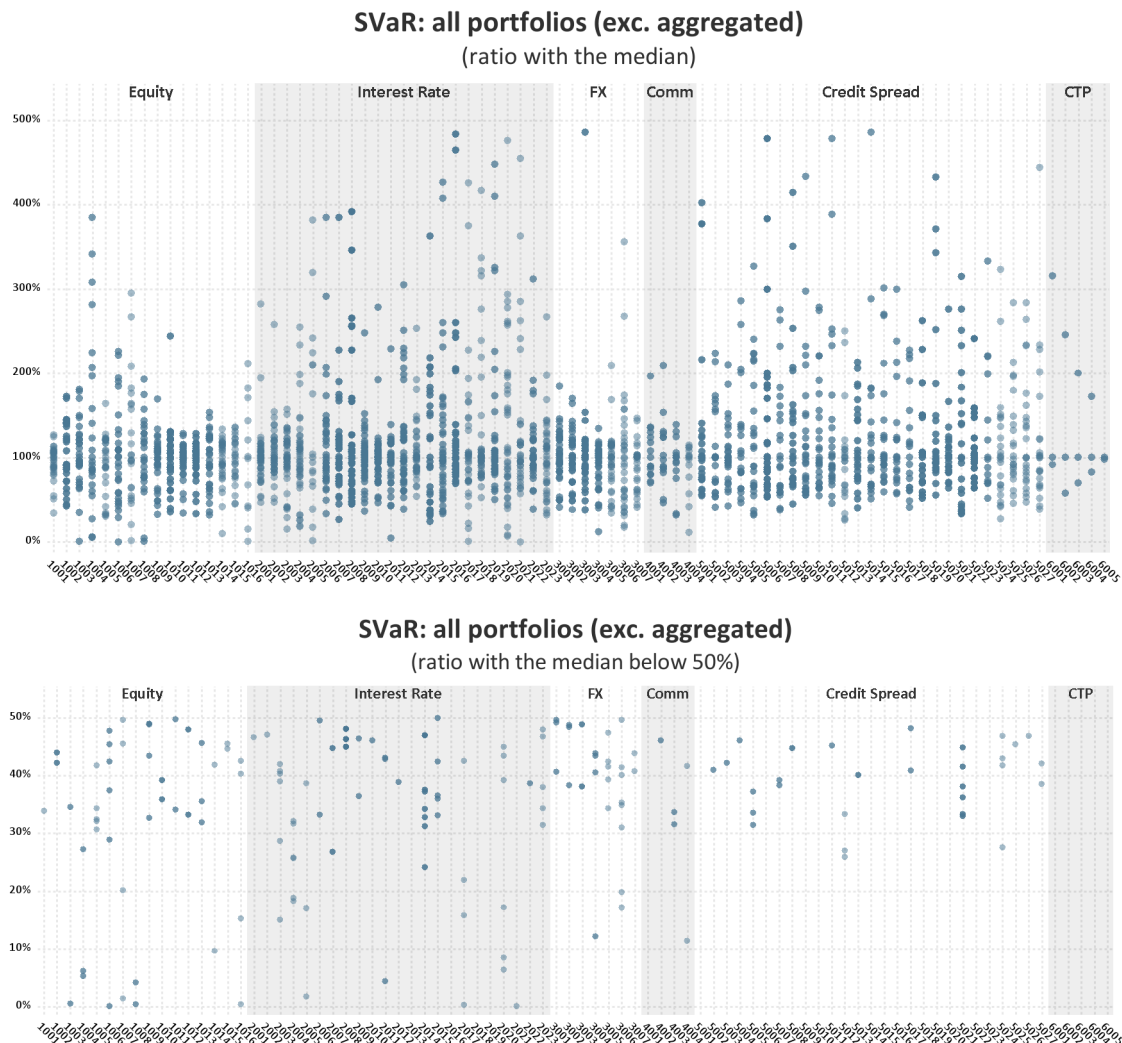


Figure 5: sVaR submissions normalised by the median of each portfolio



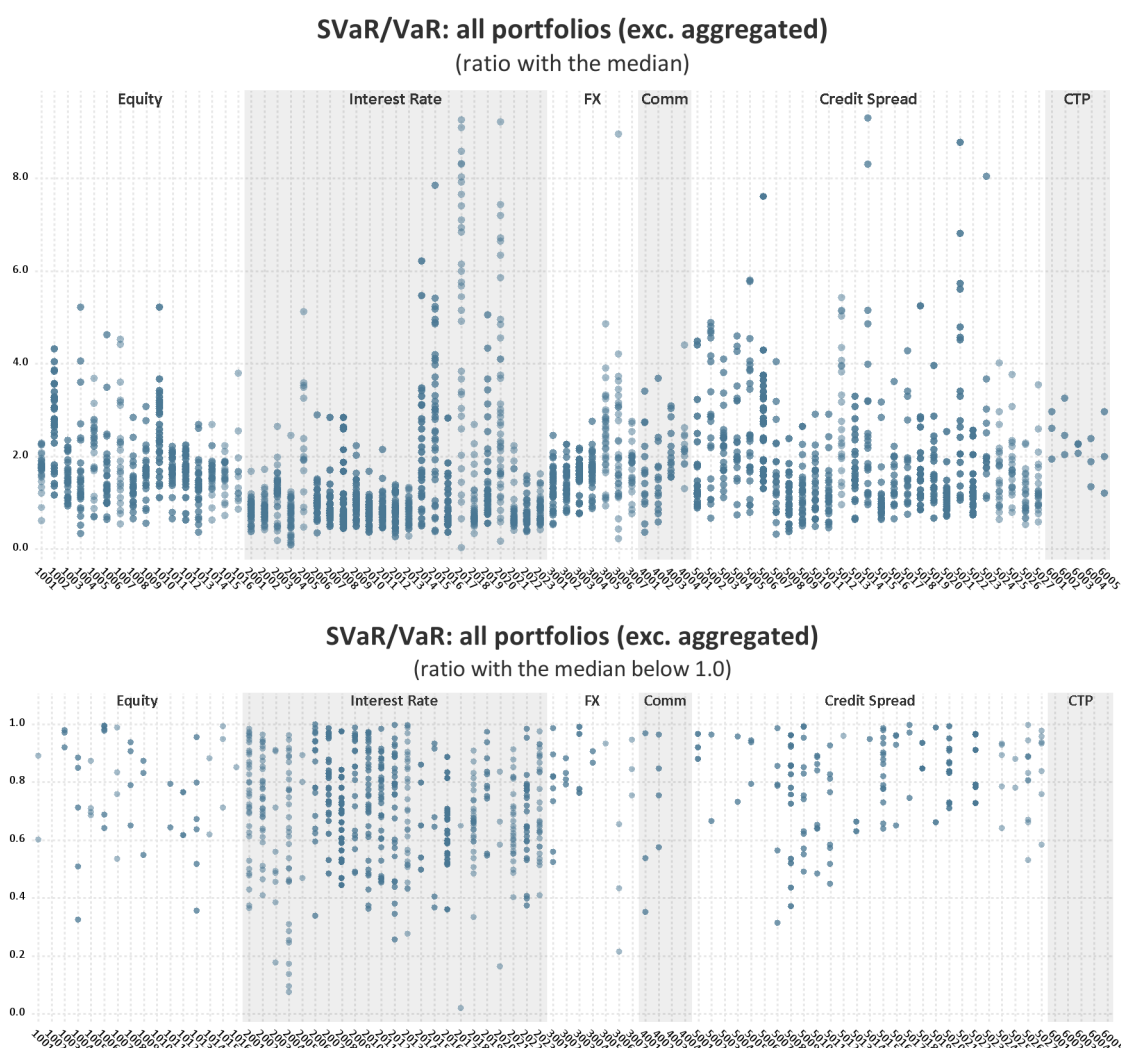
145. Table 20 and Table 21 in the annex report all the VaR and sVaR statistics along with EU benchmarks for all HPE portfolios.

5.2.1 Comparison of sVaR and VaR ratios

146. Banks were assessed in relation to the full sample not only by their VaR and sVaR values, but also by their sVaR–VaR ratios (Table 24). In general, it should be expected that sVaR would be at least as high as VaR, as sVaR is calibrated to a 1-year period of significant stress. This is verified in 71% of cases. This was 89% in 2022 and 73% in 2021.

147. Figure 6 shows the ratio of the average sVaR to the average VaR for each bank. The sVaR–VaR ratio varies significantly across the portfolios. Excluding outliers, the average sVaR–VaR ratio per portfolio varies between 0.02 and 14.19 and averages 1.64.

Figure 6: sVaR–VaR ratio for the average VaR and sVaR by portfolio



148. A few banks have a high sVaR–VaR ratio for portfolios in certain asset classes only. This suggests that these asset classes dominate the banks’ real trading portfolios and, for that reason, drive the calibration of the sVaR window.

5.2.2 Drivers of variation

149. Based on the qualitative information provided by banks (Figure 7 to Figure 11), the most common methodological approach used by banks to model MR is HS (70%). Although the majority of banks use the same methodological approach, the dispersion of VaR remains significant because other modelling choices play a key role in producing variability of the risk measures (e.g., differences in time scaling and/or weighting scheme choices, absolute versus relative returns for different asset classes).

Figure 7: Qualitative data: VaR methodological approaches

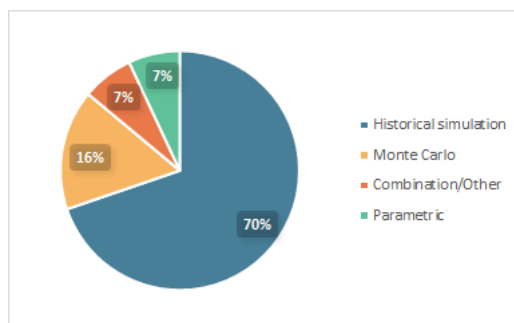
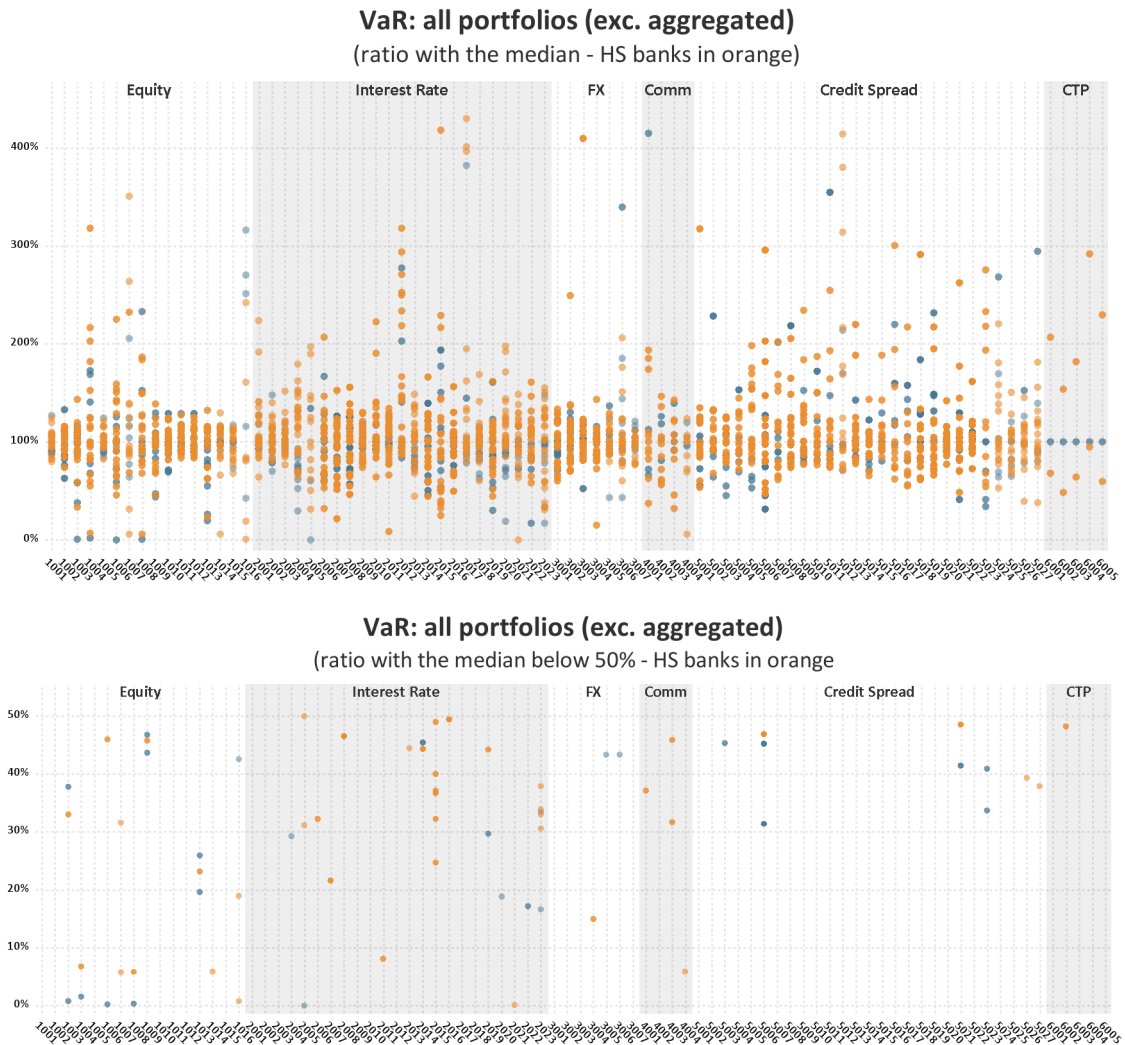
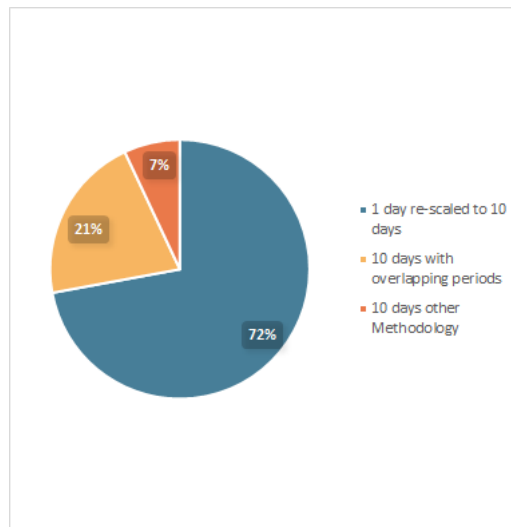


Figure 8: VaR submissions normalised by the median of each portfolio (by methodological approach)



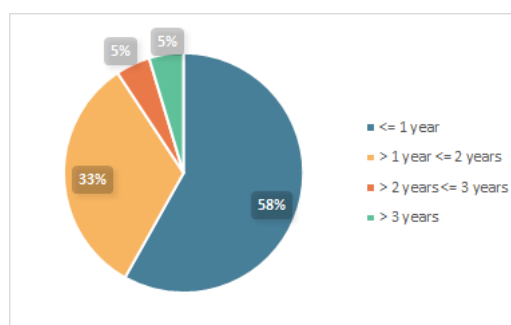
150. With regard to the regulatory 10-day VaR computation, by far the preferred method is rescaling the 1-day VaR to the 10-day VaR using the square root of time approximation.

Figure 9: Qualitative data: VaR time-scaling techniques



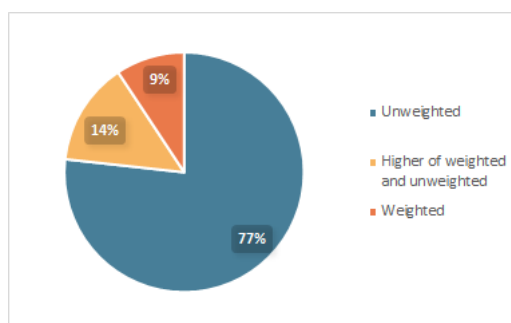
151. With regard to the historical lookback period used to calibrate banks' VaR models, 58% of the banks use the minimum period of one year and applying a period longer than 2 years is very unusual.

Figure 10: Qualitative data – length of VaR lookback period



152. As for the possible use of a data-weighting scheme, the great majority of banks' models use unweighted data in the regulatory VaR computation (77% of respondents).

Figure 11: Qualitative data – VaR weighting choices



153. Finally, with regard to supervisory actions on regulatory add-ons, 80% of the banks in the sample have a total multiplication factor greater than the minimum of 3, which includes the addend resulting from the number of over-shootings (Table 1 in Article 366 of the CRR) and any supervisory extra charge(s). The average total multiplication factor in this sample is equal to 3.86, with a maximum of 5.9. As a result, quite a number of banks either have to correct for excessive over-shootings or are subject to supervisory measures. In addition, some banks have been assigned other kinds of added penalties that encompass risk ‘not in VaR’ and additional charges for IRC and APR. This was apparent from the additional and related information provided by some CAs about their supervised banks, and from discussions with some banks during the interviews.

154. These responses suggest that the observed variation may be due to a number of different drivers. The EBA chooses to present the analysis using the following broad headings:

- supervisory actions;
- modelling differences; and
- other drivers of variation.

5.2.3 Supervisory actions

155. Supervisory actions can take different forms and are therefore difficult to capture fully in the analysis. However, the effects of some types of supervisory charges can be approximated. The effect of a higher VaR or sVaR multiplier imposed by a CA because of model weaknesses, for example, can be studied using the following proxy:

$$\text{Capital proxy} = m_{VaR} * VaR + m_{sVaR} * sVaR$$

where m_{VaR} and m_{sVaR} are the total regulatory multipliers given by 3 plus any add-on resulting from excessive backtesting exceptions and other prudential extra charges imposed by the regulator (where appropriate).

156. Including the multipliers in the analysis did not significantly change the results in terms of variability across the sample; that is, the positioning across the sample changed, but, on average, the extent of the dispersion did not.

157. Other supervisory measures, such as capital add-ons, cannot be easily captured. They are normally calculated at an aggregate level on the basis of the banks' actual portfolios and cannot therefore be readily computed for the hypothetical portfolios used for benchmarking. Moreover, it tends to be the case that these add-ons are intended to capture difficulties in modelling risks associated with more exotic trades not represented well in the HPE.

5.2.4 Modelling differences

158. As outlined in Chapter 4, the CRR permits banks to tailor their VaR models to their specific requirements by making different modelling choices. To test the impact of different modelling choices in a controlled manner, four portfolios were selected based on low IQD. Obviously, the average sample size in this analysis is limited.

159. The portfolios – portfolios 1010, 2010, 3004 and 5020 – cover the main asset classes (i.e., EQ, IR, FX and CS) and were chosen due to the relative low variability of the submissions received for them. Six subsets of banks were defined within (and hence controlling for) the sample of banks using historical simulation, distinguishing the following modelling choices:

- 1-day scaled versus 10-day overlapping returns¹⁶;
- the length of the historical lookback period (1 year versus > 1 year)¹⁷; and
- keeping constant the 1-day and unweighted modelling choices and varying the length of the lookback period (1 year versus > 1 year).¹⁸

160. As shown in Table 6 and Table 7, there seems to be evidence that the modelling choices matter in terms of dispersion and the conservativeness of the VaR. For instance, for the EQ portfolio the 1-day calibration, more than 1 year and unweighted choices produce less dispersed and more conservative results.

161. For the IR portfolio the 1-day and more than 1-year calibrations produce more dispersed and more conservative results.

162. For the IR, FX and CS portfolios, the '1 year' calibration produces less dispersed but less conservative results.

¹⁶ 31 banks adopted 1-day returns, while 10 banks adopted 10-day returns.

¹⁷ 24 banks adopted 1-year, while 17 banks adopted > 1 year.

¹⁸ 16 banks adopted 1-day, unweighted & 1-year, while 9 banks adopted 1-day, unweighted & >1 year.

163. Columns 5 and 6 of Table 6 and Table 7 illustrate the effect of increasing the lookback period (1-year compared to ‘more than 1 year’) when we keep the other factors (1-day & unweighted shocks) the same. No clear path appears on the modelling choice that would produce less dispersed and more conservative results across assets classes.

164. The is result is the inconsistent with what observed in the previous exercise, and it is clear that these results depend on the portfolios’ selection but also on the period applied for this analysis. Therefore, based on this analysis, it is difficult to support the idea that one specific model choice will lead to consistently more conservative and less dispersed risk measures, at least on a stable basis.

Table 6: Coefficient of variation for regulatory VaR (controlling for HS) by modelling choice (%)

Coefficient of Variation for regulatory VaR (controlling for HS)						
Port.	1-day	10-day	1y	>1y	1d, 1y, unw	1d, >1y, unw
EQ 1010	8.1%	12.3%	6.5%	6.2%	5.5%	8.0%
IR 2010	8.8%	13.1%	10.5%	10.3%	8.3%	6.4%
FX 3004	9.4%	8.8%	8.6%	11.8%	6.1%	7.8%
CS 5020	6.4%	6.7%	7.3%	9.4%	5.6%	3.2%
mean	8.1%	10.2%	8.2%	9.4%	6.4%	6.3%

Table 7: Average regulatory VaR by modelling choice

Average VaR subsamples						
	1-day	10-day	1y	>1y	1d, 1y, unw	1d, >1y, unw
EQ 1010	42,045	43,258	44,226	38,841	43,935	38,814
IR 2010	221,502	252,083	235,650	211,589	228,931	199,608
FX 3004	615,307	546,760	615,539	567,531	627,481	549,093
CS 5020	197,344	219,637	201,870	211,590	195,106	195,568

5.2.5 Other drivers of variation

165. In addition to the drivers of variation discussed in the preceding two subsections, there may be other drivers of variation.

166. In subsection 5.2.4 ‘Modelling differences’, for instance, only results obtained with HS VaR were discussed, although the methodological aspects considered are expected to be important for other model types (e.g., MC simulation) as well.

167. Another driver of variation are the risks not captured in a model. Due to the simplification of the exercise compared to initial benchmarking exercises (2016-2018), the majority of the most exotic instruments were deleted, so most of the possible risk factors not in the models are no longer present in the exercise. Moreover, banks that are not able to model specific trades are allowed by the Benchmarking RTS not to submit the risk measure. This is shown, for example, in instrument 205 (IR ‘Cap and Floor’ on 10-year note), where only 17 observations (across 44 banks, where the average number of submissions is 33 for IR asset class) are available. Nonetheless, for this non-vanilla product the IQD is 37% for the VaR (portfolio 2005, it was only 3% the IQD of the 205 IMV), which is considerably higher with respect to other IR portfolios (average IQD for the asset class is 16%), therefore it is likely that few risks not in VaR were present.

168. The use of proxies probably leads to spurious variability in some of the hypothetical portfolios characterised by less liquid risk factors, for example some credit spreads. This consideration also applies to the sVaR.

169. As in the previous exercise, four additional drivers of variation will therefore be tested in the following areas: (a) size of the bank, (b) business model, (c) level of approval of model (e.g., general interest risk versus general and specific interest risk approval, or general equity risk versus general and specific equity risk approval) and (d) time window selected for the calibration of the stressed VaR. As for the previous exercise (2020-2022), the EBA also tested different definitions of size and business models.

a. Size of the bank

170. The size of the bank could have some impact on the internal model. Larger banks are expected to invest more in internal modelling, and this could have an impact on the quality of the model and the results submitted. The same can be said of banks that invest more in market activities in terms of their whole bank activity. The composition of the bank’s trading portfolio could also have some influence on the design and performance of the internal model. Nonetheless, size is not a uniquely definable variable.

171. For the scope of the analysis, the size of the banks was selected based on banks’ common reporting results concerning the RWA for market risk. The market risk RWA was preferred in selecting the size because a bigger bank in terms of total RWA can have a smaller market risk trading book in relative terms. The market risk RWA variable was therefore preferred. It should be noted that market risk RWA also incorporates the standardised measure but classifying the bank by the internal model market risk RWA did not change the composition of the sample substantially.

172. The banks were divided into three subsamples: large (above the 75th quantile), medium (between the 75th and 25th quantiles) and small (lower than the 25th quantile). Detailed VaR tables are presented in the annex (see Table 26, Table 27 and Table 28).

173. Table 8 summarises the effect of the bank’s size. Because of the decreased number of submitters, the ‘small banks’ sample lost a little of its significance. Fewer banks means fewer submissions, and the smaller banks usually report less information. Therefore, it is more interesting to look at the difference in dispersion among medium and large banks. For EQ, IR and FX asset classes, it seems that dispersion slightly decreases with the size of the banks. This implies that the banks’ size has some influence and that variability in size increases the dispersion of the general results submitted.

174. Further analysis of this aspect can be carried out in terms of the factors selected to define the size. If we run the same analysis using the size of the trading book¹⁹ instead of the size of the bank (defined by RWA for market risk), we can see that dispersion varies again across different asset classes and different sizes of banks. The results are reported in Table 29, Table 30 and Table 31. Looking solely at the trading book size, we obtain different results. The average IQD ratio is not monotonic with the size of the trading book. The average IQD is 8% for small TB banks (very few portfolios submission need to be considered as a factor here), 14% for medium TB and 13% for large TB banks.

Table 8: Asset class comparison for VaR in terms of banks’ size

	VaR - Avg. Interquartile Range			
	All Banks	Small Banks	Medium Banks	Large Banks
Equity	17%	11%	13%	12%
Interest Rate	16%	13%	15%	13%
FX	12%	11%	12%	9%
Commodities	17%	10%	10%	11%
Credit Spread	18%	13%	14%	14%
CTP				
All-in	13%	8%	10%	10%

b. Business model

175. The business model of the banks in the sample was selected based on a previous analysis run by the EBA (EBA – LCR Report²⁰). In the sample of 44 banks, 23 were classified as cross-border universal banks, which is by far the most numerous business model in the sample. The remaining banks were either not classified or had different business models (e.g., local universal banks), but they were too few to use as a subsample for this kind of analysis. As a result, the cross-border universal bank business model was selected.

176. Specific VaR results for banks classified as cross-border universal banks are shown in Table 3233 of the annex. Table 9 summarises the impact of the business model on different asset

¹⁹ The size of the trading book was defined as: (assets held for trading + liabilities held for trading) / (total assets × 2).
Data source: FINREP data)

²⁰ <https://www.eba.europa.eu/regulation-and-policy/liquidity-risk>

classes. It is clear that the business model selected is so predominant in the sample that it does not allow for proper discrimination among the whole sample; therefore, the dispersion of the banks belonging to the same business model is very close to the dispersion of the whole sample for the banks. Judging from the results, there is some weak evidence that the variety business models has some effect in increasing the dispersion of the VaR submission.

177. Further analysis of the business model can be carried out in terms of factors selected to define the business model. If we run the analysis based on the amount of ‘Level 3 assets and liabilities’ in relation to the size of the trading book²¹ (FINREP data), the results are reported in Table 33, Table 34 and Table 35. The average IQD is 10% for the low level of Level 3 A&L banks, 14% for the medium level and 11% for the high level of Level 3 A&L banks. Therefore, it seems that a more exotic composition of the bank’s trading book does not affect the variability of the results.

Table 9: Asset class comparison for VaR within the same business model (cross-border universal bank)

	VaR - Avg. Interquartile Range	
	All Banks	Cross-border Universal bank
Equity	17%	16%
Interest Rate	16%	15%
FX	12%	11%
Commodities	17%	17%
Credit Spread	18%	14%
CTP		
All-in	13%	11%

c. Level of approval

178. Banks can have different levels of approval for equity and interest rate risks. To be more specific, banks can apply to obtain approval for the general equity or interest rate risk or they can apply for approval of the specific equity or interest rate risk as well. See also the discussion in Section 4.2 on this point. In general, having approval for both the general and the specific parts of the equity and interest rate risks allows banks to fully model the instruments in the equity and credit spread sections of the exercise. Nonetheless, banks with only general approval are required to report these instruments as well, but this has been known to generate additional dispersion in the risk measures submitted. For this reason, in this exercise the EBA filtered all the results submitted and produced IQD statistics for the banks belonging to the sample of banks with different levels of approval.

179. Among the banks that submitted results for interest rate risk, 23 banks in the report have general and specific approval (see Table 36) and 17 banks have only general approval (see Table

²¹ $(\text{Level 3 assets held for trading} + \text{level 3 liabilities held for trading}) / (\text{assets held for trading} + \text{liabilities held for trading})$

37). Among the banks that submitted results for equity asset risk, 26 banks in the report have general and specific approval (see Table 38) and 8 banks have only general approval (see Table 39).

180. Table 10 summarises the result of the analysis when the filter for the level of approval is applied. It is clear that the presence of banks with different levels of approval tends to moderately impact the benchmarking results.

181. Looking at Table 10, we see that the EQ asset class IQD is smaller when considering only the subsample of firms with the full level of approval with respect to the full sample. The CS asset class also decreases, but it should be considered that almost no banks without specific IR approval submitted any CS results. Finally, for the IR asset class splitting the sample between banks with general and specific approval and banks with only general approval produces some marginal changes in the benchmark for this asset class, confirming that the submissions from banks with partial approval tends to increase the IQD of the submissions.

Table 10: Asset class comparison for VaR in terms of level of approval

	VaR - Avg. Interquartile Range			
	<i>All Banks</i>	<i>IR Gen + Specific</i>	<i>IR Gen only</i>	<i>Eq Gen + Specific</i>
<i>Equity</i>	17%			13%
<i>Interest Rate</i>	16%	16%	14%	
<i>Credit Spread</i>	18%	17%	12%	

d. Common stress period considered

182. The stress window applied by the participating banks has always been understood as one of the main sources of the greater dispersion of the sVaR compared to the VaR, but this hypothesis was tested only from the 2019 exercise onwards due to a lack of information regarding the time window applied by the banks to calibrate the sVaR. This information was collected for the 2020-2023 exercises as well and applied to test the impact of the stress time window selected to calibrate the sVaR.

183. Generally speaking, in their time window for the sVaR the banks select periods that include either 2008-2009 or 2011 in order to calibrate their sVaR, with a preference for 2008-2009. Because of the higher number of banks selecting 2008-2009, the EBA filtered the sample of the banks that applied a 2008–2009-time window for sVaR calibration, obtaining a subsample of 30 banks. The benchmark and the related statistics for this subsample of banks are available in Table 40 in the annex, and they are easily comparable with the full sample sVaR statistics in Table 21.

184. Table 11 summarises this stress period filtering analysis. It seems clear that the different time window selected for the bank actually has a significant impact on sVaR statistics. This means that the subsample with the same stress period generally exhibits smaller dispersion results for sVaR than the whole sample.

Table 11: Asset class comparison for sVaR in terms of the time window applied

	sVaR - Avg. Interquartile Range	
	All Banks	Stressed Period
<i>Equity</i>	24%	22%
<i>Interest Rate</i>	23%	20%
<i>FX</i>	19%	15%
<i>Commodities</i>	17%	12%
<i>Credit Spread</i>	29%	26%
<i>CTP</i>		
<i>All-in</i>	17%	14%

5.2.6 Portfolio comparison

185. Selective comparison of VaR results across portfolios can be informative in instances where the riskiness of those portfolios may be ranked in a model-independent way. For example, all else being equal, it is expected that a more diversified and hedged portfolio would lead to a lower VaR than a more concentrated and unhedged portfolio.

186. This hypothesis can be tested with several portfolios in the 2023 exercise. Use of the following portfolios is suggested:

- portfolio 2006, which is composed of instruments 206 (long 1 million German bond – 10 years) and 207 (short 1 million German bond – 5 years);
- portfolio 2007, which is composed of instruments 206 (long 1 million German bond – 10 years), 207 (short 1 million German bond – 5 years) and 208 (long 1 million Italian bond – 10 years), so it is equal to portfolio 2006 plus instrument 208.

187. Both of these portfolios comprise sovereign bond instruments, yet portfolio 2006 is concentrated on only one issuer and is partially hedged (long and short positions). Portfolio 2007 adds a second issuer to this portfolio without any hedge. Against this backdrop and in view of the specific portfolio definitions, we would expect the following result:

$$VaR_{Portfolio\ 2007} > 200\% \times VaR_{Portfolio\ 2006}$$

188. Table 12 reports when this hypothesis holds true.

Table 12: Portfolio comparison for VaR, sVaR and IRC

	$VaR(P2007) > VaR(P2006)$	$sVaR(P2007) > sVaR(P2006)$	$IRC(P2007) > IRC(P2006)$
<i>Num of banks</i>	33 out of 34	33 out of 34	25 out of 25
	$VaR(P2007) > 1.5 * VaR(P2006)$	$sVaR(P2007) > 1.5 * sVaR(P2006)$	$IRC(P2007) > 1.5 * IRC(P2006)$
<i>Num of banks</i>	32 out of 34	32 out of 34	25 out of 25
	$VaR(P2007) > 1.75 * VaR(P2006)$	$sVaR(P2007) > 1.75 * sVaR(P2006)$	$IRC(P2007) > 1.75 * IRC(P2006)$
<i>Num of banks</i>	32 out of 34	31 out of 34	25 out of 25
	$VaR(P2007) > 2 * VaR(P2006)$	$sVaR(P2007) > 2 * sVaR(P2006)$	$IRC(P2007) > 2 * IRC(P2006)$
<i>Num of banks</i>	31 out of 34	20 out of 34	25 out of 25

189. The comparison between the two portfolios with respect to regulatory VaR shows that only 3 out of 34 banks do not meet the initial expectation. The same comparison based on sVaR yields 14 banks that are not in line with this expectation. With regard to the IRC model, no bank does not meet the a priori expectation.

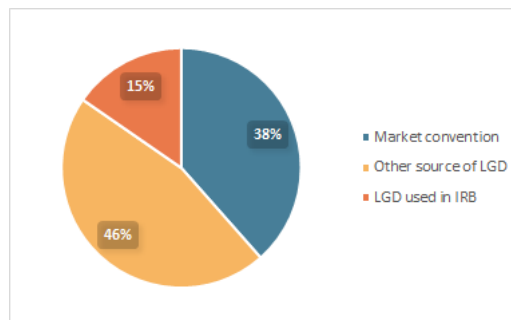
5.3 Analysis of IRC

190. Banks with an approved IRC model constitute a subsample of those with an approved VaR model; only banks using internal models for specific risks of debt instruments are permitted to use IRC models (Article 372 of the CRR).
191. The full set of submissions for IRC results for each trade, after the data-cleaning process has been run as previously described, is reported in Table 13.
192. In the context of the HP exercise, only a subset of banks made submissions for IRC, and a number of those banks submitted very low figures. This suggests that important risk factors (in the context of the HPE) have not been modelled. While the submission of low figures may be linked to risk factors not modelled, this should not be taken to mean that banks with higher IRC figures included all risk factors from a given portfolio in their model.
193. The number of submissions is limited for some of the all-in portfolios. Statistical inferences for these portfolios are thus not appropriate. A prerequisite for consideration of banks' submissions for the all-in portfolios is that a bank needs to be able to model all the corresponding underlying portfolios.
194. As in the case of VaR, a selective comparison of IRC results across portfolios can be informative in instances where the riskiness of those portfolios may be ranked in a model-independent way. As shown in subsection 5.2.6, the expected diversification relationship holds true for all but one of the banks that submitted such results.
195. It is recommended that CAs assess the extent to which these missing risk factors are important in the context of banks' overall risk, and whether or not they need to be added to the model.
196. CAs should give particular attention to portfolios 2005-2006, 2013, 2018-2019, 5004, 5011, 5014-5016, 5019-5020 and 5022, i.e., where IRC shows a higher level of dispersion (above 50%) above the average.
197. As is the case for VaR and sVaR, banks can choose from a range of permitted modelling approaches for IRC. For example, banks need to choose:
- a source of credit risk estimates such as PD and loss given default (LGD).
 - the number of systemic factors used to model the co-movement among obligors in their portfolios.
 - the size and granularity of credit spread shocks to apply to positions with an obligor following a rating transition; and
 - the liquidity horizons to assign to positions with a particular obligor.
198. The responses to the qualitative questionnaire relating to the IRC methodological aspects suggest that the use of market LGD is highly applied among respondents (Figure 12), with 10 out of 24 banks using market convention as the source of LGD. A minority of banks – 4 out of 24 –

use their own IRB models as the source of LGD. The majority – 12 banks – use various other sources to obtain the LGD.

199. The PDs are provided by rating agencies in 63% of cases, by the IRB in 26% and by other sources in %. The transition matrices are mostly taken from rating agencies (19 respondents out of 25), and the rest of the banks use their IRB, 'market implied transition matrices and various other sources.

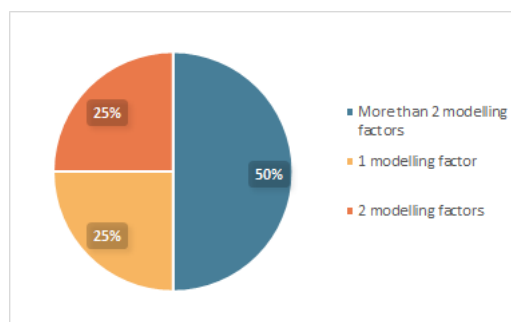
Figure 12: Qualitative data: source of LGD for IRC modelling



200. Moreover, a majority of respondents stated that they use more than two systemic modelling factors at the overall IRC model level (Figure 13).

201. The liquidity horizon applied at the portfolio level for the IRC model is predominantly between nine and 12 months (70% of the responses).

Figure 13: Qualitative data – number of modelling factors for IRC



202. Hence, in the context of IRC the modelling practices across the sample of banks participating in the benchmarking exercise seem to be consistent.

Table 13: IRC statistics and cluster analysis

EU Statistics for IRC

Port. ID	Main statistics							Percentiles			IQD		
	Min	Max	Ave.	STDev	STDev_trunc ¹	MAD (median absolute deviation)	Coefficient of variation (STDev/Mean)	Num obs. ²	25th	50th		75th	
Interest Rate	2005	67,815	907,541	404,279	307,923	343,069	195,712	76%	13	125,915	330,556	564,760	64%
	2006	4	114,851	33,880	31,212	47,858	14,143	92%	23	7,654	31,981	43,261	70%
	2007	61,473	816,687	372,799	217,345	254,102	133,845	58%	22	214,159	363,858	513,562	41%
	2008	79,452	1,426,880	672,941	377,133	413,662	279,523	56%	23	338,697	617,271	984,091	49%
	2013	4,619	195,967	67,229	48,949	107,414	30,429	73%	19	21,447	86,955	93,703	63%
	2014	526,691	1,044,207	794,742	152,896	171,226	124,847	19%	18	728,129	783,457	916,877	11%
	2016	94,583	1,460,729	753,329	401,218	430,960	263,005	53%	23	491,604	750,014	1,196,842	42%
	2018	16,123	493,922	166,947	139,018	195,177	79,159	83%	20	52,710	133,516	276,598	68%
	2019	16,123	391,297	149,738	118,943	190,783	66,304	79%	19	51,263	131,763	265,041	68%
	2022												
Credit Spread	S001	20,347	242,387	63,677	52,258	122,498	18,314	82%	20	31,262	50,115	74,859	41%
	S002	11,566	130,552	68,541	29,101	36,134	15,522	43%	19	52,866	75,002	85,296	23%
	S003	29,014	158,867	81,282	30,842	55,005	14,788	38%	19	62,806	77,253	106,243	26%
	S004	72,953	299,124	109,585	97,707	132,330	48,286	89%	18	30,447	79,533	185,396	72%
	S005	7,240	96,328	51,453	20,788	25,754	8,657	40%	21	40,080	49,332	55,121	16%
	S006	347,424	1,030,617	669,983	200,640	200,640	142,885	30%	23	538,502	633,154	804,132	21%
	S007	24,573	198,637	126,945	42,993	98,406	11,316	34%	18	121,379	134,742	142,499	8%
	S008	434,737	993,071	721,130	157,295	168,155	141,631	22%	24	590,862	701,603	836,370	17%
	S009	36,282	140,218	81,818	29,373	33,416	20,963	36%	22	60,598	83,568	94,896	22%
	S010	2,679	199,174	91,680	55,477	96,353	42,114	61%	20	46,817	105,434	129,094	47%
	S011	3	96,190	16,203	22,830	43,591	7,313	141%	23	2,885	9,829	18,418	73%
	S012	39,680	299,909	118,921	68,995	94,150	45,910	58%	21	64,077	126,891	148,580	40%
	S013	2,978	61,845	17,375	15,268	27,011	5,286	88%	22	7,815	13,120	21,960	48%
	S014	14,963	309,690	112,366	104,954	140,199	51,622	93%	21	28,106	77,292	179,918	73%
	S015	282	63,587	13,071	14,535	67,294	3,288	111%	22	4,821	8,397	16,123	54%
	S016	1,001	230,774	45,147	77,010	110,169	6,508	171%	18	5,784	11,985	19,475	54%
	S017	4,496	66,180	33,114	16,817	64,206	7,560	51%	18	26,397	34,897	41,516	22%
	S018	9,179	146,755	50,835	39,513	75,900	17,549	78%	18	28,412	39,098	63,836	38%
	S019	282	63,587	13,197	14,882	68,685	3,659	113%	21	4,821	7,948	16,123	54%
	S020	34,989	694,358	263,331	190,804	226,597	146,589	73%	24	79,968	277,581	374,576	65%
S021	4	145,990	51,109	38,153	72,932	18,948	75%	20	24,362	52,898	64,111	45%	
S022	685	286,746	86,685	100,376	134,197	36,191	116%	21	7,947	48,468	126,966	88%	
S023	10,719	96,197	43,169	26,072	30,185	14,454	60%	15	24,337	36,554	56,626	40%	
S024	98,097	587,874	309,876	128,118	138,763	98,337	41%	21	213,188	328,360	401,253	51%	
S025	335,427	900,237	573,537	140,997	163,428	72,186	25%	20	454,710	584,751	646,540	17%	
S026	212,098	721,739	419,780	121,445	142,151	72,273	29%	20	344,090	444,147	501,953	19%	
S027	340,417	737,830	571,351	107,238	188,323	90,208	19%	18	505,421	569,000	661,641	13%	
ALL-IN no-CTP **	10000	494,651	1,877,570	1,031,972	375,161	493,109	219,475	36%	14	705,559	1,048,879	1,090,104	21%
CS Cumulative **	15000	494,651	1,150,550	816,577	206,725	188,491	193,598	25%	21	633,889	818,269	1,011,868	23%

¹ STDev trunc is the standard deviation computed excluding values below the 5th and above the 95th percentile

² Refers to the number of banks included in the computation of the statistics

** For the aggregated portfolios (60 to 66), banks that reported at least a missing portfolio IMV among the ones composing the aggregate are not included in the computation of the benchmarks for that particular aggregate portfolio.

203. Table 13 shows that the average variability of IRC is higher than that observed for VaR. This table presents a summary of the descriptive statistics concerning the IRC values submitted, along with the median, first and third quartiles used to select out-of-range values to be discussed with the banks during the interviews. EBA received on average 20 submissions for IRC in relation to the IR and CS hypothetical trades. We can observe that, even if the IQD for the single portfolios is sometimes quite significant, at least at the aggregate level, the IQD is not much higher than 20%.

204. The EBA also provided a disaggregated analysis of sources of LGD and numbers of modelling factors. It is possible to split the sample between market convention and non-market convention (IRB and other sources) and the number of modelling factors (1-2 vs. more than 2). In Table 14 below, the average interquartile is reported. The full set of results is also reported in Table 42, Table 43, Table 44 and Table 45.

205. The IQD dispersion of the subsample is very stable for the CS portfolios among different model choices. Market convention and more than 2 modelling factors seem to produce slightly less dispersed results for CS portfolios.

Table 14: Coefficient of variation for regulatory IRC by modelling choice (%)

	VaR - Avg. Interquartile Range				
	All Banks	Source of LGDss		No. modelling factors	
		Market Convention	Non-market Convention	1-2 factors	>2 factors
Interest Rate	53%	56%	39%	38%	56%
Credit Spread	39%	32%	41%	41%	35%
All-in	22%	19%	14%	11%	27%

5.4 Analysis of APR

206. This report is no longer reporting the summary of the responses to the qualitative questionnaire relating to the APR methodological aspects, since only 3 responses are available at the overall CTP model level, so no disclosure is possible without disclosing some specific information on the submitters.

207. The average variability of the APR charge is also no longer reported, since the limited data available do not allow a meaningful computation of the IQD of each CTP.

5.5 P&L analysis

208. The P&L analysis is complementary to the outcome of the assessment of variability based on VaR modelling. For each individual portfolio, the P&L vectors provided by banks using HS were compared, and a benchmark analysis is provided in the annex (see Table 22).

209. A graphic exemplification of low and high IQD portfolios is presented below in Figure 14 and Figure 15. Even though the P&L vectors available are much longer, only 3 months (1 November 2022 to 1 February 2023) are reported to simplify the representation. Additional examples of low and high IQD portfolios can be found in the annex in Figure 39 and Figure 4032. It is clear that P&L vector series that perform better tend to be closer to the benchmark. On the other hand, the low absolute value of the P&L, as per the risk measures, tends to provide misleading information if we consider the IQD figures alone.

Figure 14: P&L chart example of low IQD

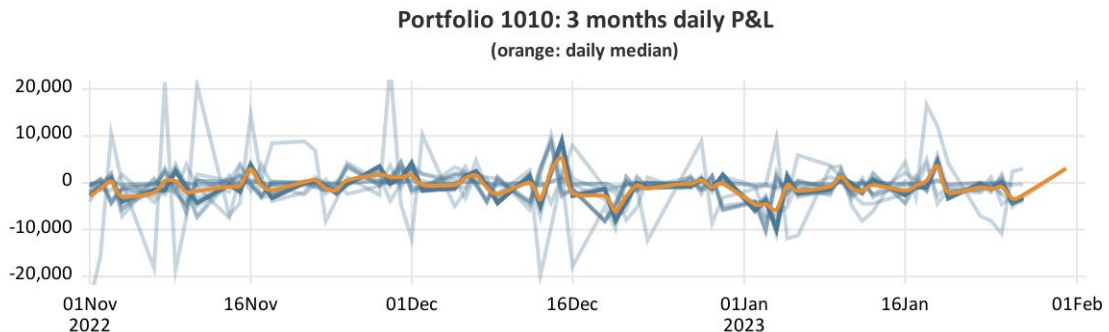
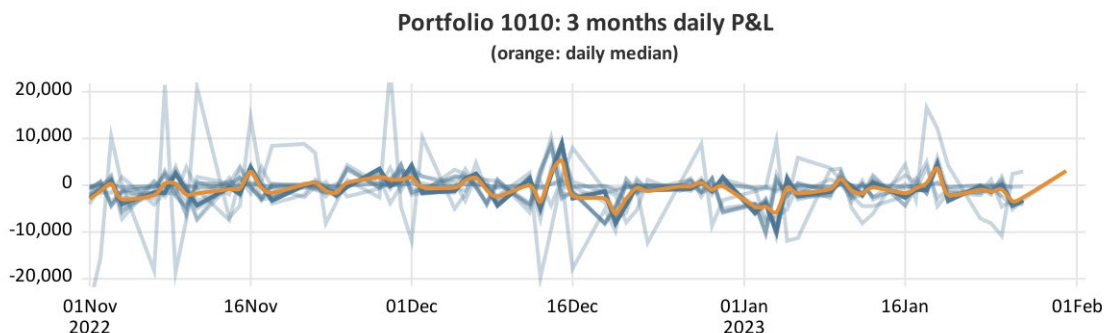


Figure 15: P&L chart example of high IQD



210. Another useful check for the P&L results submitted was a comparison of the ratio between the P&L VaR computed by the EBA (see Section 4.2 and Table 25) and the regulatory VaR submitted by the participating banks. A significant deviation of this ratio from 1 indicates an incoherent submission by the bank (see Table 25 in the annex). Moreover, it allows the tightness or the width of the realised P&L distribution for each bank to be checked at each hypothetical trade position. This can be done by referring to the standard deviation of the P&L series.

211. Another metric computed by the EBA from the P&L series provided by HS banks is the empirical ES (see Table 23 in the annex). The empirical ES results have approximately the same level of dispersion as the P&L VaR (see Table 4 in Section 5.1).

5.6 Diversification benefit

212. An additional metric considered as part of the analysis was the diversification benefit observed for VaR, sVaR and IRC in the aggregated portfolios.

213. The diversification benefit of a given metric (e.g., VaR) is computed as the absolute benefit, i.e., the difference between the sum of the single results for each individual position and the result for the aggregated portfolio, divided by the sum of the single results from each individual portfolio. Table 15 summarises the results of the analysis.

214. As expected, there is evidence that larger aggregated portfolios exhibited greater diversification benefits than smaller ones. The diversification benefit for all-in portfolio 10000 (all-in no-CTP portfolio), for instance, clearly exceeds the benefit for the other risk types, whose all-in portfolios are based on fewer individual instruments. With regard to the dispersion shown by the diversification benefits, it is possible to observe a significantly higher IQD for some portfolios than for others, and – in some cases – a quite comparable dispersion across VaR, sVaR and IRC (e.g., interest rate and commodity risk categories).

Table 15: Diversification benefit statistics

Diversification benefit statistics

Diversification benefit = (Sum of single portfolios VaR - Aggregated Port. VaR)/Sum of single portfolios VaR

VaR

	Port.	Other statistics			Percentiles			Interquartile dispersion
		Ave.	STDev	Num obs. ³	25th	50th	75th	
ALL-IN no-CTP	10000	79%	1%	9	78%	79%	80%	1%
Equity Cumulative	11000	68%	4%	22	67%	68%	69%	2%
IR Cumulative	12000	65%	13%	32	63%	66%	69%	4%
FX Cumulative	13000	51%	10%	33	44%	50%	59%	14%
Commodity Cumulative	14000	4%	2%	13	2%	4%	5%	38%
Credit spread Cumulative	15000	15%	6%	22	9%	15%	19%	34%

sVaR

	Port.	Other statistics			Percentiles			Interquartile dispersion
		Ave.	STDev	Num obs. ³	25th	50th	75th	
ALL-IN no-CTP	10000	53%	5%	9	48%	52%	56%	7%
Equity Cumulative	11000	33%	10%	22	26%	30%	33%	12%
IR Cumulative	12000	80%	28%	32	67%	77%	91%	15%
FX Cumulative	13000	36%	11%	33	28%	34%	40%	18%
Commodity Cumulative	14000	3%	2%	13	1%	2%	5%	63%
Credit spread Cumulative	15000	11%	5%	22	8%	11%	15%	31%

IRC

	Port.	Other statistics			Percentiles			Interquartile dispersion
		Ave.	STDev	Num obs. ³	25th	50th	75th	
Credit spread (36 to 53)**	27	3%	2%	21	2%	3%	4%	42%

5.7 Dispersion in capital outcome

215. As a final means of comparison, for each individual position a variable equating to the sum of the regulatory VaR and sVaR was computed. This variable was used in two ways: using the banks' total multiplication factor, and using only the regulatory multiplication factor, i.e., ignoring the banks' individual addend(s) set by the CAs. The results were averaged across a given risk type, thus arriving at a proxy for the implied capital outcome.
216. In addition, the exercise also attempted to isolate the effect of the time windows selected as the stress period. Therefore, the same statistics were reported for banks applying the 2008-9 stress period.

Table 16: Interquartile dispersion for capital proxy

Interquartile dispersion for capital proxy

	<i>Capital proxy (banks own mult)</i>	<i>Capital proxy (fixed mult, =3)</i>	<i>Capital proxy Stressed period (fixed mult, =3)</i>
Equity	18%	17%	18%
IR	18%	16%	14%
FX	16%	13%	12%
Commodity	15%	14%	12%
Credit spreads	21%	20%	20%
CTP			

217. Table 16 suggests that variability is slightly exacerbated by regulatory add-ons. The ranges of capital value dispersion remain broadly aligned whether or not the banks' actual multiplication factors are used. Moreover, filtering for banks with the same stress window seems to have a further impact in decreasing the variability. Nonetheless, we need to take into consideration the fact that the sample of banks decreases in number when analysing the subsample of banks with the same stress period, which – other things being equal – tends to increase the IQD.

5.8 Present value

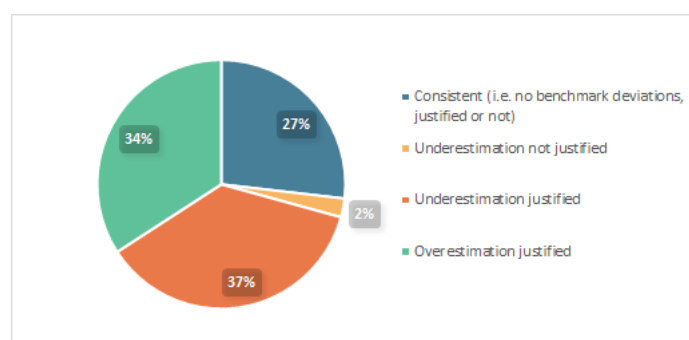
218. The 2020 exercise introduced the PV as a statistic to be provided by the banks. The full set of statistics is provided in Table 41 for this year's exercise as well.

219. The average IQD of the PV among the single portfolios is 5% (it was 4% in 2022 and 11% in 2021). This IQD would be much lower, at 2%, if 2 portfolios with a relatively high IQD (Portfolios 1016, 3006 and 5023) were excluded. By asset class, the IQD is distributed as follows: EQ (3%- or 1% if portfolio 1016 is excluded), IR (4%), FX (24% or 1% when 3006 is excluded), CO (11%) and CS (2% or 1% when 5023 is excluded).
220. PV measures are useful to CAs to verify the RM values. The ratio of RM over PV helps the CAs to quickly verify if the RM outlier comes from a simple mispricing of the portfolio or if it is indeed a true outlier with respect to the RM benchmark.

6. Competent authorities' assessment

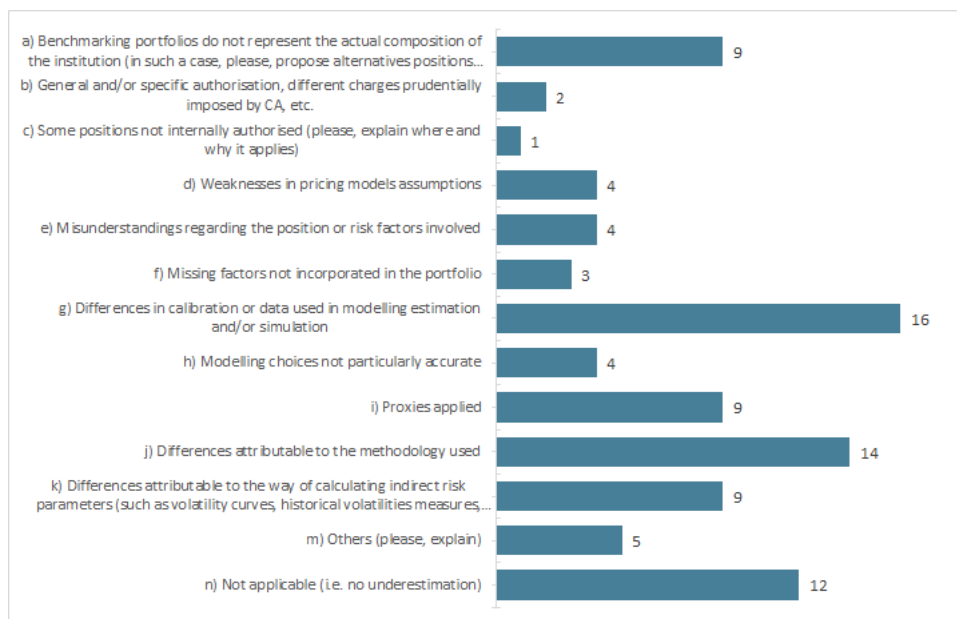
221. For each participating institution, the CAs provided individual assessments of any potential underestimation of the capital requirement as required by Article 78(4) of the CRD and Articles 9 and 10 of the draft RTS on supervisory benchmarking. This chapter highlights some key information derived from these assessments.
222. The EBA designed a questionnaire about this assessment, which asked CAs to provide detailed information concerning the level of priority, based on both judgemental and qualitative/quantitative examination results, the overall assessment concerning the MR capital requirements of the internal models and, finally, the CAs' ongoing monitoring activities.
223. A total of 42 questionnaires from 13 jurisdictions, provided by the CAs, have been considered in this assessment of the MR benchmarking exercise.
224. Regarding the level of priority of the assessments, only one bank was reported to be a high priority for intervention by CAs. The CA gave high priority because of the valuable comparison coming from the benchmarking exercise for that jurisdiction.
225. Figure 16 reports the CAs' own overall assessments of the levels of own funds requirements. When it comes to benchmark deviations, justified or not, 31 banks were reported by CAs as under or overestimating MR own funds requirements, of which 29 provided justifications for this. Obviously, 'not justified' implies that further and targeted CA investigation is required. Finally, 11 banks had consistent results (i.e., no benchmark deviations).
226. CAs' assessments acknowledge two case out of 42 of unjustified underestimation of internal model market capital requirements that require further in-depth analysis. Obviously, CAs – and the joint supervisory teams, where applicable – pay close attention to the potential cases of underestimation, both across the portfolio and across the risk categories. These cases were classified as low priority by its supervisor.

Figure 16: CAs' own assessments of the levels of MR own funds requirements (BM exercise 2023)



227. The main (see Figure 17) factors and reasons that may explain possible underestimations are as follows: benchmarking portfolios that do not represent the actual composition of the real trading portfolios of the institutions (9/92); differences in calibration or data used in modelling estimation and/or simulation (16/92); proxies applied (9/92); and differences attributable to the methodology used (14/92). These explanations, and very often a combination of these explanations, were offered by a large majority of the applicable respondents.

Figure 17: CAs' reported reasons for over-underestimation of MR own funds requirements (BM exercise 2023)



228. One bank identified as underestimating without justification motivated the underestimation to its CAs mainly due to error in booking and calculation. The explanation was deemed insufficient by the CA, which was nonetheless satisfied by the bank initiative to improve the quality of the data representation for the future. The second bank identified as underestimating without justification was required to provide additional explanations by its competent authority.

229. Overall, CAs planned some action in respect of 7 banks, such as:

- a. reviewing the banks' internal VaR and IRC models;
- b. extra supervisory charges;
- c. further internal model investigations at the peer level.

230. Currently, two banks have a due date for making improvements to their MR internal models, as already requested by CAs.

231. EBA reported 5 cases of substantial presence of outliers to CAs. Of these case, EBA received 5 explanations. All of the explanation reported classify as justified over-underestimation (3 overestimation, one under). The overestimations were generally explained by conservativeness of the model applied. One case of underestimation of the model, was motivated by operational errors and deficiencies of the model applied. The CA also ensured that the model is currently under investigation by the supervisor. The second case of underestimation was not explained and further explanations were required to the banks on the results by the competent authority.

7. SBM OFR

232. Since the ITS 2022, the benchmarking exercise introduced the sensitivities-based method (SBM) component of the alternative standardised approach (ASA)/FRTB SA to the EBA Benchmarking exercise.
233. The ITS 2022 required banks the submission of granular sensitivity data and aggregated OFR computed via SBM. The same submission was provided for the 2023 exercise.
234. The high granularity number of data submissions for the sensitivities do not allow, for the moment, a concise representation. Therefore, this report focuses on the representation of the SBM OFR aggregated data.

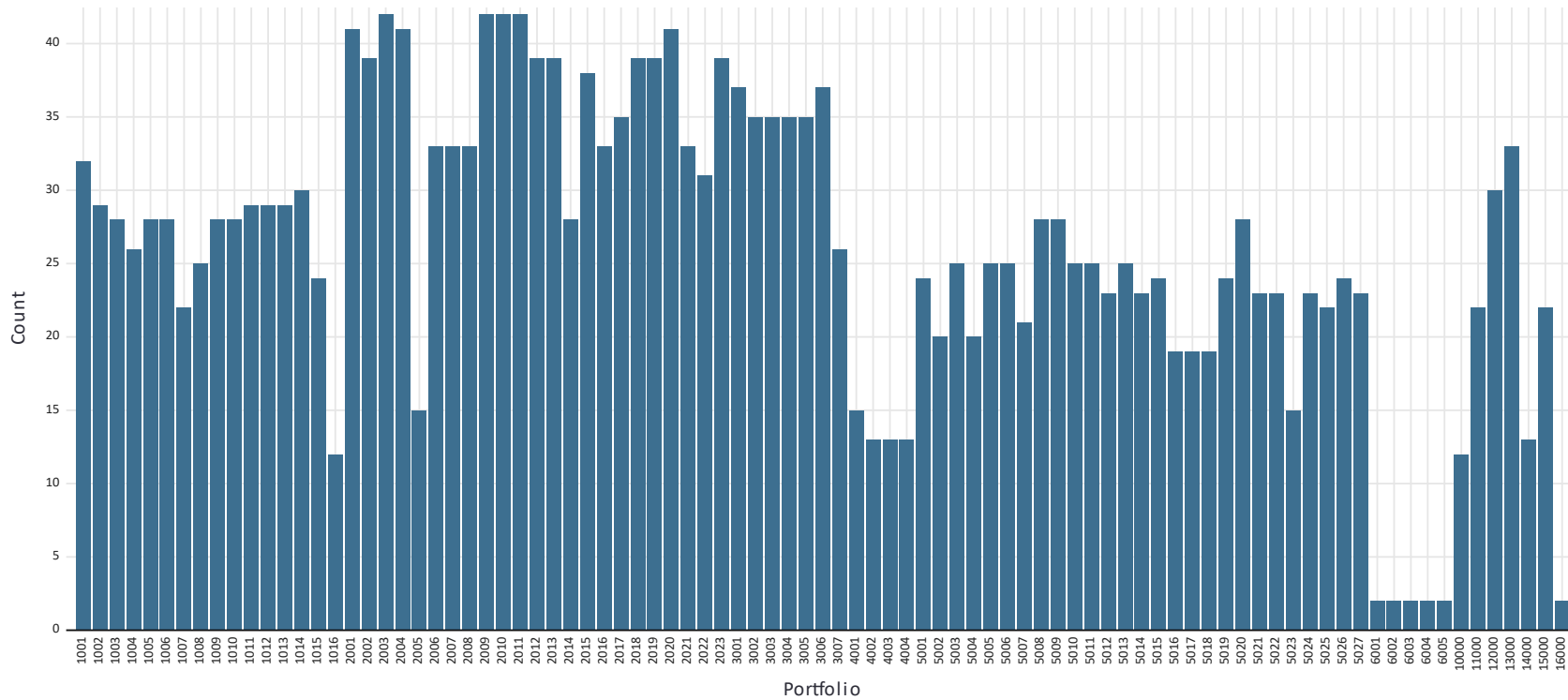
7.1 Assessment of completeness of SBM OFR submissions

235. Overall, the submission rate for new SBM OFR data is considered broadly adequate and fairly high. Figure 18 shows the total number of SBM OFR submissions per portfolio. Overall, it can be concluded that, for each portfolio, SBM OFR figures were reported whenever the traditional risk measures (e.g., VaR or SVaR) was also reported.
236. Very few banks drive the discrepancy between the number of submissions for IMA and SBM.

Figure 18: SBM OFR total submissions by portfolio

Number of Submitted OFRs by Portfolio

Source: C 120.03



237. This is also confirmed in Figure 42, which presents the differences in the numbers of submissions between the SBM OFR and the IMA OFR by portfolio. Almost all institutions that have submitted data for IMA, have also submitted figures for SBM. However, there are also institutions that have submitted SBM OFRs but no IMA figures for certain portfolios.

7.2 SBM Variation within Portfolios

238. As for the other risk measures, dispersion is a very important factor to consider and monitor in the benchmarking process for OFR-SBM. Average summarised statistics of dispersion can be seen in Table 4, while detailed figures for SBM OFR, such as benchmarking of the sample, quantiles of the distribution and IQD figures by portfolios, are reported in Table 46.

239. Figure 19 illustrates the variation of SBM-OFR by portfolios, where outliers are highlighted by applying the EBA market risk outlier definition²² (median +/- two times truncated standard deviation).

240. Of course, other definitions of outliers are possible. For instance, the industry applies a simpler outlier definition²³ in its benchmarking exercise (see Figure 43). Alternatively, the Median Absolute Deviation, i.e., MAD²⁴ concept could be applied (see Figure 44) or the traditional boxplot outlier definition²⁵ (see Figure 45).

241. To achieve a harmonious appearance, all portfolio-OFRs are standardised by the respective portfolio median and the ordinate is log-2-transformed. In addition, the standardised OFR are top-coded at 1,600%. In Figure 19, Figure 43 and Figure 44, the cyan bars represent the standardised Interquartile Range of the respective portfolio, i.e. the distance between the ratio of the respective portfolio's first quartile to its median and the ratio of the third quartile to the portfolio's median. In all figures only portfolios are included for which at least 10 OFR observations are available.

²² EBA Outliers are defined as values outside the interval $[ex - 2 \cdot TSD, ex + 2 \cdot TSD]$. Where "ex" is the median of portfolio-OFRs., and TSD (truncated standard deviation) is the standard deviation of the portfolio-OFRs between the 5-th and the 95-th percentile.

²³ (50%-150% outlier definition) - Industry outliers are defined as values outside the interval $[0.5 \cdot ex, 1.5 \cdot ex]$, where ex is the median of portfolio-OFRs.

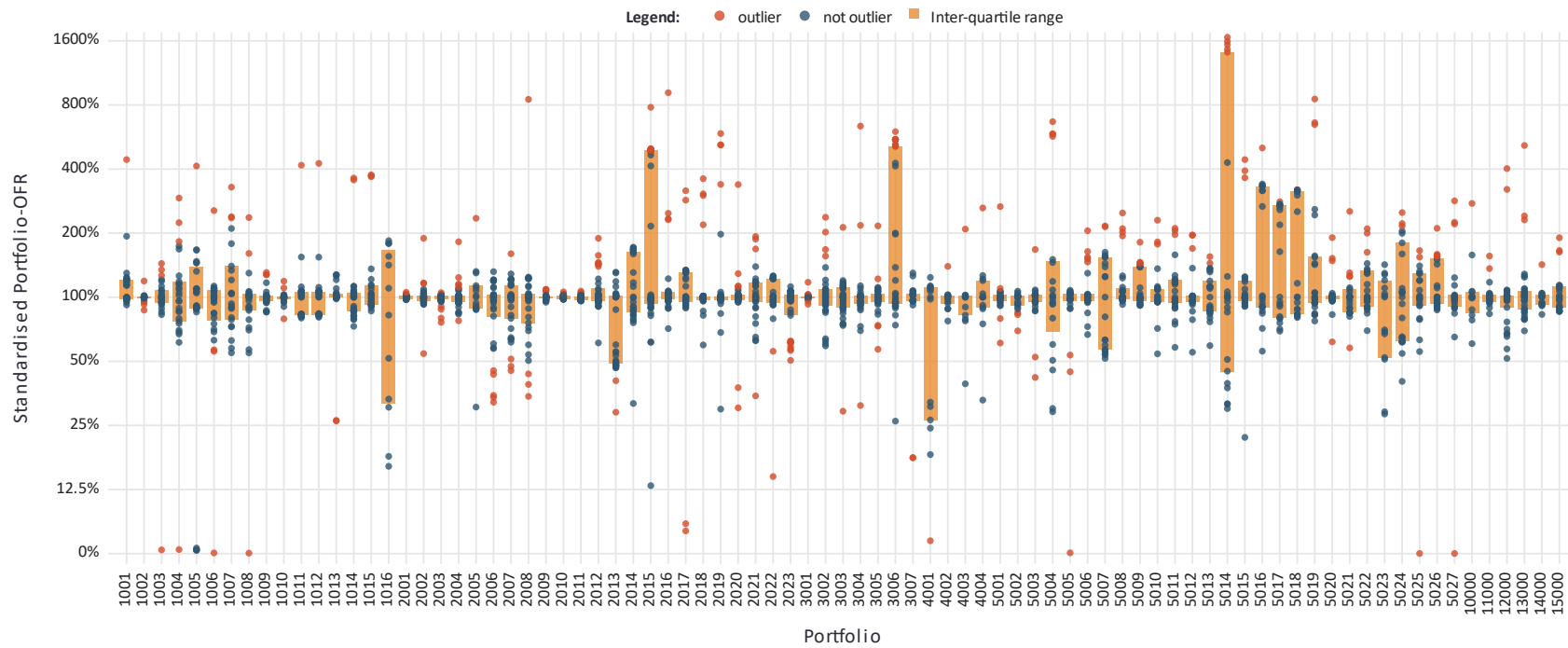
²⁴ Median Absolute Deviation (MAD) defines outliers as values outside the interval $[ex - 2 \cdot MAD, ex + 2 \cdot MAD]$, where MAD is the Median Absolute Deviation, i.e., $MAD = \text{median}(|x_i - ex|)$, where x_i are the OFR observations of the respective portfolio and ex is their median.

²⁵ Outliers are defined as values outside the interval $[Q25 - 1.5 \cdot IQR, Q75 + 1.5 \cdot IQR]$. IQR is the Interquartile Range, i.e. $IQR = Q75 - Q25$.

Figure 19: SBM OFR variation within portfolios (EBA outliers' definition)

SBM OFR variation within portfolios

Outliers according to the truncated standard deviation definition.
 All values standardised with the resp. median and topcoded at 1,600%.
 Portfolios with less than 10 observations excluded. Source: C 120.03

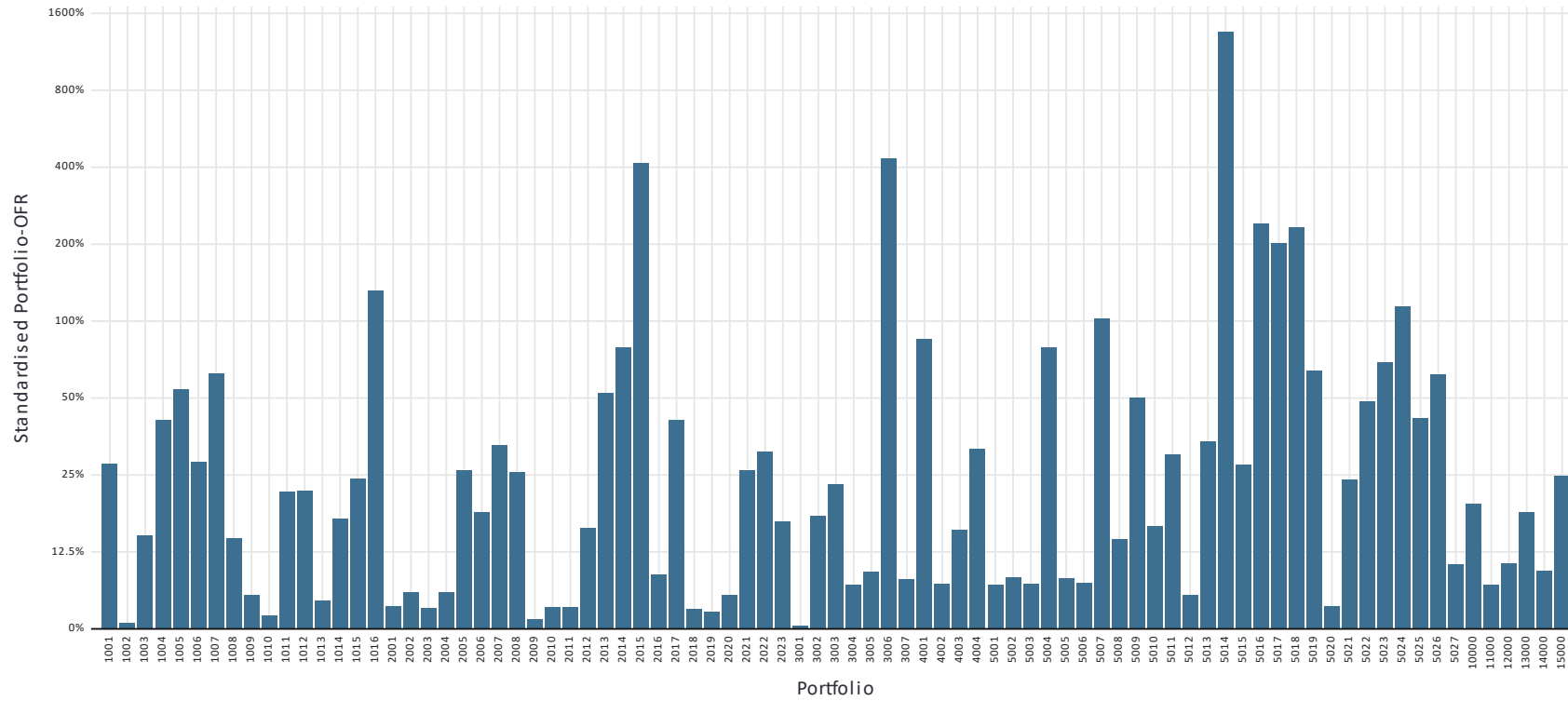


242. Figure 19 shows that for about half of the portfolios the reported OFR values are concentrated around the respective median. However, there are also several portfolios where a large dispersion is apparent, often in the form of clusters of observations. The varying dispersion can be observed more clearly in Figure 20, which depicts the standardised Interquartile Ranges in percentage points. While for 49 portfolios the standardised Interquartile Range amounts to less than 25 percentage points, 9 portfolios show values larger than 100 percentage points.
243. Figure 46, Figure 47, Figure 48, Figure 49, and Figure 50 illustrate the variations of SBM-OFR-components attributable to different risk classes, where each risk class portfolio with less than 5 observations have been excluded in the representation. Apparently, large dispersion is persistent even on the more granular risk-class level.

Figure 20: SBM OFR variation within portfolios: Interquartile Range

SBM OFR variation within portfolios: Interquartile Range

Portfolios with less than 10 observations excluded. Source: C 120.03

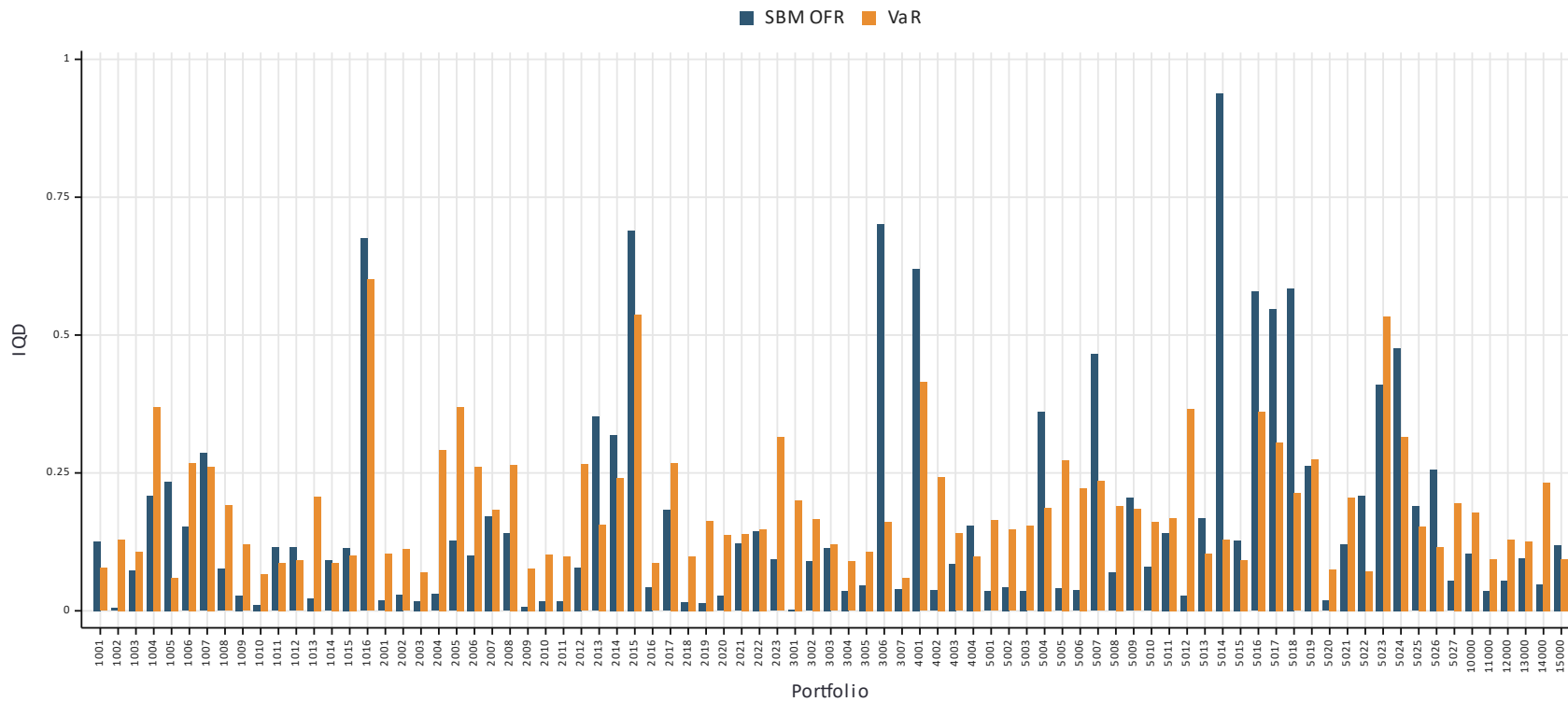


244. Figure 21 compares the IQDs of SBM OFR and the VaR by portfolio. As might be expected from a standardised approach, the IQDs of VaR are larger than those of SBM OFR for the majority of portfolios. Nevertheless, there are several portfolios for which the opposite holds.

Figure 21: SBM OFR and VaR variation within portfolios: Interquartile Dispersion (IQD)

SBM OFR and VaR variation within portfolios: Interquartile Dispersion (IQD)

Portfolios with less than 10 observations excluded. Source: C 107.02, C 120.03

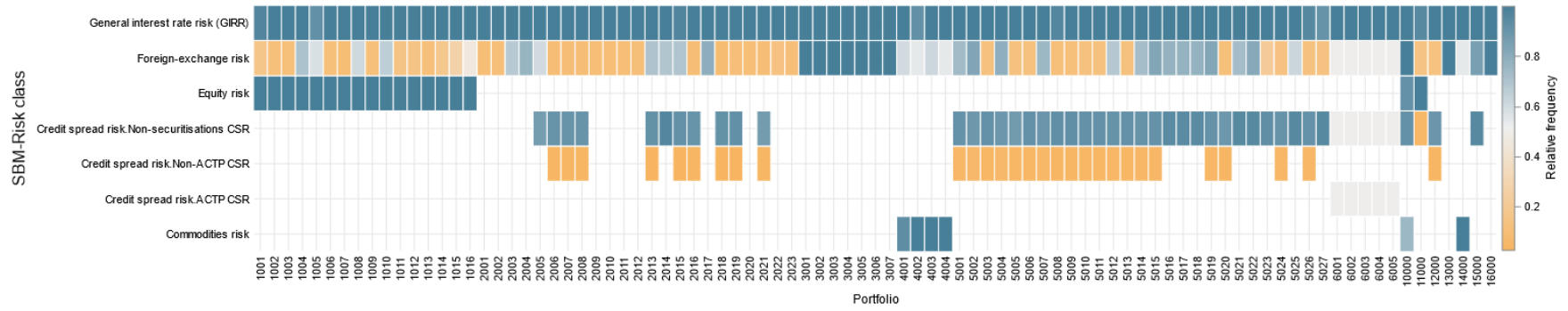


245. A similar comparison, but also taking into account the IQDs of the SVaR as well can be seen in Figure 51. This comparison can be seen more clearly, when split by asset classes, as shown in Figure 53, Figure 54, Figure 55, Figure 56 and Figure 57.
246. Finally, a comparison of the dispersion of SBM OFR against VaR is informative for banks and supervisors. In general, a very low dispersion is expected for the SBM measure owing to the standardised nature of the calculation, so an increased dispersion of SBM – possibly even exceeding the dispersion observed for VaR – warrants increased attention. Figure 52 highlights several cases where IQD Ratio of SBM-OFR to VaR unexpectedly exceeds 1.

7.3 Comparison of SBM OFR by portfolio across risk class/component

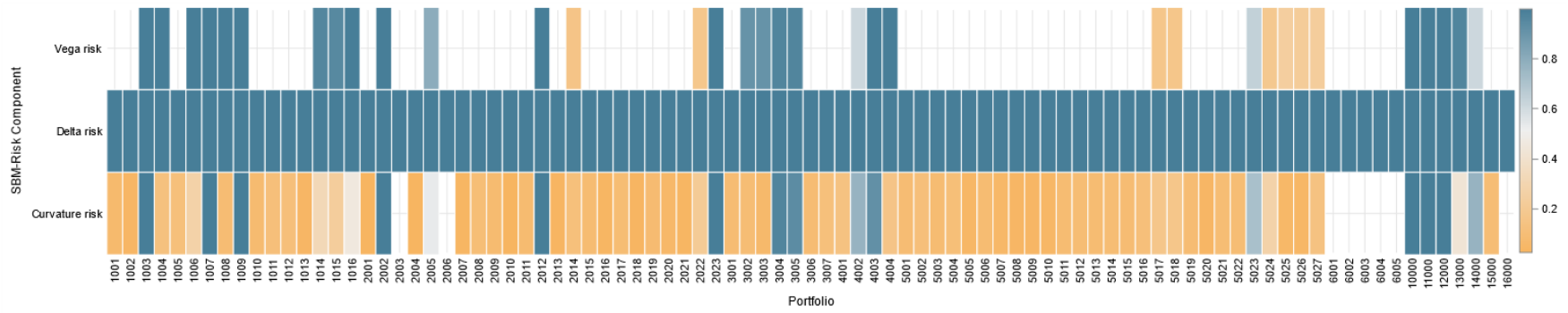
247. Aside from the dispersion of the portfolio OFR, as presented in the previous section, the collected data allows the EBA and the supervisors to present the actual composition of these requirements, splitting each instrument and portfolio by the risk class and components (Delta, Curvature, Vega). In this context, it should be noted that under the SBM, total OFR are calculated as the simple sum of OFR across the relevant risk classes and components.
248. Looking at single portfolios, it appears that the reported Risk classes are to some degree heterogeneous across submissions, and this possibly reflects different interpretations of the ASA rules for modelling of these instruments.
249. This is shown in Figure 22, where the frequency of SBM submission by risk classes relative to the total number of submissions per portfolio is shown. The plot shows the relative frequency of banks who reported a non-zero figure in a given risk class for the given portfolio with respect to the total number of submissions.
250. Most banks reported values in the same risk category in line with the expectation according to the asset class of the portfolio (e.g., for EQ portfolios, EQ risk expected). Nonetheless, for some EQ portfolios, not all banks submitted an EQ risk component. Interest rate risk is present across all portfolios with the majority of banks submitting OFR relating to interest rate risk for all portfolios.
251. Some banks reported additional FX components for some portfolios (portfolios 2001 and 2006-2009, which are just EUR IRS), where their reporting currency should be just Euro.
252. The plot does not necessarily allow for concluding whether deviating submissions are wrong, but identifies portfolios where bank-specific investigations are meaningful.

Figure 22: Frequency of SBM risk classes relative to the total number of submissions per portfolio



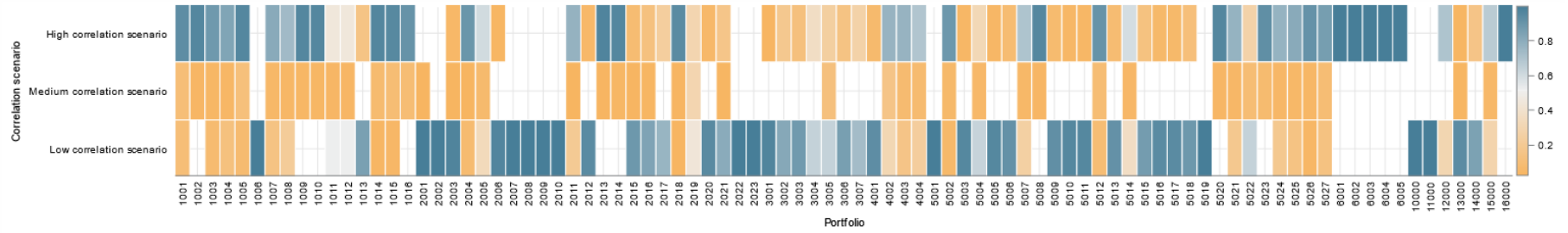
253. Furthermore, the frequency analysis was performed per risk component.
254. Figure 23 presents the frequency of SBM risk component relative to total number of submissions per portfolio.
255. Not surprisingly, most banks reported values in the same risk component. As expected, Delta risk for at least one risk class was reported by all banks in nearly all portfolios.
256. But differences are recognisable with respect to the other risk components.
257. The chart in Figure 23 does not immediately allow for the conclusion of whether deviating submissions are wrong but indicates portfolios where bank specific investigations are meaningful. Justified deviations may result from the use of methodological alternatives available to banks after supervisory approval (e.g., the inclusion of linear instruments in Curvature calculation).

Figure 23: Frequency of SBM risk component relative to the total number of submissions per portfolio



258. An overlapping of these two previous analyses can be seen in Figure 58, where the frequency of SBM risk component within SBM risk classes relative to the total number of submissions per portfolio is represented.
259. Within GIRR, delta risk is reported for nearly all portfolios, while only in some cases additionally Vega and Curvature risk are reported. From this analysis we can see that within EQ, some banks reported risk components for interest rate risk.
260. Most banks reported values in the same risk category in line with expectations (e.g., for EQ Pfs, Delta-EQ risk is expected).
261. Additional FX components for some portfolios (pf 2001 and 2005-2009, EUR IR-) mentioned above fall within Delta risk.
262. The data submitted allow the EBA and the supervisor to check, for each portfolio, which scenario is the one that maximises the SBM-OFR. From this analysis it is clear that the scenario maximising the OFR is not identical for all banks.
263. This is represented in Figure 24. For most portfolios, the high or low correlation scenario leads to the highest OFR. Very rarely the medium correlation scenario yields the highest OFR. For none of the portfolios the same scenario is chosen across all banks. Due to the simplicity of the calculation, it can be expected that the implementation of the correlation scenario logic in itself is not a driver of variability. Instead, the fact that differing correlation scenarios are observed for the same portfolio may result from differences in the portfolio's interpretation, the risk classes and components considered, or the regulatory buckets that risk factors that have been allocated.
264. Nonetheless, as shown in the Figure 59 – where the median OFR per correlation scenario is represented - only in some portfolios there is a significant difference in OFR with respect to scenario (for instance, portfolios 2010, 3001, 4001, 5003, 5005). Therefore, the impact of correlation scenarios is limited for submitted median OFR in most cases. It should be noted that the impact of the correlation scenario follows the design of the EBA hypothetical portfolio and is not indicative of impacts that can be observed for real trading portfolios.

Figure 24: Relative frequency of OFR relevant scenario



7.4 Sensitivities of SBM OFR by portfolio across risk class/component

265. Even if only an aggregated representation of the sensitivities submitted is available, it nonetheless possible to make a series of observations on same specific portfolios, which could be considered sufficiently general, and provide some useful guidance for banks and competent authorities.
266. The 2023 exercise provide the submission of two set of sensitivities, one at the IMV submission, and one at Risk measures submissions. The observations provided here reflects the sensitivities provided by the banks at Risk Measures submission reference date, which are generally of better quality (more homogenous results) of the sensitivities observed at the IMV references dates; this means that on average, the control and resubmission of the data during the exercise was beneficial for the better understanding and representation of the data.
267. In the following, a series of observations, for low dispersion portfolios and high dispersion portfolios will be provided, separately by assets classes, with particular attention to high IQD OFR porfolios. It should be recalled that the aggregated representations of all sensitivities were reported by EBA to the competent authorities, which should pay great attention to them, especially in the cases where the bank report sensitivities very divergent from the benchmark observed.

7.4.1 Equity portfolios sensitivities submission

268. In the following we will provide some observation for the sensitivities provide for portfolio 1010 and 1014.
269. Portfolio 1010 – is composed of 3 futures (instruments 106 – 107 – 108). IQD of this portfolio is extremely low (1% - ASA OFR) compared to the average of the equity asset class (13%).

Figure 25: Portfolio 1010 – Sensitivities snapshot

Table	Group	Portfolio	Instrument	Riskfactor	Bucket	Additional Identifier	Other stats				Percentiles							Extreme Values range (w.r.t. median)			Interquartile range			
							Min	Max	Ave	STDev	MAD (median absolute deviation)	Coefficient of variation (STDev/Ave)	Num obs.	5th	10th	25th	50th (Median)	75th	90th	95th		STDev_trunc	-2 STDev_trunc	+2 STDev_trunc
C.120.01	Equity	1010	106	EQ_D_REPO	8	[All]	8,025	8,212	8,122	58	51	0.72%	20	8,025	8,057	8,085	8,097	8,175	8,197	8,212	3,431	1,234	14,959	1%
C.120.01	Equity	1010	107	EQ_D_REPO	8	[All]	-35	47,960	39,538	18,129	363	45.85%	21	-35	5	47,026	47,292	47,716	47,798	47,960	26,651	-6,010	100,594	1%
C.120.01	Equity	1010	108	EQ_D_REPO	8	[All]	38,988	42,079	41,242	1,041	233	2.52%	21	38,988	39,524	40,174	41,554	41,998	42,079	17,201	7,151	75,957	2%	
C.120.01	Equity	1010	106	EQ_D_SPOT	8	[All]	-21,557	-21,005	-21,403	176	59	0.82%	27	-21,549	-21,544	-21,527	-21,487	-21,370	-21,085	-21,067	579	-22,645	-20,329	0%
C.120.01	Equity	1010	107	EQ_D_SPOT	8	[All]	-125,074	-123,060	-124,359	535	210	0.43%	28	-124,809	-124,786	-124,741	-124,401	-124,293	-123,418	-123,173	857	-126,116	-122,686	0%
C.120.01	Equity	1010	108	EQ_D_SPOT	8	[All]	-111,079	-109,011	-110,341	601	155	0.54%	28	-110,834	-110,791	-110,715	-110,571	-109,706	-109,491	-109,158	2,999	-116,570	-104,572	0%
C.120.01	Equity	1010	106	FX_D	GBP	[All]	-28,116	19,096	-9,470	12,275	8,315	129.62%	19	-28,116	-22,798	-20,852	-4,283	-1,334	-382	19,096	13,785	-31,853	23,287	88%
C.120.01	Equity	1010	107	GIRR_D_00.25	EUR	[All]	-46,936	6,368	-21,659	12,374	2,597	57.13%	29	-46,138	-43,907	-23,453	-21,500	-17,901	-31	-16	17,617	-56,733	13,733	13%
C.120.01	Equity	1010	108	GIRR_D_00.25	EUR	[All]	-41,187	4,310	-17,871	10,467	2,357	58.57%	29	-38,723	-32,318	-20,000	-18,617	-15,796	-28	-15	15,557	-49,732	12,498	12%
C.120.01	Equity	1010	108	GIRR_D_00.25	GBP	[All]	-7,981	4	-3,360	1,741	356	51.81%	28	-7,750	-4,943	-3,683	-3,423	-3,013	-1,864	-87	4,281	-11,985	5,139	10%
C.120.01	Equity	1010	107	GIRR_D_00.50	EUR	[All]	-34,463	-11,000	-24,530	5,175	1,696	21.10%	26	-29,124	-28,767	-27,558	-25,615	-24,250	-18,101	-17,082	8,534	-42,683	-8,547	6%
C.120.01	Equity	1010	108	GIRR_D_00.50	EUR	[All]	-30,352	-6,141	-20,924	5,310	1,505	25.38%	27	-25,545	-25,355	-23,534	-22,196	-18,972	-15,816	-9,556	8,150	-38,497	-5,896	11%
C.120.01	Equity	1010	106	GIRR_D_00.50	GBP	[All]	-6,172	-3,339	-4,695	722	245	15.38%	26	-6,134	-6,016	-4,909	-4,572	-4,356	-3,824	-3,746	1,466	-7,504	-1,641	6%

270. From the figures (Figure 25) we can see how in general the sensitivities provided are quite homogenous. Equity delta spot sensitivities is 0% IQD, and Equity delta repo is 1-2% IQD. IR sensitivities as well is fairly aligned, and not much higher than 10% IQD. Some dispersion is reported for FX delta, but with very limited impact in terms of dispersion for OFR.
271. On the contrary, for portfolio 1014 (Figure 26), the SBM OFR is slightly higher (9% IQD). The portfolio is composed solely of an option on EURO STOXX 50 (instrument 119).

Figure 26: Portfolio 1014 – Sensitivities snapshot

Table	Group	Portfolio	Instrument	RiskFactor	Bucket	Additional Identifier	Other stats						Percentiles							Extreme Values range (w.r.t. median) ²			Interquartile range	
							Min	Max	Ave	STDev	MAD (median absolute deviation)	Coefficient of variation (STDev/Ave)	Num. obs.	5th	10th	25th	50th (Median)	75th	90th	95th	STDev_trunc	-2 STDev_trunc		+2 STDev_trunc
C.120.01	Equity	1014	119	EQ_CD	12	[All]	-1,111,000	108,382	-146,510	299,170	50,466	204.20%	16	-1,111,000	-438,008	-122,410	-103,627	-19,639	107,573	108,382	881,356	-1,866,340	1,659,086	72%
C.120.01	Equity	1014	119	EQ_CD	5	[All]	-22,142	1,171	-5,135	6,553	3,743	127.60%	12	-22,142	-9,906	-7,503	-3,607	178	191	1,171	47,855	-99,317	92,103	105%
C.120.01	Equity	1014	119	EQ_CD	6	[All]	-12,044	707	-3,590	3,737	1,766	104.11%	12	-12,044	-8,076	-4,957	-3,463	-1,347	102	707	28,605	-60,672	53,747	57%
C.120.01	Equity	1014	119	EQ_CD	7	[All]	-16,779	1,217	-4,358	4,904	2,189	112.54%	12	-16,779	-7,639	-6,485	-3,422	-1,600	235	1,217	37,383	-78,187	71,344	60%
C.120.01	Equity	1014	119	EQ_CD	8	[All]	-44,011	3,647	-10,980	12,786	5,609	116.44%	13	-44,011	-23,459	-15,475	-9,071	-3,978	712	3,647	104,052	-217,174	199,032	59%
C.120.01	Equity	1014	119	EQ_CU	12	[All]	-2,299,816	588,457	-161,538	623,936	24,383	386.25%	16	-2,299,816	-434,000	-46,679	-36,696	-14,833	40,093	588,457	1,269,962	-2,576,621	2,503,229	52%
C.120.01	Equity	1014	119	EQ_CU	5	[All]	-22,142	1,171	-5,050	6,560	3,535	129.89%	12	-22,142	-9,200	-7,233	-3,283	175	459	1,171	12,381	-28,045	21,478	105%
C.120.01	Equity	1014	119	EQ_CU	6	[All]	-8,076	9,378	-1,373	4,359	1,810	317.54%	12	-8,076	-4,645	-3,321	-2,272	97	707	7,411	-17,094	12,550	106%	
C.120.01	Equity	1014	119	EQ_CU	7	[All]	-6,124	11,056	-1,039	4,567	1,784	439.46%	12	-6,124	-4,936	-3,791	-2,140	214	1,217	11,056	8,786	-19,712	15,432	112%
C.120.01	Equity	1014	119	EQ_CU	8	[All]	-23,459	26,811	-3,818	12,117	4,527	317.39%	13	-23,459	-13,902	-9,942	-4,446	252	3,647	26,811	22,207	-48,860	39,968	105%
C.120.01	Equity	1014	119	EQ_D_REPO	5	[All]	-647,418	311	-373,234	230,689	30,270	61.81%	13	-647,418	-514,824	-496,942	-478,248	-216,911	-47	311	355,876	-1,190,000	233,504	39%
C.120.01	Equity	1014	119	EQ_D_REPO	6	[All]	-246,980	153	-150,977	99,552	38,317	65.94%	12	-246,980	-237,852	-227,142	-198,716	-45,499	-25	153	99,552	-897,819	387	67%
C.120.01	Equity	1014	119	EQ_D_REPO	7	[All]	-406,768	181	-185,369	140,893	84,257	76.01%	12	-406,768	-401,650	-238,737	-215,341	-42,123	-20	181	140,893	-497,127	66,446	70%
C.120.01	Equity	1014	119	EQ_D_REPO	8	[All]	-443,353	-261,929	-388,691	63,264	6,732	16.28%	12	-443,353	-443,353	-413,497	-408,138	-404,824	-261,929	-261,929	183,599	-775,336	-40,940	1%
C.120.01	Equity	1014	119	EQ_D_SPOT	12	[All]	3,596,347	3,903,380	3,669,873	90,536	20,049	2.47%	15	3,596,347	3,602,923	3,625,111	3,650,506	3,670,856	3,824,340	3,903,380	10,668,966	-18,087,426	#####	1%
C.120.01	Equity	1014	119	EQ_D_SPOT	5	[All]	1,139,121	1,714,183	1,358,443	165,632	98,776	12.19%	13	1,139,121	1,190,235	1,240,083	1,297,170	1,471,843	1,526,765	1,714,183	387,979	521,212	2,073,128	9%
C.120.01	Equity	1014	119	EQ_D_SPOT	6	[All]	234,737	784,305	578,403	143,003	45,924	24.72%	13	234,737	454,109	540,390	560,334	636,947	767,940	784,305	202,554	155,226	965,441	8%
C.120.01	Equity	1014	119	EQ_D_SPOT	7	[All]	47,678	1,073,553	544,172	299,269	84,656	55.00%	13	47,678	170,545	396,803	576,401	614,869	1,052,331	1,073,553	299,269	-22,136	1,174,938	22%
C.120.01	Equity	1014	119	EQ_D_SPOT	8	[All]	686,259	1,238,649	1,034,029	168,181	53,948	16.26%	13	686,259	790,877	956,371	1,077,341	1,135,706	1,194,120	1,238,649	307,709	463,924	1,679,758	9%
C.120.01	Equity	1014	119	EQ_V_00.50	12	[All]	6,901	531,748	134,810	146,105	31,957	108.38%	19	6,901	45,905	66,724	87,361	125,183	520,971	531,748	345,342	-603,323	778,045	30%
C.120.01	Equity	1014	119	GIRR_CD	EUR	[All]	-47	62	19	41	18	213.15%	10	-47	-47	-3	44	50	62	4,105	-8,166	8,254	113%	
C.120.01	Equity	1014	119	GIRR_CU	EUR	[All]	-30	61	22	30	26	135.62%	10	-30	-30	0	18	45	61	4,118	-8,218	8,254	100%	
C.120.01	Equity	1014	119	GIRR_D_00.25	EUR	[All]	390	1,470,352	576,910	332,574	100,278	57.65%	31	753	10,058	439,761	534,342	654,556	1,108,749	1,126,505	912,874	-1,291,406	2,360,090	20%
C.120.01	Equity	1014	119	GIRR_D_00.50	EUR	[All]	-1,306	1,138,778	541,095	282,147	64,445	52.14%	29	0	461	460,971	616,382	663,205	866,674	895,344	1,461,510	-2,306,638	3,539,402	18%
C.120.01	Equity	1014	119	GIRR_D_01.00	EUR	[All]	-33,711	17,896	-420	12,744	583	3034.17%	12	-33,711	-3,223	-583	0	2,300	12,372	17,896	17,693	-35,386	35,386	168%

272. It should be noticed that on average the Equity delta sensitivity is fairly convergent, especially for banks that decided to opt for represent the index synthetically in bucket 12 (1% IQD); the banks that represented the single component of the index in general provided more dispersed results. The volatility sensitivity and interest rates sensitivities present some level of dispersion (IQD between 18 and 30%).

7.4.2 IR portfolios sensitivities submission

273. In the following we will provide some observation for the sensitivities provide for portfolio 2010 and 2013.

274. Portfolio 2010 – is composed of 2 IRS (instruments 201 –219). IQD of this portfolio is extremely low (2% - SBM OFR) compared to the average of the equity asset class (8%).

Figure 27: Portfolio 2010 – Sensitivities snapshot

Table	Group	Portfolio	Instrument	RiskFactor	Bucket	Additional Identifier	Other stats					Percentiles							Extreme Values range (w.r.t. median)*			Interquartile range		
							Min	Max	Ave	STDev	MAD (median absolute deviation)	Coefficient of variation (STDev/Ave)	Num obs.	5th	10th	25th	50th (Median)	75th	90th	95th	STDev_trunc		-2 STDev_trunc	+2 STDev_trunc
C 120.01	Interest Rate	2010	201	GIRR_D_00.25	EUR	[All]	1,120,894	1,793,011	1,330,712	135,957	79,453	10.22%	42	1,149,491	1,195,541	1,262,103	1,291,166	1,420,500	1,462,846	1,647,674	334,799	621,568	1,960,763	6%
C 120.01	Interest Rate	2010	201	GIRR_D_00.50	EUR	[All]	-334,133	-80	-121,033	61,201	28,699	50.57%	42	-226,116	-193,696	-140,846	-117,759	-101,190	-56,982	-103	262,447	-642,652	407,135	16%
C 120.01	Interest Rate	2010	201	GIRR_D_01.00	EUR	[All]	-168,484	154,492	-22,354	125,322	129,222	560.63%	42	-167,859	-165,237	-160,266	-53	98,655	114,343	154,212	123,542	-247,137	247,031	420%
C 120.01	Interest Rate	2010	201	GIRR_D_02.00	EUR	[All]	-1,049,124	176,070	-168,416	284,590	248,470	168.98%	42	-424,672	-421,800	-413,792	-291,076	98,549	128,000	136,405	398,852	-1,088,780	506,627	163%
C 120.01	Interest Rate	2010	201	GIRR_D_03.00	EUR	[All]	-9,452,408	-4,477,399	-7,319,863	1,269,224	831,005	17.34%	41	-8,753,959	-8,567,533	-8,286,918	-7,449,753	-6,702,569	-5,521,626	-5,008,948	1,598,845	-10,647,443	#####	11%
C 120.01	Interest Rate	2010	201	GIRR_D_05.00	EUR	[All]	-38,724,438	-33,111,431	-35,508,006	1,486,391	693,604	4.19%	42	-38,209,730	-37,716,459	-37,045,768	-35,094,411	-34,504,446	-33,999,516	-33,274,576	1,978,523	-39,051,457	#####	4%
C 120.01	Interest Rate	2010	201	GIRR_D_10.00	EUR	[All]	-60,257	1,539,387	694,923	493,068	167,566	70.95%	20	-60,257	0	425,640	656,862	824,989	1,405,354	1,539,387	461,669	-266,476	1,580,200	32%
C 120.01	Interest Rate	2010	201	GIRR_D_15.00	EUR	[All]	-3,329	0	-617	1,082	0	175.51%	10	-3,329	-3,329	-637	0	0	0	0	36,372	-72,745	72,745	100%

275. From the figures (Figure 27) we can see (only for instrument 201 for simplicity) that the most relevant interest rate delta sensitivities (3 months and five years) are very homogeneous (6% and 4% of IQD). This justifies indeed the low dispersion of OFR for this portfolio.
276. On the contrary, for portfolio 2013 (Figure 28), the SBM OFR is substantially higher (35% IQD). The portfolio is composed solely of an UK Gov Bond (instrument 213).

Figure 28: Portfolio 2013 – Sensitivities snapshot

Table	Group	Portfolio	Instrument	RiskFactor	Bucket	Additional Identifier	Min	Max	Ave	STDev	MAD (median absolute deviation)	Coefficient of variation (STDev/Ave)	Num obs.	5th	10th	25th	50th (Median)	75th	90th	95th	STDev_trunc	-2 STDev_trunc	+2 STDev_trunc	Interquartile range
C.120.01	Interest Rate	2013	213	CSR_NON_SEC_D_00.50_DEBT	1	[All]	-14,562	2,197	-9,719	7,429	792	76.44%	8	-14,562	-14,562	-14,360	-13,954	0	2,197	2,197	53,362	-120,679	92,771	100%
C.120.01	Interest Rate	2013	213	CSR_NON_SEC_D_00.50_DEBT	2	[All]	-126,195	1,110	-15,750	30,333	6,632	192.58%	17	-126,195	-20,263	-14,225	-13,680	-5	1,010	1,110	76,161	-166,001	138,641	100%
C.120.01	Interest Rate	2013	213	CSR_NON_SEC_D_01.00_DEBT	1	[All]	-100,106	5,492	-64,568	41,961	2,747	64.99%	9	-100,106	-100,106	-86,224	-85,475	-40,609	5,492	301,475	-688,425	517,475	36%	
C.120.01	Interest Rate	2013	213	CSR_NON_SEC_D_01.00_DEBT	2	[All]	-95,362	0	-41,545	36,030	34,158	86.73%	19	-95,362	-86,333	-79,987	-40,566	-9,204	-64	0	238,979	-518,524	437,393	79%
C.120.01	Interest Rate	2013	213	CSR_NON_SEC_D_03.00_DEBT	1	[All]	-267,111	0	-198,289	115,217	5,745	58.11%	9	-267,111	-267,111	-263,039	-262,465	-137,906	0	0	920,311	-2,103,087	1,578,157	31%
C.120.01	Interest Rate	2013	213	CSR_NON_SEC_D_03.00_DEBT	2	[All]	-265,601	0	-135,324	109,945	85,600	81.25%	19	-265,601	-259,818	-256,861	-180,654	-42,600	-195	0	728,929	-1,638,513	1,277,205	72%
C.120.01	Interest Rate	2013	213	CSR_NON_SEC_D_05.00_DEBT	1	[All]	-1,860,476	1,187,916	-1,218,083	1,022,679	74,263	83.96%	11	-1,860,476	-1,844,295	-1,827,354	-1,771,253	-1,201,594	593,899	1,187,916	5,846,545	-13,464,343	9,921,838	21%
C.120.01	Interest Rate	2013	213	CSR_NON_SEC_D_05.00_DEBT	2	[All]	-4,165,427	-1,354	-1,756,697	923,145	331,573	52.55%	27	-3,667,407	-3,667,407	-1,859,781	-1,765,425	-1,235,833	-1,202,000	-1,109,879	2,816,617	-7,398,658	3,867,808	20%
C.120.01	Interest Rate	2013	213	CSR_NON_SEC_D_10.00_DEBT	1	[All]	-8,861,155	8,196,790	-4,968,678	5,260,285	191,147	105.87%	11	-8,861,155	-8,227,489	-7,468,124	-7,456,078	-4,590,000	4,097,988	8,196,790	24,273,592	-56,003,262	#####	24%
C.120.01	Interest Rate	2013	213	CSR_NON_SEC_D_10.00_DEBT	2	[All]	-16,863,306	-5,534	-7,523,419	2,715,159	511,522	36.09%	26	-8,834,400	-8,610,751	-8,178,965	-7,858,472	-7,215,332	-5,483,272	-4,519,545	9,505,756	-26,869,984	#####	6%
C.120.01	Interest Rate	2013	213	FX_D	1	[All]	198,831	1,328,349	1,159,733	255,556	1,439	22.04%	27	198,831	994,114	1,223,757	1,223,757	1,230,725	1,231,448	1,328,349	593,346	37,066	2,410,449	0%
C.120.01	Interest Rate	2013	213	GIRR_CD	1	[All]	-6,593	0	-4,332	3,356	107	77.47%	7	-6,593	-6,593	-6,510	-6,412	0	0	46,451	-99,314	86,491	100%	
C.120.01	Interest Rate	2013	213	GIRR_CU	1	[All]	-6,172	0	-4,278	2,925	140	68.37%	8	-6,172	-6,172	-6,048	-5,962	0	0	35,925	-77,811	65,887	100%	
C.120.01	Interest Rate	2013	213	GIRR_D_00.25	1	[All]	-14,717	12,316	-2,496	5,228	547	209.45%	39	-8,917	-5,048	-4,712	-4,549	-5	5,406	12,289	13,450	-31,449	22,351	100%
C.120.01	Interest Rate	2013	213	GIRR_D_00.50	1	[All]	-10,942	1,400	-6,711	3,797	669	56.59%	40	-9,573	-9,475	-9,155	-8,914	-5,709	-8	539	10,601	-30,115	12,288	23%
C.120.01	Interest Rate	2013	213	GIRR_D_01.00	1	[All]	-40,834	11,647	-19,829	19,083	18,262	96.24%	40	-40,566	-40,434	-39,021	-32,851	-470	1,602	2,334	48,198	-129,248	63,546	98%
C.120.01	Interest Rate	2013	213	GIRR_D_02.00	1	[All]	-90,698	19,620	-49,333	39,888	43,523	80.85%	40	-90,684	-90,668	-89,173	-84,370	-13,775	-39	106,578	-297,526	128,785	73%	
C.120.01	Interest Rate	2013	213	GIRR_D_03.00	1	[All]	-218,240	67,511	-119,548	88,909	88,929	82.65%	39	-217,846	-217,448	-214,656	-208,500	-36,302	-26,454	49,452	440,409	-1,089,518	672,318	78%
C.120.01	Interest Rate	2013	213	GIRR_D_05.00	1	[All]	-1,904,485	-1,239	-1,386,458	503,423	400,695	36.31%	40	-1,839,273	-1,828,309	-1,779,531	-1,727,561	-1,238,260	-715,174	-1,354	1,987,665	-5,702,892	2,247,769	18%
C.120.01	Interest Rate	2013	213	GIRR_D_10.00	1	[All]	-9,297,133	-5,534	-7,429,989	1,874,379	331,248	25.23%	40	-8,957,224	-8,633,133	-8,090,845	-7,896,157	-7,425,156	-7,210,541	-8,041	7,572,246	-23,040,649	7,248,335	4%
C.120.01	Interest Rate	2013	213	GIRR_D_15.00	1	[All]	-83,085	165,382	47,434	62,286	50,076	131.31%	17	-83,085	-5,052	-1,808	57,397	79,081	122,495	165,382	242,835	-428,272	543,067	105%
C.120.01	Interest Rate	2013	213	GIRR_D_20.00	1	[All]	-13,459	4,846	276	5,537	1,797	2005.80%	10	-13,459	-13,459	0	205	3,878	4,846	4,846	76,341	-152,476	152,887	100%

277. It should be noticed that on average the IR delta sensitivity is fairly convergent, for the 10 years tenor (4% IQD); same goes for the credit spread 10-years component, but in this case we may notice a problem of bucketing, since banks are split between bucket 1 and bucket 2. This was quite likely the cause of the OFR dispersion.

7.4.3 FX portfolios sensitivities submission

278. In the following we will provide some observation for the sensitivities provide for portfolio 3003.

279. Portfolio 3003 – is composed of three Call option on EUR/USD (instruments 304 – 305 - 306). IQD of this portfolio is the highest in the asset class (11% - SBM OFR) compared to the average of the FX asset class (5%).

Figure 29: Portfolio 3003 – Sensitivities snapshot

Table	Group	Portfolio	Instrument	RiskFactor	Bucket	Additional Identifier	Other stats						Percentiles							Extreme Values range (w.r.t. median) ²			Interquartile range
							Min	Max	Ave	STDev	MAD (median absolute deviation)	Coefficient of variation (STDev/Ave)	Num obs.	5th	10th	25th	50th (Median)	75th	90th	95th	STDev_trunc	-2 STDev_trunc	
C 120.01	FX	3003	306 FX_CD	USD	[All]	-56,889	634,000	69,475	130,859	8,962	188.35%	29	-55,965	-44,834	44,052	50,391	59,353	166,626	195,730	312,716	-575,041	675,824	15%
C 120.01	FX	3003	306 FX_CU	USD	[All]	-153,525	740,582	118,819	180,701	27,739	152.08%	29	-149,768	-145,815	108,303	144,921	172,538	222,693	225,882	333,020	-521,119	810,960	23%
C 120.01	FX	3003	306 FX_D	USD	[All]	-9,146,321	9,723,939	6,604,378	5,087,533	92,989	77.03%	32	-8,126,828	4,161	7,995,649	8,120,135	8,189,621	9,080,754	9,112,709	15,441,223	-22,762,312	#####	1%
C 120.01	FX	3003	306 FX_V_00.50	EUR_USD	[All]	-142,048	-7,756	-69,930	28,454	13,146	40.69%	22	-123,113	-95,797	-83,465	-69,726	-61,092	-33,229	-9,860	176,714	-423,154	283,702	15%
C 120.01	FX	3003	306 FX_V_01.00	EUR_USD	[All]	-41,486	-2,252	-25,132	10,361	4,545	41.23%	20	-41,486	-37,818	-30,879	-29,616	-20,110	-3,807	-2,252	14,837	-59,290	58	21%
C 120.01	FX	3003	306 GIRR_D_00.25	EUR	[All]	-98,672	144,806	-19,261	71,282	67,514	370.08%	22	-98,672	-92,324	-88,614	-5,560	10,384	109,425	144,806	81,628	-168,816	157,696	127%
C 120.01	FX	3003	306 GIRR_D_00.25	USD	[All]	-203,911	98,210	523	87,017	83,160	16633.27%	24	-172,352	-99,795	-45,040	5,346	88,399	90,548	226,617	226,617	-447,888	458,580	308%
C 120.01	FX	3003	306 GIRR_D_00.50	EUR	[All]	-3,995,811	4,175,088	2,704,216	2,245,988	178,219	83.06%	35	-3,198,333	320	489,382	3,993,298	4,090,200	4,154,668	4,163,503	7,698,033	-11,402,769	#####	79%
C 120.01	FX	3003	306 GIRR_D_00.50	USD	[All]	-5,061,097	376,336	-3,175,807	1,189,974	136,538	37.47%	32	-3,781,120	-3,730,433	-3,682,100	-3,602,506	-3,392,642	-1,375,108	-6	6,937,806	-17,478,119	#####	4%
C 120.01	FX	3003	306 GIRR_D_01.00	EUR	[All]	-1,659,877	2,543,098	1,184,102	990,547	170,155	83.65%	35	-1,169,389	1,322	178,922	1,649,300	1,731,567	1,846,589	2,467,576	2,822,573	-3,995,846	7,294,446	81%
C 120.01	FX	3003	306 GIRR_D_01.00	USD	[All]	-2,242,823	98,798	-1,365,536	562,385	162,716	41.18%	32	-2,066,163	-1,924,888	-1,631,269	-1,490,657	-1,304,530	-298,272	18,120	2,518,300	-6,527,257	3,545,943	11%
C 120.01	FX	3003	306 GIRR_D_CRO_USD	EUR	[All]	5,089,851	5,779,281	5,519,095	290,321	79,361	5.26%	15	5,089,851	5,105,057	5,164,733	5,699,603	5,756,327	5,765,598	5,779,281	14,837,423	-23,975,243	#####	5%

280. From the figures (Figure 29) we can see (only for instrument 306 - ATM call - for simplicity) that the most relevant sensitivities, FX rate delta (1% IQD), FX volatilities (6 months and 1 year – IQD 15% and 21%), and USD IR delta are very homogeneous (6 month - 4% of IQD). Some dispersion may be detected in the IR delta EUR sensitivities side, with 79% IQD, which could explain the higher level of dispersion of OFR for this portfolio.

7.4.4 Commodities portfolios sensitivities submission

281. In the following we will provide some observation for the sensitivities provide for portfolio 4001.

282. Portfolio 4001 – is composed of two Call option on Gold (instruments 401- 402). IQD of this portfolio is the highest in the asset class (56% - SBM OFR) compared to the average of the CO asset class (20%).

Figure 30: Portfolio 4001 – Sensitivities snapshot

Table	Group	Portfolio	Instrument	RiskFactor	Bucket	Additional Identifier	Other stats						Percentiles							Extreme Values range (w.r.t. median) ²				
							Min	Max	Ave	STDev	MAD (median absolute deviation)	Coefficient of variation (STDev/Ave)	Num obs.	5th	10th	25th	50th (Median)	75th	90th	95th	STDev_trunc	-2 STDev_trunc	+2 STDev_trunc	Interquartile range
C 120.01	Commodities	4001	401	CM_D_00.00	7	(All)	1,226	6,206,522	2,925,864	1,570,449	280,654	53.67%	10	1,226	1,226	2,624,923	2,945,433	3,007,834	6,206,522	6,206,522	2,438,831	-1,932,228	7,823,094	7%
C 120.01	Commodities	4001	401	CM_D_00.25	7	(All)	-2,840,531	3,726,662	2,284,823	2,230,115	273,722	97.61%	10	-2,840,531	-2,840,531	2,954,929	3,267,492	3,411,785	3,726,662	21,234,071	-39,200,651	#####	7%	
C 120.01	Commodities	4001	401	FX_D	USD	(All)	-22,883	783,450	594,745	407,755	13,275	80.78%	8	-22,883	-22,883	-20,224	369,338	765,615	783,450	783,450	3,131,075	-5,892,812	6,631,488	105%
C 120.01	Commodities	4001	401	GIRR_D_00.25	USD	(All)	-113,122	1,551,925	468,163	516,822	372,744	110.39%	16	-113,122	-106,575	-92,298	640,897	782,424	1,016,444	1,551,925	604,865	-568,833	1,850,628	127%
C 120.01	Commodities	4001	401	GIRR_D_00.50	USD	(All)	-10,087	10,216	-1,522	7,985	7,778	524.48%	6	-10,087	-10,087	-7,779	-3,889	37	10,216	10,216	126,063	-256,015	248,237	101%

283. From the figures (Figure 30) we can see (only for instrument 401- 3 months call - for simplicity) that the most relevant sensitivities, Commodity delta (7% IQD) are very homogeneous; on the other side, the IR delta component diverge quite substantially (above 100% IQD) and a majority of the banks consider also the FX delta component (in a very divergent manner – 105% IQD). This difference in the sensitivities representation explain the higher level of dispersion of OFR for this portfolio.

7.4.5 Credit spread portfolios sensitivities submission

284. In the following we will provide some observation for the sensitivities provide for portfolio 5017.

285. Portfolio 5017– is composed of a long Brazilian Gov Bond and a long CDS position (instruments 216- 505). IQD of this portfolio is the highest in the asset class (54% - SBM OFR) compared to the average of the CS asset class (18%).

Figure 31: Portfolio 5017 – Sensitivities snapshot

							Other stats						Percentiles									Extreme Values range (w.r.t. median) ²		
Table	Group	Portfolio	Instrument	RiskFactor	Bucket	Additional Identifier	Min	Max	Ave	STDev	MAD (median absolute deviation)	Coefficient of variation (STDev/Ave)	Num obs.	5th	10th	25th	50th (Median)	75th	90th	95th	STDev_trunc	-2 STDev_trunc	+2 STDev_trunc	Interquartile range
C 120.01	Credit Spread	5017	505	CSR_NON_SEC_D_00.5	11	[All]	-4,557	0	-1,873	1,328	308	70.92%	11	-4,557	-3,490	-2,403	-2,092	-730	-73	0	1,861	-5,813	1,630	53%
C 120.01	Credit Spread	5017	505	CSR_NON_SEC_D_01.0	11	[All]	-27,526	-2	-18,111	8,358	4,745	46.15%	11	-27,526	-26,174	-23,479	-21,175	-14,345	-4,875	-2	23,070	-67,315	24,965	24%
C 120.01	Credit Spread	5017	505	CSR_NON_SEC_D_03.0	11	[All]	-80,556	344,225	86,799	171,061	99,459	197.08%	12	-80,556	-78,409	-68,873	19,977	239,095	339,774	344,225	171,061	-322,145	362,099	181%
C 120.01	Credit Spread	5017	505	CSR_NON_SEC_D_05.0	11	[All]	2,456,354	3,888,153	3,594,272	392,384	166,717	10.92%	13	2,456,354	3,474,432	3,508,290	3,593,572	3,841,997	3,875,548	3,888,153	1,065,202	1,463,168	5,723,976	5%
C 120.01	Credit Spread	5017	505	FX_D	USD	[All]	-15,740	51,357	31,419	28,995	2,300	92.30%	12	-15,740	-13,031	-11,287	47,592	50,008	50,985	51,357	41,561	-35,530	130,715	158%
C 120.01	Credit Spread	5017	505	GIRR_D_00.25	USD	[All]	-1,721	340	-592	553	429	93.52%	19	-1,721	-1,159	-993	-564	-155	254	340	1,918	-4,399	3,272	73%
C 120.01	Credit Spread	5017	505	GIRR_D_00.50	USD	[All]	-3,617	708	-1,127	1,395	1,211	123.81%	19	-3,617	-2,577	-2,430	-1,465	251	687	708	2,821	-7,108	4,177	123%
C 120.01	Credit Spread	5017	505	GIRR_D_01.00	USD	[All]	-9,965	1,022	-5,357	4,174	2,890	77.92%	19	-9,965	-9,947	-9,066	-7,309	-2	552	1,022	5,121	-17,551	2,933	100%
C 120.01	Credit Spread	5017	505	GIRR_D_02.00	USD	[All]	-22,112	-8,501	-16,655	4,084	2,973	24.52%	19	-22,112	-22,040	-19,925	-17,002	-13,759	-9,552	-8,501	5,507	-28,017	-5,987	18%
C 120.01	Credit Spread	5017	505	GIRR_D_03.00	USD	[All]	-91,575	-26,395	-59,377	20,995	10,623	35.36%	19	-91,575	-90,619	-82,165	-50,889	-45,831	-36,602	-26,395	24,524	-99,937	-1,841	28%
C 120.01	Credit Spread	5017	505	GIRR_D_05.00	USD	[All]	-82,894	-62	-47,927	23,447	11,224	48.92%	19	-82,894	-81,328	-74,371	-42,791	-41,280	-23,534	-62	26,934	-96,659	11,077	29%
C 120.01	Credit Spread	5017	505	GIRR_D_10.00	USD	[All]	-2	927	301	361	186	119.90%	10	-2	-2	0	283	412	927	715	-1,146	1,713	100%	
Table	Group	Portfolio	Instrument	RiskFactor	Bucket	Additional Identifier	Min	Max	Ave	STDev	MAD (median absolute deviation)	Coefficient of variation (STDev/Ave)	Num obs.	5th	10th	25th	50th (Median)	75th	90th	95th	STDev_trunc	-2 STDev_trunc	+2 STDev_trunc	Interquartile range
C 120.01	Credit Spread	5017	216	CSR_NON_SEC_D_00.5	11	[All]	-10,910	13,646	908	8,992	8,850	990.14%	12	-10,910	-10,679	-6,223	0	9,255	13,646	13,646	8,992	-17,984	17,984	510%
C 120.01	Credit Spread	5017	216	CSR_NON_SEC_D_01.0	11	[All]	-70,902	29,846	-15,200	35,635	20,107	234.44%	13	-70,902	-70,481	-27,950	-122	12,146	26,029	29,846	35,635	-71,392	17,147	254%
C 120.01	Credit Spread	5017	216	FX_D	USD	[All]	-88,703	899,436	399,123	471,954	101,500	118.25%	11	-88,703	-2,941	0	12,797	894,988	895,706	899,436	471,954	-931,110	956,705	100%
C 120.01	Credit Spread	5017	216	GIRR_D_00.25	USD	[All]	-14,815	8,602	-2,496	6,151	1,323	246.42%	19	-14,815	-11,078	-2,784	-1,493	-170	8,176	8,602	9,061	-16,615	16,629	88%
C 120.01	Credit Spread	5017	216	GIRR_D_01.00	USD	[All]	-40,950	4,129	-16,645	16,209	10,954	97.38%	19	-40,950	-36,758	-34,784	-10,966	-2,834	0	4,129	19,005	-48,976	27,044	85%
C 120.01	Credit Spread	5017	216	GIRR_D_02.00	USD	[All]	-91,103	-7	-39,327	33,431	28,384	85.01%	19	-91,103	-82,786	-74,210	-29,226	-4,962	-56	-7	38,873	-106,972	48,520	87%
C 120.01	Credit Spread	5017	216	GIRR_D_05.00	USD	[All]	-3,769,465	-2,871,498	-3,501,345	262,442	159,851	7.50%	19	-3,769,465	-3,753,656	-3,722,350	-3,430,096	-3,403,768	-3,066,404	-2,871,498	1,332,726	-6,095,548	-764,644	4%

286. From the figures (Figure 31) we can see that for the bond (instrument 2016), the main component (IR delta sensitivity for the 5 years tenor is well represented (IQD 4%). On the other side, the FX delta component is represented in a fairly dispersed manner (100% of IQD).
287. For instrument 505 (CSD) it is reassuring that at least the main component (delta CS – 5 years) is well represented with a 5% IQD. It cannot be said the same for the IR components (IQDs above 30%) and Fx component (158% IQD).
288. These substantial differences in the secondary component of the OFR explain the higher level of dispersion of OFR for this portfolio.

8. Conclusion

289. This report has presented an analysis of the observed variability across results provided by EU banks that have been granted permission to adopt internal models for MR own funds requirements.
290. It must be remembered and emphasised that, as the quantitative analysis is based on hypothetical portfolios, this report focuses solely on potential rather than actual variations. The analysis shows the extent of the variability in these hypothetical portfolios, but this cannot automatically lead to conclusions regarding real under- or overestimations for the MR capital charge.
291. However, the analysis might help in determining possible supervisory activities to address uniformity and harmonisation across the Member States and in promoting in-depth future cross-investigations of this matter.
292. The objective of the benchmarking exercise was not to reach a final judgement on the key drivers of variation and the calculation of the implied capital charges but to provide supervisors with insights into how to increase comparability and reduce the variability between banks that is attributable to non-risk-driven behaviours.
293. In particular, the report provides inputs for CAs on areas that may require further investigation, such as IMV variability for some credit spread products. Supervisors should pay attention to the materiality of risk factors not in VaR and in particular, not encompassed in the IRC models.
294. Moreover, the conclusions reached in regular supervisory model monitoring activities will take into account the outcome of the supervisory benchmarking exercises to achieve greater alignment between CAs' targeted internal model reviews and the EU's benchmarking analysis.
295. Overall, this exercise exhibits a significant reduction in the IMV variability for IR and EQ asset class. CO IQDs remain subtidal, even if lower than 2022, and for FX an increase of IQD in IMV may be due to a change in the instruction that was not uniformly interpreted by the institutions; it should be recalled also that a few new instruments, slightly less vanilla compared to the average instruments required, had the effect to increase the average IQD. All considered, the booking of the instruments for the 2023 exercise was good in general. The variability of risk measures, especially the VaR, is significantly lower than the previous exercise and overall, this exercise marks the lowest level of dispersion of the risk measures since the exercise has started. This reduction of the risk measure is due to a combination of factors, such as the improvement of the instruction, the relative stability of the set of portfolios, the good job done by competent authorities and banks in terms of resubmission during the exercise. The variability of the VaR aggregated portfolios is limited: the 'all-in portfolio' IQD is 18% (it was 11% in 2022, and 16% in 2021). Aggregated by asset class, the portfolio IQD of the others is 12% (vs 9% in 2022 and 15%

in 2021) on average and never above 23%. The usual analysis carried out in the 2019-2022 exercise – relating to the considerations of the level of approval, size of banks, business model adopted and stress period – was repeated in the 2023 exercise and should now be considered a consolidated piece of information in the benchmarking report. The 2023 Market Risk benchmarking report also provides an analysis of the SBM OFR. The SBM OFRs see an improvement overall in terms of data quality and exhibit, as they are supposed to do, a lower level of dispersion with respect to the IMA Risk measures (Table 4). The granularity of the sensitivities data submitted, and their representation shed some light on where potential problems of ASA implementation could be at the bank-specific level.

296. Finally, this report provides a framework that can be considered useful for the purpose of future benchmarking exercises under Article 78 of the CRD. Therefore, the type of analysis conducted (i.e., the statistical tools provided to CAs, the graphs and tables created, and the methodology defined, etc.) offers a clear direction for future investigations into and activities relating to these issues.

9. Annex

Table 17: Banks participating in the 2023 EBA MR benchmarking exercise

Country	Bank name
AT	Erste Group Bank AG
AT	Raiffeisen Bank International AG
BE	Belfius Bank
BE	Dexia
BE	KBC Groep
DE	Citigroup Global Markets Europe AG
DE	COMMERZBANK Aktiengesellschaft
DE	DekaBank Deutsche Girozentrale
DE	DEUTSCHE BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
DE	DZ BANK AG Deutsche Zentral-Genossenschaftsbank, Frankfurt am Main
DE	Goldman Sachs Bank Europe SE
DE	Landesbank Baden-Württemberg
DE	Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale
DE	Morgan Stanley Europe Holding SE
DE	Nomura Financial Products Europe GmbH
DE	Norddeutsche Landesbank - Girozentrale -
DK	Danske Bank A/S
DK	Nykredit Realkredit A/S
ES	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A.
ES	Banco Santander, S.A.
ES	CaixaBank, S.A.
ES	Credit Suisse Bank (Europe), S.A.
FI	Nordea Bank Abp
FR	BNP Paribas
FR	Groupe BPCE
FR	Groupe Crédit Agricole
FR	HSBC Continental Europe
FR	Société générale S.A.
GR	ALPHA SERVICES AND HOLDINGS S.A.
GR	Eurobank Ergasias Services and Holdings S.A.
GR	National Bank of Greece, S.A.
IE	Barclays Bank Ireland plc
IE	Citibank Holdings Ireland Limited
IT	BANCO BPM SOCIETA' PER AZIONI
IT	Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A.
IT	UNICREDIT, SOCIETA' PER AZIONI
NL	ABN AMRO Bank N.V.
NL	Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A.
NL	ING Groep N.V.
NL	NIBC Holding N.V.
NL	RBS Holdings N.V.
PT	Banco Comercial Português, SA
SE	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken - gruppen
SE	Swedbank - Grupp

Country	AT	BE	DE	DK	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	NL	PT	SE
N.banks	2	3	11	2	4	1	5	3	2	3	5	1	2

Table 18: Instruments/portfolios underlying the HPE

Section 2: Instruments

EQUITY

101. Long EURO STOXX 50 index (Ticker: SX5E) Futures.

Notional: equivalent to the value of the index times 1 000 EUR

Exchange: Eurex

Expiry date: June Year T

Base currency: EUR

102. Long 10 000 BAYER (Ticker: BAYN GR) shares.

Exchange: Xetra

Base currency: EUR

103. Short Futures BAYER (Ticker: BAYN GR).

Notional: equivalent to the value of 10 000 shares of the underlying asset

Exchange: Eurex

Expiry date: June Year T

Base currency: EUR

104. Short Futures, STELLANTIS (Ticker: STLA FP).

Notional: equivalent to the value of 10 000 shares of the underlying asset

Exchange: Euronext

Expiry date: June Year T

Base currency: EUR

105. Short Futures, ALLIANZ (Ticker: ALV GR).

Notional: equivalent to the value of 10 000 shares of the underlying asset

Exchange: Eurex

Expiry date: June Year T

Base currency: EUR

106. Short Futures BARCLAYS (Ticker: BARC LN).

Notional: equivalent to the value of 10 000 shares of the underlying asset

Exchange: Eurex

Expiry date: June Year T

Base currency: GBP

107. Short Futures DEUTSCHE BANK (Ticker: DBK GR).

Notional: equivalent to the value of 10 000 shares of the underlying asset

Exchange: Eurex

Expiry date: June Year T

Base currency: EUR

108. Short Futures CRÉDIT AGRICOLE (Ticker: ACA FP).

Notional: equivalent to the value of 10 000 shares of the underlying asset

Exchange: Euronext

Expiry date: June Year T

Base currency: EUR

109. Long Call Options. Underlying BAYER (Ticker: BAYN GR), ATM (1 contract = 100 shares).

Notional: equivalent to the value of 10 000 shares of the underlying asset

Expiry date: June Year T

Base currency: EUR

110. Short Call Options. Underlying BAYER (Ticker: BAYN GR), ATM (1 contract = 100 shares).

Notional: equivalent to the value of 10 000 shares of the underlying asset

Expiry date: December Year T

Base currency: EUR

111. Long Call Options. Underlying PFIZER (Ticker PFE US) 10% OTM, (1 contract = 100 shares).

Notional: equivalent to the value of 10 000 shares of the underlying asset

Expiry date: June Year T

Base currency: USD

112. Long Put Options. Underlying PFIZER (Ticker PFE US) 10% OTM, (1 contract = 100 shares).

Notional: equivalent to value of 10 000 shares of the underlying asset

Expiry date: June Year T

Base currency: USD

113. Long Call Options. Underlying BAYER (Ticker: BAYN GR), 10% OTM (1 contract = 100 shares).

Notional: equivalent to the value of 10 000 shares of the underlying asset

Expiry date: December Year T

Base currency: EUR

114. Short Call Options. Underlying BAYER (Ticker: BAYN GR), 10% OTM (1 contract = 100 shares).

Notional: equivalent to the value of 10 000 shares of the underlying asset

Expiry date: June Year T

Base currency: EUR

115. Long Call Options. Underlying AVIVA (Ticker: AV/LN), 10% OTM (1 contract = 100 shares).

Notional: equivalent to the value of 10 000 shares of the underlying asset

Expiry date: December Year T

Base currency: GBP

116. Long Put Options. Underlying AVIVA (Ticker: AV/LN), 10% OTM (1 contract = 100 shares).

Notional: equivalent to the value of 10 000 shares of the underlying asset

Expiry date: December Year T

Base currency: GBP

117. Short Futures NIKKEI 225 (Ticker NKY).

Notional: equivalent to the value of the index times 20 000 JPY

Exchange: CME

Expiry date: 8 June Year T

Base currency: JPY

118. Auto-callable Equity product.

Long position

Booking on 'Booking date'

Notional amount ('Capital'): EUR 1 000 000

Underlying: Index EURO STOXX 50 (Ticker: SX5E)

Base currency: EUR

Maturity: 5 years

Annual Pay-out and annual observation ('Booking date + 1 year', 'Booking date + 2 years', 'Booking date + 3 years', 'Booking date + 4 years', 'Booking date + 5 years'). Pay-out occurs 10 days after reference date.

Coupon: 6%

Autocall level ('Initial value'): End of day Booking date + 1 month

Barrier coupon payment 60% of autocall level

Protection barrier: 55% of autocall level

additional details in the original ITS 2023)

119. Long Call Options. Underlying EURO STOXX 50 index (Ticker: SX5E), ATM.

Notional: equivalent to the value of the index times 1 000 EUR

Expiry date: June Year T

Base currency: EUR

120. Long Call Options. Underlying EURO STOXX 600 index (Ticker: SXXP), ATM.

Notional: equivalent to the value of the index times 10 000 EUR

Expiry date: June Year T

Base currency: EUR

121. Long Call Options. Underlying VIX (CBOE), ATM.

Notional: equivalent to the value of the index times 100 000 USD

Expiry date: June Year T

Base currency: USD

IR

201. 5-year IRS EUR – Receive fixed rate and pay floating rate.

Fixed leg: receive annually

Floating rate: 3-month EURIBOR, pay quarterly

Notional: EUR 10 000 000

Roll convention and calendar: standard

Effective date as booking date (i.e. the rates to be used shall be those at the market close as of the booking date)

Maturity: September Year T+4.

Base currency: EUR

202. Two-year EUR swaption on 5-year IRS EUR – pay fixed rate and receive floating rate.

Notional: EUR 10 000 000.

The institution is the seller of the option on the swap. The counterparty of the institution buys the right to enter a swap with the institution; if the counterparty exercises its right, the counterparty shall receive the fixed rate while the institution shall receive the floating rate.

Swaption with maturity of two years (Booking date + 2 years) on IRS defined as follow:

Fixed leg - pay annually; Floating rate: 3-month EURIBOR, receive quarterly;

Notional: EUR 10 000 000; Roll convention and calendar: standard;

Effective date as booking date (i.e. the rates to be used shall be those at the market close as of the booking date)

Maturity of the underlying swap: Booking date + 7 years

Premium paid at the booking date (Booking date). Cash settled

The strike price is based on the IRS defined within this instrument

Base currency: EUR

203. 5-year IRS USD. Receive fixed rate and pay floating rate.

Fixed rate: receive annually

Floating rate: 3-month USD LIBOR rate, pay quarterly

Notional: USD 1 000 000

Roll convention and calendar: standard

Effective date as booking date (i.e. the rates to be used shall be those at the market close as of the booking date)

Maturity date: September Year T+4.

Base currency: USD

204. 2-year IRS GBP. Receive fixed rate and pay floating rate.

Fixed rate: receive annually

Floating rate: 3-month SONIA rate compounded and paid annually

Notional: GBP 10 000 000

Roll convention and calendar: standard

Effective date as booking date (i.e. the rates to be used shall be those at the market close as of the booking date)

Maturity: Booking date + 2 years

Base currency GBP

205. Collared 10y floating rate note sold by UBS.

Notional (Principal) Amount: USD 1 000 000.

Floating Rate Notes (the 'Notes') are senior unsecured obligations of UBS AG ('UBS').

Base currency USD

Interest Payment Amount

Trade and Settlement Date

Interest Payment Dates

Maturity Date

Currency

Daycount Basis

Business Day Convention

Coupon Determination

Date

206. Long GERMANY GOVT EUR 1 000 000 (ISIN DE0001030583).

Maturity: 15 April 2033

Base currency: EUR

207. Short GERMANY GOVT EUR 1 000 000 (ISIN DE0001135044).

Maturity: 4 July 2027

Base currency: EUR

208. Long ITALY GOVT EUR 1 000 000 (ISIN IT0005138828).

Maturity: 15 September 2032

Base currency: EUR

209. Long ITALY GOVT EUR 1 000 000 (ISIN IT0005210650).

Maturity: 1 December 2026

Base currency: EUR

210. Long SPAIN GOVT EUR 1 000 000 (ISIN ES00000127A2).

Maturity: 30 July 2030

Base currency: EUR

211. Short FRANCE GOVT EUR 1 000 000 (ISIN FR0012993103).

Maturity: 25 May 2031

Base currency: EUR

212. Short GERMANY GOVT EUR 1 000 000 (ISIN DE0001135176).

Maturity: 4 January 2031

Base currency: EUR

213. Long UNITED KINGDOM GOVT GBP 1 000 000 (ISIN GB0004893086).

Maturity: 7 June 2032

Base currency: GBP

214. Long PORTUGAL GOVT EUR 1 000 000 (ISIN PTOTEXOE0024).

Maturity: 15 June 2029

Base currency: EUR

215. Short UNITED STATES GOVT USD 1 000 000 (ISIN US9128283F58).

Maturity: 15 November 2027

Base currency: USD

216. Long BRAZIL GOVT 1 000 000 USD (ISIN US105756BZ27).

Maturity: 13 January 2028

Base currency: USD

217. Long MEXICO GOVT 1 000 000 USD (ISIN US91087BAC46).

Maturity: 28 March 2027

Base currency USD

218. 10-year IRS EURO – Receive floating rate and pay fixed rate.

Fixed leg: pay annually

Floating rate: 3-month EURIBOR, receive quarterly

Notional: EUR 10 000 000

Roll convention and calendar: standard

Effective date as the booking date (i.e. rates to be used are those at the market close on booking date)

Maturity: Booking date + 10 years

Base currency: EUR

219. 5-year IRS EURO – Receive floating rate and pay fixed rate.

Fixed leg: pay annually

Floating rate: 6-month EURIBOR, receive every 6 months

Notional: EUR 1 000 000

Roll convention and calendar: standard

Effective date as the booking date (i.e. rates to be used are those at the market close on booking date)

Maturity: Booking date + 5 years

Base currency: EUR

220. 5-year Mark to Market (MtM) Cross Currency EUR/USD SWAP. Receive USD and pay EUR.

EUR: 3-month ESTER, pay quarterly compounded with a payment lag of 2 days

USD: 3-month SOFR, receive quarterly compounded with a payment lag of 2 days

Leg 1 – USD: Notional EUR 10 000 000 equivalent adjusted on a quarterly basis

Leg 2 – EUR: Notional EUR 10 000 000

Roll convention and calendar: standard

Effective date as booking date + 6 months

Maturity: Booking date + 5,5 years

Base currency: EUR

See also Section 5 of this Annex – Instrument additional specifications

221. 10-year IRS EURO – Receive ESTER and pay EURIBOR.

ESTER leg: receive annually

EURIBOR leg: 3-month EURIBOR + Basis, pay quarterly

Notional: EUR 10 000 000

Roll convention and calendar: standard

Effective date as booking date (i.e. the rates to be used shall be those at the market close as of the booking date)

Maturity: September Year T + 9 years

Base currency: EUR

222. Long ITALY GOVT EUR 1 000 000 (ISIN IT0005387052).

Maturity: 15 May 2030

Base currency: EUR

223. 5-year Zero Coupon Inflation swap EUR – Receive Inflation indexed return and pay fixed rate (r).

Inflation Index: CPI (HICPxT)

Fixed leg (Pay fixed): $[(1 + r)^5 - 1]$

Rec Inflation indexed return: $[\frac{CPI \text{ at the end (maturity) date}}{CPI \text{ at the start date}} - 1]$

Notional: EUR 10 000 000

Base fixing date: August Year T

Final Fixing: August Year T+4

Maturity: September Year T+4

Base currency: EUR

224. Two-year EUR swaption on 5-year IRS EUR – receive fixed rate and pay floating rate.

Notional: EUR 10 000 000.

The institution is the seller of the option on the swap. The counterparty of the institution buys the right to enter a swap with the institution; if the counterparty exercises its right, the counterparty shall receive the fixed rate while the institution shall receive the floating rate.

Swaption with maturity of two years (Booking date + 2 years) on IRS defined as follow: Fixed leg- receive annually;

Floating rate: 6-month EURIBOR, pay every 6 months; Notional: EUR 10 000 000; Roll convention and calendar: standard;

Effective date as the booking date (i.e. rates to be used are those at the market close on booking date)

Maturity of the underlying swap: Booking date + 7 years

Premium paid at the booking date (Booking date). Cash settled

The strike price is based on the IRS defined within this instrument+ 100 bps

Base currency: EUR

FX

301. 6-month USD/EUR forward contract. Cash settled. Long USD – Short EUR; Notional USD 10 000 000; EUR/USD ECB reference spot rate as of end of the booking date.

Base currency: EUR

302. 6-month EUR/GBP forward contract. Cash settled. Long EUR – Short GBP; Notional 10 000 000 GBP; EUR/GBP ECB reference spot rate as of end of the booking date.

Base currency: EUR

303. Long 10 000 000 USD Cash.

Cash position

Base currency: EUR

304. Long Call option. EUR 10 000 000. Equivalent amount based on EUR/USD ECB reference spot rate as of end of the booking date.

Strike price: 110% of EUR/USD ECB reference rate as of end of the booking date

Expiry date: Booking date + 1 year

Base currency: EUR

305. Long Call option. EUR 10 000 000. Equivalent amount based on EUR/USD ECB reference spot rate as of end of the booking date.

Strike price: 90% of EUR/USD ECB reference rate as of end of the booking date

Expiry date: Booking date + 1 year

Base currency: EUR

306. Short Call option. EUR 10 000 000. Equivalent amount based on EUR/USD ECB reference spot rate as of end of the booking date.

Strike price: 100% of EUR/USD ECB reference rate as of end of the booking date

Expiry date: Booking date + 1 year

Base currency: EUR

307. Short Call option. EUR 10 000 000. Equivalent amount based on EUR/GBP ECB reference spot rate as of end of the booking date.

Strike price: 110% of EUR/GBP ECB reference rate as of end of the booking date

Expiry date: Booking date + 1 year

Base currency: EUR

308. Long Put option. EUR 10 000 000. Equivalent amount based on EUR/JPY ECB reference spot rate as of end of the booking date.

Strike price: 110% of EUR/JPY ECB reference rate as of end of the booking date

Expiry date: Booking date + 1 year

Base currency: EUR

309. Short Put option. EUR 10 000 000. Equivalent amount based on EUR/AUD ECB reference spot rate as of end of the booking date.

Strike price: 110% of EUR/AUD ECB reference rate as of end of the booking date

Expiry date: Booking date + 1 year

Base currency: EUR

310. 6-month EUR/DKK forward contract. Cash settled. Long EUR – Short DKK; Notional EUR 10 000 000; EUR/DKK ECB reference spot rate as of end of the booking date.

Base currency: EUR

311. 6-month EUR/BRL Non deliverable forward contract. Long EUR – Short BRL; Notional EUR 10 000 000; EUR/BRL ECB reference spot rate as of end of the booking date.

Base currency: EUR

COMMODITIES

401. Long 3 500 000 6-month ATM London Gold Forwards contracts (1 contract = 0.001 troy ounces, notional: 3 500 troy ounces).

Cash Settlement

Base currency: USD

402. Short 3 500 000 12-month ATM London Gold Forwards contracts (1 contract = 0.001 troy ounces, notional: 3 500 troy ounces).

Cash Settlement

Base currency: USD

403. Long 30 contracts of 6-month WTI Crude Oil Call option with strike equals 12-month end-of-day forward price on the booking date (1 contract = 1 000 barrels. Total notional 30 000 barrels).

Cash Settlement

Base currency USD

404. Short 30 contracts of 6-month WTI Crude Oil Put option with strike equals 12-month end-of-day forward price on the booking date (1 contract = 1 000 barrels. Total notional 30 000 barrels).

Cash Settlement

Base currency USD

405. Long Call option. 5 000 Ozt of London Gold.

Strike price: ATM as of end of the booking date

Expiry date: Booking date + 18 months

Cash Settlement

Base currency: USD

CREDIT SPREAD

501. Long (i.e. Buy protection) USD 1 000 000 CDS on PORTUGAL.

Restructuring clause: FULL

Base currency: USD

502. Long (i.e. Buy protection) USD 1 000 000 CDS on ITALY.

Restructuring clause: FULL

Base currency: USD

503. Short (i.e. Sell protection) USD 1 000 000 CDS on SPAIN.

Restructuring clause: FULL

Base currency: USD

504. Long (i.e. Buy protection) USD 1 000 000 CDS on MEXICO.

Restructuring clause: FULL

Base currency: USD

505. Long (i.e. Buy protection) USD 1 000 000 CDS on BRAZIL.

Restructuring clause: FULL

Base currency: USD

506. Long (i.e. Buy protection) USD 1 000 000 CDS on UK.

Restructuring clause: FULL

Base currency: USD

507. Short (i.e. Sell protection) EUR 1 000 000 CDS on Telefonica (Ticker TEF SM).

Base currency: EUR

508. Long (i.e. Buy protection) EUR 1 000 000 CDS on Telefonica (Ticker TEF SM).

Maturity: December Year T+2

Base currency: EUR

509. Short (i.e. Sell protection) EUR 1 000 000 CDS on Aviva (Ticker AV LN).

ISDA Definitions year 2003

Base currency: EUR

510. Long (i.e. Buy protection) EUR 1 000 000 CDS on Aviva (Ticker AV LN).

ISDA Definitions year 2003

Maturity: December Year T+2

Base currency: EUR

511. Short (i.e. Sell protection) EUR 1 000 000 CDS on Vodafone (Ticker VOD LN).

Base currency: EUR

512. Short (i.e. Sell protection) EUR 1 000 000 CDS on ENI SpA (Ticker ENI IM).

Base currency: EUR

513. Short (i.e. Sell protection) USD 1 000 000 CDS on Eli Lilly (Ticker LLY US).

Restructuring clause: No restructuring (XR14)

Base currency: USD

514. Short (i.e. Sell protection) EUR 1 000 000 CDS on Unilever (Ticker UNA NA).

Base currency: EUR

515. Long (i.e. Buy protection) EUR 1 000 000 CDS on Total SA (Ticker FP FP).

Base currency: EUR

516. Long (i.e. Buy protection) EUR 1 000 000 CDS on Volkswagen Group (Ticker VOW GR).

Base currency: EUR

517. Long position on TURKEY Govt. notes USD 1 000 000 (ISIN US900123CT57).

Maturity: 26 April 2029

Base currency: USD

518. Long (i.e. Buy protection) USD 1 000 000 CDS on TURKEY. Effective date as booking date.

Restructuring clause: FULL

Base currency: USD

519. Long position on Telefonica notes EUR 1 000 000 (ISIN XS1681521081).

Maturity: 12 January 2028

Base currency: EUR

520. Long position on Volkswagen Group notes EUR 1 000 000 (ISIN XS1944390597).

Maturity: 31 July 2026

Base currency: EUR

521. Short position Volkswagen Group notes EUR 1 000 000 (ISIN XS1944390241).

Maturity: 31 January 2024

Base currency: EUR

522. Long position on Total SA notes EUR 1 000 000 (ISIN XS1048519679).

Maturity: 25 March 2026

Base currency: EUR

523. Long AUSTRIA GOVT EUR 1 000 000 (ISIN AT0000A04967).

Maturity: 15 March 2037

Base currency: EUR

524. Long (i.e. Buy protection) USD 1 000 000 CDS on AUSTRIA.

Maturity: June Year T+15

Base currency: USD

525. Long NETHERLANDS GOVT EUR 1 000 000 (ISIN NL0013552060).

Maturity: 15 January 2040

Base currency: EUR

526. Long (i.e. Buy protection) USD 1 000 000 CDS on NETHERLANDS.

Maturity: June Year T+20

Base currency: USD

527. Long BELGIUM GOVT EUR 1 000 000 (ISIN BE0000348574).

Maturity: 22 June 2050

Base currency: EUR

528. Long (i.e. Buy protection) USD 1 000 000 CDS on BELGIUM.

Maturity: June Year T+30

Base currency: USD

529. Long (Buy protection) EUR 10 000 000 CDS on iTraxx Europe index on-the-run series.

Maturity: June Year T+5

Base currency: EUR

530. Short Put option. EUR 10 000 000. Underlying iTraxx Europe index on-the-run series (same instrument of 529).

Strike price: ATM

Expiry date: Booking date + 1 year

Base currency: EUR

531. Long AXA SA (callable) EUR 1 000 000 (ISIN XS1799611642).

Maturity: 28 May 2049

Base currency: EUR

532. Long AT&T Bond (callable) USD 1 000 000 (ISIN US00206RFW79).

Maturity: 15 August 2037

Base currency: USD

533. Long BAYER AG (callable) EUR 1 000 000 (ISIN XS2199266268).

Maturity: 06 January 2030

Base currency: EUR

534. Long AT&T Bond (callable) EUR 1 000 000 (ISIN XS0993148856).

Maturity: 17 December 2025

Base currency: EUR

CTP

601. Short (i.e. Sell protection) position in iTraxx Europe index on-the-run series.

Attachment point: 3%

Detachment point: 6%

Notional: EUR 5 000 000

Maturity: 5 years

Base currency: EUR

602. Long (i.e. Buy protection) EUR 5 000 000 CDS on iTraxx Europe index most recent on-the-run series.

Maturity: June Year T+5

Base currency: EUR

Notional adj. to fully hedge CS01 of 601 with no re-hedging required

603. Long (i.e. Buy protection) position in iTraxx Europe index on-the-run series.

Attachment point: 3%

Detachment point: 6%

Notional: EUR 5 000 000

Maturity: 5 years

Base currency: EUR

604. Short (i.e. Sell protection) EUR 5 000 000 CDS on iTraxx Europe index most recent on-the-run series.

Maturity: June Year T+5

Base currency: EUR

Notional adj. to fully hedge CS01 of 603 with no re-hedging required

605. Short (i.e. Sell protection) position in iTraxx Europe index on-the-run series.

Attachment point: 12%

Detachment point: 100%

Notional: EUR 5 000 000

Maturity: 5 years

Base currency: EUR

606. Long (i.e. Buy protection) EUR 5 000 000 CDS on iTraxx Europe index most recent on-the-run series.

Maturity: June Year T+5

Base currency: EUR

Notional adj. to fully hedge CS01 of 605 with no re-hedging required

607. Long (i.e. Buy protection) position in iTraxx Europe index on-the-run series.

Attachment point: 12%

Detachment point: 100%

Notional: EUR 5 000 000

Maturity: 5 years

Base currency: EUR

608. Short (i.e. Sell protection) EUR 5 000 000 CDS on iTraxx Europe index most recent on-the-run series.

Maturity: June Year T+5

Base currency: EUR

Notional adj. to fully hedge CS01 of 607 with no re-hedging required

609. Short (i.e. Sell protection) position in iTraxx Europe index on-the-run series.

Attachment point: 3%

Detachment point: 6%

Notional: EUR 5 000 000

Maturity: 5 years

Base currency: EUR

Recovery rate: 40% fixed.

610. Long (i.e. Buy protection) EUR 5 000 000 CDS on iTraxx Europe index most recent on-the-run series.

Maturity: June Year T+5

Base currency: EUR

Notional adj. to fully hedge CS01 of 609 with no re-hedging required

Portfolio	Combination of instruments:	Currency	Portfolio	Combination of instruments:	Currency
1001	101 – 1 instrument	EUR	4001	401 – 1 instrument	USD
1002	103 – 1 instrument	EUR		402 – 1 instrument	
	104 – 1 instrument		4002	403 – 1 instrument	USD
	105 – 1 instrument			404 – 1 instrument	
1003	113 – 1 instrument	EUR	4003	401 – 1 instrument	USD
	110 – 1 instrument			404 – 1 instrument	
1004	115 – 1 instrument	GBP	4004	405 – 1 instrument	EUR
	116 – 1 instrument		5001	501 – 1 instrument	USD
1005	117 – 1 instrument	JPY		502 – 1 instrument	
1006	109 – 1 instrument	EUR		503 – 1 instrument	
	110 – 1 instrument		5002	504 – 1 instrument	USD
1007	118 – 1 instrument	EUR		505 – 1 instrument	
1008	111 – 1 instrument	USD	5003	507 – 1 instrument	EUR

	112 – 1 instrument			508 – 1 instrument	
1009	102 – 1 instrument	EUR	5004	503 – 1 instrument	USD
	114 – 1 instrument			504 – 1 instrument	
1010	106 – 1 instrument	EUR	5005	509 – 1 instrument	EUR
	107 – 1 instrument			510 – 1 instrument	
	108 – 1 instrument		5006	511 – 1 instrument	EUR
1011	101 – 1 instrument	EUR		512 – 1 instrument	
	103 – 1 instrument			514 – 1 instrument	
1012	101 – 1 instrument	EUR		515 – 1 instrument	
	103 – 1 instrument			516 – 1 instrument	
	104 – 1 instrument		5007	517 – 1 instrument	USD
1013	102 – 1 instrument	EUR		518 – 1 instrument	
	104 – 1 instrument		5008	519 – 1 instrument	EUR
1014	119 – 1 instrument	EUR		520 – 1 instrument	
1015	120 – 1 instrument	EUR		522 – 1 instrument	
1016	121 – 1 instrument	EUR	5009	520 – 1 instrument	EUR
2001	201 – 1 instrument	EUR		521 – 1 instrument	
2002	202 – 1 instrument	EUR	5010	519 – 1 instrument	EUR
2003	203 – 1 instrument	USD		508 – 1 instrument	
2004	204 – 1 instrument	GBP	5011	515 – 1 instrument	EUR
2005	205 – 1 instrument	USD		522 – 1 instrument	
2006	206 – 1 instrument	EUR	5012	513 – 1 instrument	USD
	207 – 1 instrument		5013	520 – 1 instrument	EUR
2007	206 – 1 instrument	EUR		521 – 1 instrument	
	207 – 1 instrument			516 – 1 instrument	
	208 – 1 instrument		5014	506 – 1 instrument	USD
2008	206 – 1 instrument	EUR		503 – 1 instrument	
	207 – 1 instrument		5015	502 – 1 instrument	EUR
	208 – 1 instrument			209 – 1 instrument	
	209 – 1 instrument		5016	504 – 1 instrument	USD
	210 – 1 instrument			217 – 1 instrument	
	211 – 1 instrument		5017	505 – 1 instrument	USD
	212 – 1 instrument			216 – 1 instrument	
2009	201 – 1 instrument	EUR	5018	504 – 1 instrument	USD
	218 – 1 instrument			217 – 1 instrument	
2010	201 – 1 instrument	EUR		505 – 1 instrument	
	219 – 1 instrument			216 – 1 instrument	
2011	218 – 1 instrument	EUR	5019	502 – 1 instrument	EUR
	219 – 1 instrument			209 – 1 instrument	
2012	201 – 1 instrument	EUR		219 – 1 instrument	
	202 – 1 instrument		5020	523 – 1 instrument	EUR
2013	213 – 1 instrument	GBP		525 – 1 instrument	
2014	215 – 1 instrument	USD		527 – 1 instrument	
	216 – 1 instrument		5021	524 – 1 instrument	USD

	217 – 1 instrument			526 – 1 instrument	
2015	203 – 1 instrument	USD		528 – 1 instrument	
	215 – 1 instrument		5022	523 – 1 instrument	EUR
2016	208 – 1 instrument	EUR		524 – 1 instrument	
	209 – 1 instrument			525 – 1 instrument	
	210 – 1 instrument			526 – 1 instrument	
	214 – 1 instrument			527 – 1 instrument	
2017	220 – 1 instrument	EUR		528 – 1 instrument	
2018	209 – 1 instrument	EUR	5023	529 – 1 instrument	EUR
				530 – 1 instrument	
2019	209 – 1 instrument	EUR	5024	531 – 1 instrument	EUR
	219 – 1 instrument		5025	532 – 1 instrument	USD
2020	221 – 1 instrument	EUR	5026	533 – 1 instrument	EUR
2021	222 – 1 instrument	EUR	5027	534 – 1 instrument	EUR
2022	201 – 1 instrument	EUR	6001	601 – 1 instrument	EUR
	223 – 1 instrument			602 – 1 instrument	
2023	224 – 1 instrument	EUR	6002	603 – 1 instrument	EUR
3001	301 – 1 instrument	EUR		604 – 1 instrument	
	302 – 1 instrument		6003	605 – 1 instrument	EUR
3002	303 – 1 instrument	EUR		606 – 1 instrument	
	304 – 1 instrument		6004	607 – 1 instrument	EUR
3003	304 – 1 instrument	EUR		608 – 1 instrument	
	305 – 1 instrument		6005	609 – 1 instrument	EUR
	306 – 1 instrument			610 – 1 instrument	
3004	307 – 1 instrument	EUR			
	308 – 1 instrument				
3005	309 – 1 instrument	EUR			
3006	310 – 1 instrument	EUR			
3007	311 – 1 instrument	EUR			

Aggreg. Portfolio	Description	Combination of Individual Portfolios (individual portfolios as stated by their numbers as referred to in Section 3 of this Annex)	Base Currency
10000	ALL-IN no-CTP	1001, 1002, 1006, 1007, 1009, 2001, 2002, 2008, 2011, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 4001, 4002, 5003, 5006, 5008, 5022	EUR
11000	EQUITY Cumulative	1001, 1002, 1006, 1007, 1009	EUR
12000	IR Cumulative	2001, 2002, 2008, 2011	EUR

13000	FX Cumulative	3001, 3002, 3003, 3004	EUR
14000	Commodity Cumulative	4001, 4002	USD
15000	Credit Spread cumulative	5003, 5006, 5008, 5022	EUR
16000	CTP cumulative EUR	6001, 6002	EUR

For a detailed description of the portfolios, please refer to the EBA website:

<https://www.eba.europa.eu/regulation-and-policy/supervisory-benchmarking-exercises/its-package-2023-benchmarking-exercise>

Adopted as:

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/313 of 15 December 2022 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/2070 laying down implementing technical standards for templates, definitions and IT solutions to be used by institutions when reporting to the European Banking Authority and to competent authorities in accordance with Article 78(2) of Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (text with EEA relevance)

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A02016R2070-20230306>

Table 19: VaR cluster analysis – number of banks by range

2023 VaR cluster analysis: number of banks by range

(X = ratio with the median)

		100						
	Port. ID	300% < X	300% ≥ X >200%	200% ≥ X >150%	150% ≥ X >100%	100% ≥ X >50%	50% ≥ X >0	Num obs.
Equity	1001				13	16		29
	1002				13	13		26
	1003				14	12		26
	1004		2	3	5	12	2	24
	1005				12	14		26
	1006			3	10	12	1	26
	1007		1		7	10	1	19
	1008				8	11		20
	1009				14	12		26
	1010				12	12		24
	1011				12	15		27
	1012				12	15		27
	1013				15	12		27
	1014				13	14		27
	1015				12	10		22
	1016			3	1	3	3	10
Interest Rate	2001				16	19		35
	2002				16	19		35
	2003				16	19		35
	2004			2	17	20		39
	2005			2	6	6	2	16
	2006				15	15		30
	2007				16	13		29
	2008				16	15		31
	2009				18	19		37
	2010				16	19		35
	2011				18	19		37
	2012			2	8	19		31
	2013			2	18	17		35
	2014				13	12	1	26
	2015	1	2	4	7	13	6	33
	2016				15	12		27
2017	3		2	8	17		30	
2018				18	16		34	
2019				17	15		32	
2020				16	19		35	
2021				16	15		31	
2022				13	14		27	
2023			2	17	14	1	34	
FX	3001				18	16		34
	3002				15	16		31
	3003				16	16		32
	3004				13	17		30
	3005				15	16		31
	3006	2	1	3	9	18		33
	3007				12	10		22
Commodities	4001			3	3	6	1	13
	4002				7	7		14
	4003				6	5	1	12
	4004				6	6		12
Credit Spread	5001				11	11		22
	5002				8	11		19
	5003				13	11		24
	5004				8	11		19
	5005			4	6	13		23
	5006				10	10	3	23
	5007			3	6	11		20
	5008			1	10	14		25
	5009			1	11	14		26
	5010			1	8	13		22
	5011			2	7	13		22
	5012			2	3	12		20
	5013			3	10	13		23
	5014				10	11		21
	5015				8	13		21
	5016		1	4	3	10		18
	5017			2	6	10		18
5018			1	7	10		18	
5019				9	12		21	
5020				12	13		25	
5021				9	10	1	20	
5022				9	11		20	
5023			2	2	7	2	14	
5024			3	5	12		20	
5025				10	10		20	
5026				9	11		20	
5027				7	11	1	21	
CTP	6001							0
	6002							0
	6003							0
	6004							0
	6005							0
ALL-IN no-CTP	10000				5	6		11
Equity Cumulative	11000				11	9		20
IR Cumulative	12000				15	11		26
FX Cumulative	13000				15	16		31
Commodity Cumulative	14000				6	7		13
CS Cumulative	15000				9	11		20
CTP Cumulative	16000							0

Table 24: sVaR/VaR statistics

EU Statistics for sVaR/VaR

Port. ID	Main statistics								Percentiles				
	Min	Max	Ave.	STDev	STDev_trunc ¹	MAD (median absolute deviation)	Coefficient of variation (STDev/Mean)	Num obs. ²	25th	50th	75th	IQD	
Equity	1001	0.60	2.29	1.73	0.36			21%	30	1.69	1.77	1.90	6%
	1002	1.17	4.32	2.97	0.74			25%	23	2.67	3.04	3.34	11%
	1003	0.97	2.35	1.58	0.39			25%	25	1.34	1.48	1.87	16%
	1004	0.33	5.21	1.78	1.17			65%	22	1.12	1.41	2.18	32%
	1005	0.70	3.68	2.16	0.74			34%	24	1.74	2.38	2.59	20%
	1006	0.69	4.62	1.51	0.78			51%	23	1.06	1.31	1.63	21%
	1007	0.54	4.53	2.09	1.10			53%	21	1.35	1.89	2.38	28%
	1008	0.79	2.83	1.50	0.47			31%	21	1.21	1.35	1.58	13%
	1009	0.83	3.08	1.74	0.46			27%	24	1.57	1.69	1.79	7%
	1010	1.10	5.22	2.63	0.85			32%	26	2.13	2.53	3.16	19%
	1011	0.79	2.21	1.70	0.31			18%	27	1.59	1.72	1.89	9%
	1012	0.77	2.24	1.71	0.31			18%	28	1.63	1.73	1.85	7%
	1013	0.36	2.68	1.33	0.51			38%	29	1.06	1.33	1.49	17%
	1014	0.88	2.68	1.68	0.34			20%	26	1.50	1.68	1.80	9%
	1015	0.95	2.23	1.71	0.29			17%	19	1.51	1.86	1.88	11%
	1016	0.85	3.80	1.69	0.88			52%	9	1.19	1.32	1.68	17%
Interest Rate	2001	0.43	1.67	0.83	0.23			28%	36	0.70	0.84	0.96	16%
	2002	0.41	1.71	0.84	0.25			30%	38	0.69	0.80	0.94	15%
	2003	0.39	2.64	1.23	0.42			34%	38	1.13	1.26	1.45	13%
	2004	0.10	2.45	0.76	0.41			54%	35	0.52	0.77	0.93	28%
	2005	0.80	5.12	2.42	1.11			46%	13	1.91	1.99	3.25	26%
	2006	0.34	1.48	0.99	0.23			24%	30	0.91	1.00	1.11	10%
	2007	0.53	1.40	0.86	0.18			21%	28	0.73	0.83	0.96	14%
	2008	0.44	2.63	0.97	0.54			55%	28	0.65	0.80	1.07	24%
	2009	0.49	2.02	1.04	0.33			32%	35	0.84	0.99	1.20	18%
	2010	0.36	1.67	0.82	0.25			31%	38	0.69	0.82	0.96	16%
	2011	0.45	2.14	0.84	0.31			37%	40	0.67	0.81	0.91	15%
	2012	0.26	1.38	0.84	0.30			36%	35	0.60	0.83	1.03	27%
	2013	0.28	1.32	0.78	0.25			32%	32	0.60	0.79	0.95	23%
	2014	0.50	6.22	2.18	1.38			64%	26	1.23	1.67	3.02	42%
	2015	0.37	11.36	3.22	2.19			68%	31	2.03	2.85	4.02	33%
	2016	0.36	1.41	0.68	0.23			33%	24	0.55	0.61	0.70	12%
2017	0.02	12.82	5.92	3.04			53%	25	3.39	5.76	7.92	40%	
2018	0.33	2.04	0.81	0.36			44%	34	0.64	0.68	0.83	13%	
2019	0.55	4.33	1.46	0.91			63%	33	0.94	1.14	1.45	21%	
2020	0.16	7.20	2.81	1.88			67%	34	1.59	2.25	3.73	40%	
2021	0.40	2.23	0.89	0.50			55%	32	0.60	0.69	0.89	20%	
2022	0.37	1.58	0.78	0.30			38%	29	0.60	0.74	0.79	14%	
2023	0.41	1.62	0.84	0.26			31%	36	0.63	0.84	0.98	22%	
FX	3001	0.52	2.44	1.36	0.42			31%	32	1.13	1.36	1.61	18%
	3002	0.79	2.26	1.50	0.37			25%	28	1.19	1.48	1.71	18%
	3003	0.76	2.17	1.58	0.33			21%	31	1.50	1.63	1.76	8%
	3004	0.87	2.75	1.74	0.37			21%	29	1.66	1.75	1.86	6%
	3005	0.93	4.85	2.39	0.87			36%	33	1.83	2.37	2.82	21%
	3006	0.21	35.01	3.55	5.91			167%	36	1.41	1.96	3.12	38%
	3007	0.75	2.75	1.78	0.50			28%	26	1.44	1.87	2.01	16%
Commodities	4001	0.35	3.41	1.66	0.85			51%	14	1.06	1.63	2.16	34%
	4002	0.75	3.69	1.57	0.77			49%	12	1.10	1.41	1.76	23%
	4003	1.54	3.08	2.22	0.58			26%	10	1.69	2.09	2.76	24%
	4004	1.30	4.40	2.25	0.71			32%	12	1.97	2.12	2.30	8%
Credit Spread	5001	0.92	4.48	1.86	1.04			56%	21	1.19	1.25	2.31	32%
	5002	0.67	4.89	2.86	1.35			47%	19	1.84	2.85	4.11	38%
	5003	1.10	4.09	2.17	0.72			33%	23	1.70	2.22	2.41	17%
	5004	0.73	4.59	2.40	1.04			43%	17	1.90	2.09	3.20	26%
	5005	0.79	5.80	2.70	1.39			51%	22	1.76	2.41	3.78	37%
	5006	1.30	7.61	2.85	1.36			48%	22	1.76	2.76	3.48	33%
	5007	0.31	3.18	1.47	0.72			49%	18	1.03	1.39	1.80	27%
	5008	0.37	2.38	1.06	0.44			41%	25	0.78	0.96	1.33	26%
	5009	0.49	1.78	1.05	0.35			33%	24	0.75	1.02	1.29	27%
	5010	0.48	2.91	1.27	0.59			46%	21	0.86	1.18	1.57	29%
	5011	0.45	2.91	1.26	0.58			46%	22	0.95	1.13	1.41	20%
	5012	1.17	5.43	3.17	1.37			43%	19	2.14	2.75	4.21	33%
	5013	0.63	3.30	1.77	0.70			40%	22	1.36	1.61	2.09	21%
	5014	0.95	9.31	2.92	2.31			79%	20	1.21	2.04	3.39	47%
	5015	0.64	2.84	1.06	0.47			45%	21	0.79	0.93	1.09	16%
	5016	0.65	2.21	1.46	0.44			30%	16	1.17	1.35	1.87	23%
5017	0.74	3.40	1.70	0.77			45%	17	1.16	1.49	1.93	25%	
5018	0.85	2.85	1.71	0.63			37%	15	1.22	1.62	2.01	24%	
5019	0.99	3.95	1.64	0.68			42%	20	1.27	1.50	1.67	14%	
5020	0.71	2.54	1.10	0.38			35%	25	0.86	1.04	1.20	17%	
5021	1.05	14.19	4.49	3.70			83%	19	1.96	3.29	5.20	45%	
5022	0.78	2.57	1.38	0.53			38%	17	1.08	1.21	1.45	15%	
5023	1.09	8.04	2.79	1.98			67%	10	1.87	1.95	2.94	22%	
5024	0.79	4.01	1.77	0.77			44%	20	1.21	1.80	2.07	26%	
5025	0.78	3.76	1.74	0.70			40%	19	1.32	1.65	1.87	17%	
5026	0.53	2.28	1.18	0.42			35%	21	0.89	1.17	1.44	24%	
5027	0.58	10.41	1.87	2.07			110%	20	0.97	1.21	1.77	29%	
CTP	6001												
	6002												
	6003							2					
	6004							3					
6005							3						
ALL-IN no-CTP **	10000	1.09	2.34	1.61	0.31			19%	11	1.48	1.50	1.70	7%
Equity Cumulative **	11000	0.80	3.39	1.93	0.57			30%	21	1.75	1.81	2.35	15%
IR Cumulative **	12000	0.60	1.83	1.12	0.28			25%	28	0.92	1.08	1.34	18%
FX Cumulative **	13000	0.45	2.51	1.69	0.46			27%	31	1.45	1.82	1.95	15%
Commodity Cumulative **	14000	0.75	3.63	1.58	0.73			46%	13	1.11	1.49	1.83	24%
CS Cumulative **	15000	0.65	2.44	1.24	0.48			39%	23	0.90	1.11	1.38	21%
CTP Cumulative **	16000							1					

¹ STDev trunc is the standard deviation computed excluding values below the 5th and above the 95th percentile
² Refers to the number of banks included in the computation of the statistics
** For the aggregated portfolios (50 to 66), banks that reported at least a missing portfolio IMV among the ones composing the aggregate are not included in the computation of the benchmarks for that particular aggregate portfolio.

Table 25: P&L VaR/VaR statistics

EU Statistics for P&L VaR/VaR

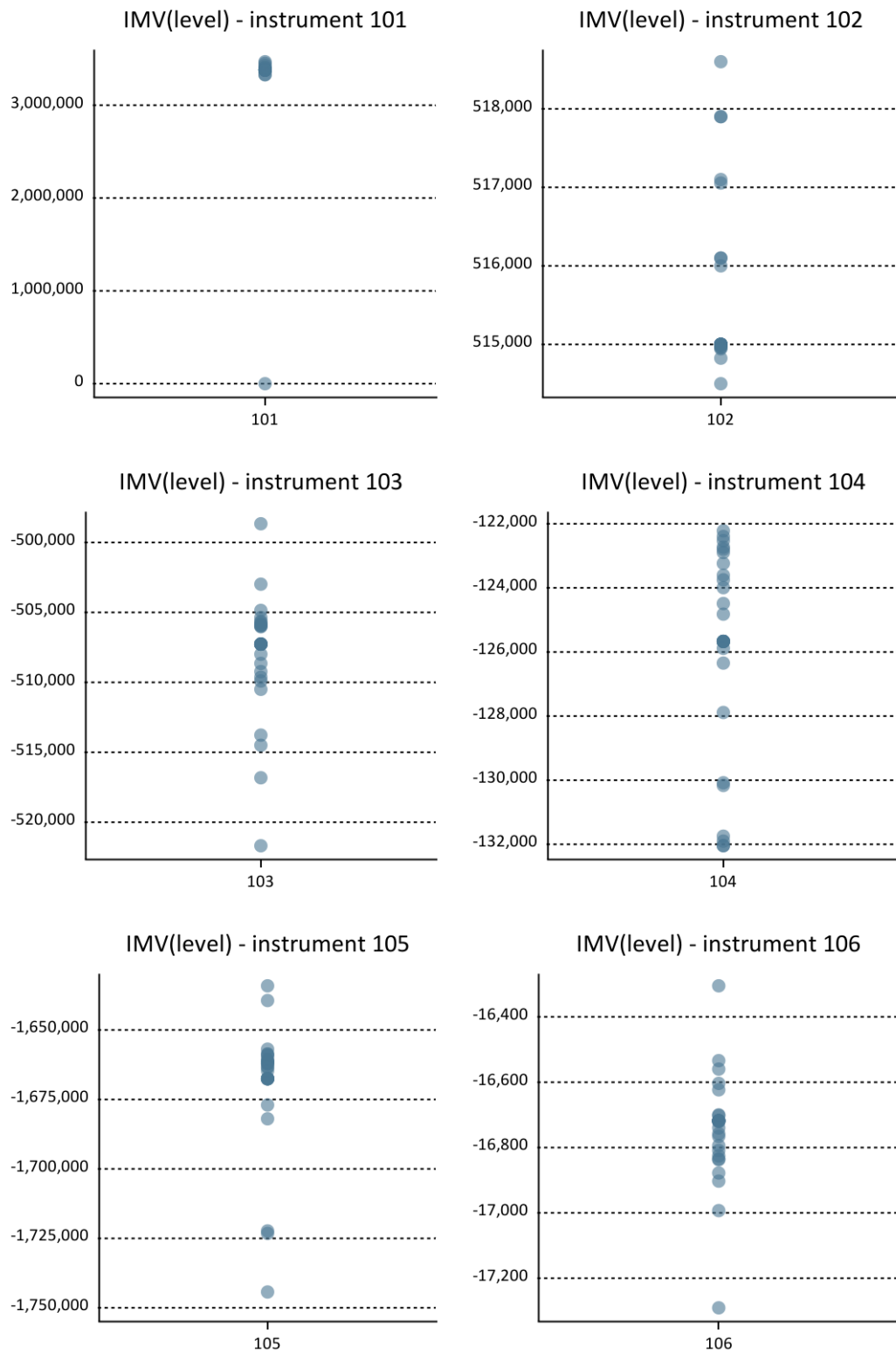
Port. ID	Main statistics							Percentiles				
	Min	Max	Ave.	STDev	STDev_trunc ¹	MAD (median absolute deviation)	Coefficient of variation (STDev/Mean)	Num obs. ²	25th	50th	75th	
Equity												
1001	0.82	1.21	1.01	0.10			10%	21	0.98	1.03	1.07	
1002	0.87	1.21	1.03	0.09			9%	19	0.99	1.06	1.10	
1003	0.67	1.36	0.97	0.12			13%	20	0.94	0.98	1.02	
1004	0.09	2.50	1.03	0.51			49%	18	0.80	1.09	1.24	
1005	0.85	1.25	1.02	0.08			8%	20	0.98	1.01	1.03	
1006	0.21	1.45	0.89	0.27			31%	19	0.78	0.94	1.04	
1007	0.98	1.89	1.22	0.27			22%	13	1.06	1.10	1.16	
1008	0.27	1.53	0.99	0.29			30%	16	0.83	1.02	1.14	
1009	0.73	1.30	1.02	0.16			15%	20	0.99	1.02	1.10	
1010	0.48	1.32	1.01	0.16			15%	19	0.96	1.03	1.08	
1011	0.87	1.23	1.06	0.10			10%	19	0.99	1.05	1.15	
1012	0.89	1.19	1.05	0.09			9%	19	0.99	1.06	1.14	
1013	0.63	1.39	1.05	0.20			19%	20	1.00	1.09	1.18	
1014	0.75	1.11	0.95	0.11			11%	19	0.88	0.99	1.04	
1015	0.73	10.12	1.51	2.23			147%	16	0.85	0.99	1.02	
1016	0.82	8.24	2.30	2.67			116%	6	0.91	1.18	1.45	
Interest Rate												
2001	0.79	1.45	1.06	0.14			13%	22	1.01	1.02	1.04	
2002	0.78	1.22	1.04	0.12			11%	25	0.95	1.07	1.12	
2003	0.32	1.20	1.00	0.17			17%	23	1.01	1.03	1.09	
2004	0.66	1.71	1.22	0.29			23%	26	1.01	1.30	1.40	
2005	0.91	1.74	1.14	0.21			18%	13	1.01	1.08	1.18	
2006	0.77	1.14	0.99	0.09			9%	21	0.98	1.01	1.04	
2007	0.73	1.55	1.01	0.16			16%	19	0.92	1.01	1.04	
2008	0.75	1.37	1.00	0.15			15%	21	0.89	1.01	1.03	
2009	0.73	1.15	0.98	0.13			14%	24	0.85	1.02	1.09	
2010	0.79	1.49	1.06	0.15			14%	22	1.01	1.02	1.05	
2011	0.71	1.07	0.92	0.13			15%	24	0.76	0.99	1.04	
2012	0.92	1.60	1.10	0.23			21%	21	0.95	0.97	1.30	
2013	0.77	1.66	1.12	0.21			19%	24	1.01	1.09	1.18	
2014	0.57	1.55	1.01	0.22			22%	16	0.91	1.02	1.12	
2015	0.22	1.15	0.89	0.25			28%	23	0.78	1.03	1.05	
2016	0.86	1.22	1.07	0.08			7%	17	1.03	1.07	1.11	
2017	0.00	1.36	0.98	0.28			28%	23	1.02	1.05	1.08	
2018	0.17	1.24	1.01	0.21			21%	23	0.99	1.05	1.12	
2019	0.55	1.37	0.98	0.18			18%	23	0.88	1.03	1.06	
2020	0.52	1.61	1.08	0.22			20%	23	1.02	1.06	1.17	
2021	0.78	1.22	1.00	0.11			11%	21	0.97	1.01	1.04	
2022	0.83	1.25	1.00	0.10			10%	19	0.95	1.01	1.05	
2023	0.67	1.56	1.03	0.19			19%	24	0.90	1.05	1.09	
FX												
3001	0.63	1.26	0.94	0.17			19%	25	0.80	1.01	1.03	
3002	0.35	1.20	0.93	0.19			21%	23	0.77	1.01	1.05	
3003	0.69	1.13	0.97	0.10			10%	24	0.93	1.00	1.02	
3004	0.81	1.11	0.99	0.08			8%	22	0.93	1.02	1.04	
3005	0.73	1.51	1.03	0.17			16%	25	0.95	1.01	1.05	
3006	0.51	1.76	0.95	0.25			26%	24	0.83	1.00	1.04	
3007	0.98	1.18	1.06	0.06			6%	15	1.01	1.05	1.10	
Commodities												
4001	0.57	1.30	0.96	0.25			26%	10	0.70	1.06	1.11	
4002	0.56	1.13	0.87	0.22			26%	10	0.61	0.98	1.06	
4003	0.82	1.27	1.02	0.16			15%	8	0.86	1.02	1.16	
4004	0.74	1.04	0.94	0.12			13%	8	0.90	1.01	1.02	
Credit Spread												
5001	0.86	1.33	1.05	0.10			9%	17	1.02	1.03	1.05	
5002	0.74	1.07	0.96	0.11			11%	15	0.87	1.02	1.04	
5003	0.76	2.54	1.26	0.44			35%	20	1.06	1.10	1.24	
5004	0.65	1.07	0.93	0.15			16%	15	0.81	1.01	1.05	
5005	0.95	2.52	1.23	0.44			36%	17	1.03	1.03	1.06	
5006	0.92	10.11	1.82	2.14			117%	17	1.06	1.12	1.30	
5007	0.77	1.20	1.04	0.12			11%	15	0.98	1.06	1.13	
5008	0.85	8.31	1.47	1.58			108%	20	1.04	1.07	1.19	
5009	0.79	1.59	1.10	0.19			17%	19	1.01	1.03	1.18	
5010	0.84	1.55	1.15	0.17			15%	18	1.04	1.08	1.23	
5011	1.00	1.29	1.11	0.10			9%	18	1.02	1.06	1.21	
5012	0.93	1.98	1.17	0.27			23%	14	1.02	1.05	1.23	
5013	0.81	1.31	1.05	0.12			11%	17	0.98	1.04	1.11	
5014	0.84	3.68	1.23	0.66			54%	15	1.02	1.05	1.09	
5015	0.86	1.31	1.08	0.11			10%	16	1.01	1.09	1.13	
5016	0.54	1.94	1.03	0.32			31%	12	0.91	1.03	1.06	
5017	0.56	1.81	1.01	0.31			31%	12	0.90	1.06	1.08	
5018	0.56	1.62	0.99	0.26			26%	12	0.91	1.01	1.07	
5019	0.55	1.23	0.97	0.18			19%	16	0.89	1.02	1.09	
5020	1.00	1.25	1.08	0.07			7%	18	1.03	1.06	1.13	
5021	0.47	1.12	0.92	0.20			22%	15	0.82	1.01	1.07	
5022	0.97	1.22	1.05	0.06			6%	14	1.02	1.04	1.07	
5023	0.66	1.19	0.98	0.15			15%	9	0.97	0.99	1.02	
5024	0.90	1.68	1.12	0.20			18%	16	1.01	1.05	1.14	
5025	0.79	1.37	1.03	0.15			15%	15	0.95	1.03	1.07	
5026	0.82	1.57	1.09	0.17			16%	16	1.02	1.06	1.11	
5027	0.61	1.50	1.06	0.22			21%	17	1.00	1.03	1.08	
CTP												
6001												
6002												
6003												
6004												
6005												
ALL-IN no-CTP **	10000	0.71	1.09	0.93	0.14			15%	7	0.83	1.01	1.04
Equity Cumulative **	11000	0.78	1.27	1.05	0.13			12%	15	0.98	1.04	1.12
IR Cumulative **	12000	0.77	3.43	1.10	0.58			53%	18	0.86	1.03	1.06
FX Cumulative **	13000	0.65	1.31	0.98	0.17			17%	23	0.84	1.01	1.08
Commodity Cumulative **	14000	0.57	1.13	0.85	0.22			25%	9	0.63	0.92	1.04
CTP Cumulative **	15000	1.01	1.33	1.08	0.10			9%	14	1.02	1.03	1.06

¹ STDev trunc is the standard deviation computed excluding values below the 5th and above the 95th percentile

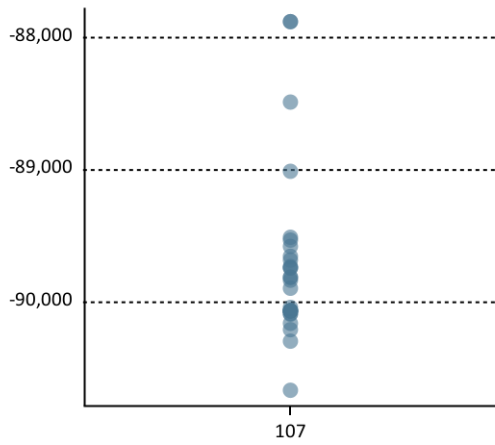
² Refers to the number of banks included in the computation of the statistics

** For the aggregated portfolios (60 to 66), banks that reported at least a missing portfolio IMV among the ones composing the aggregate are not included in the computation of the benchmarks for that particular aggregate portfolio.

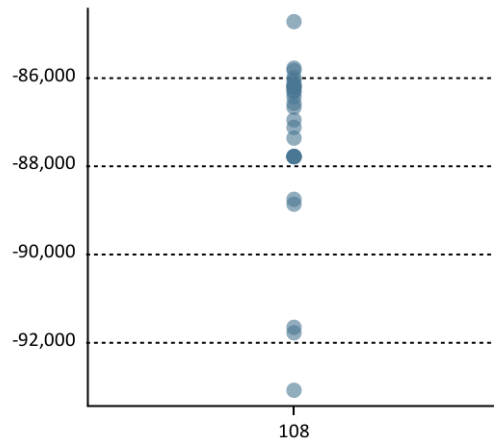
Figure 32: IMV scatter plots (all)



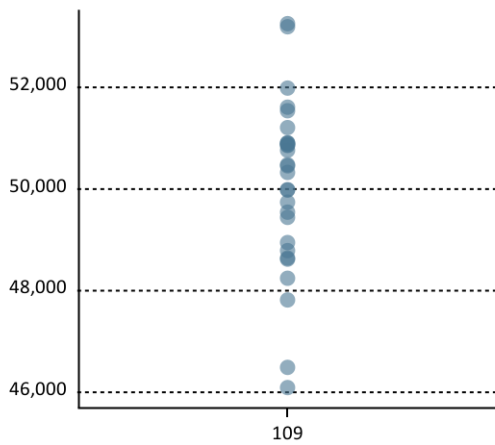
IMV(level) - instrument 107



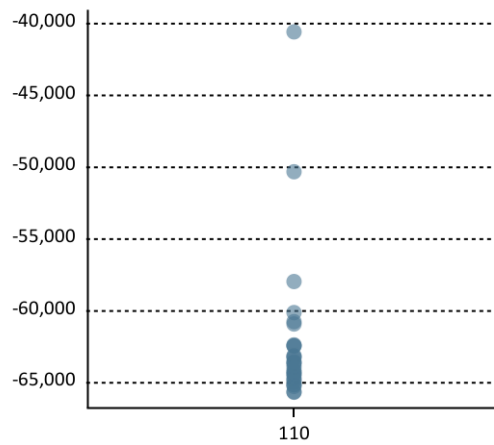
IMV(level) - instrument 108



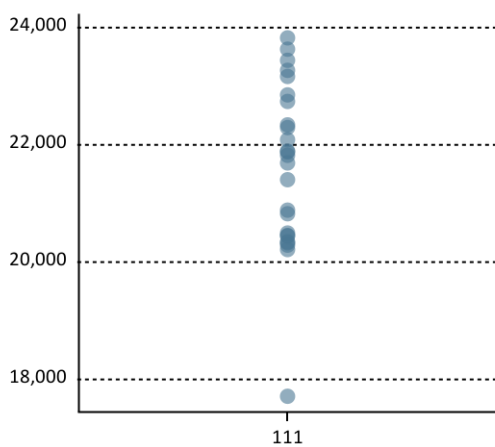
IMV(level) - instrument 109



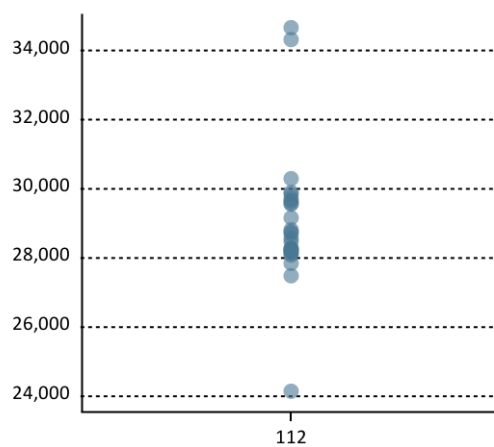
IMV(level) - instrument 110



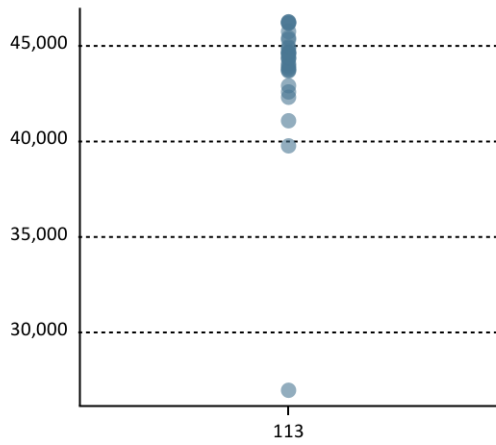
IMV(level) - instrument 111



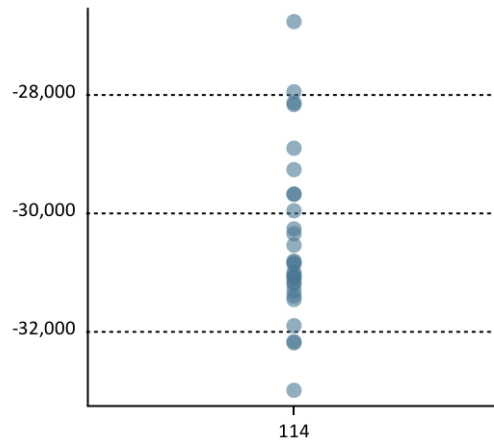
IMV(level) - instrument 112



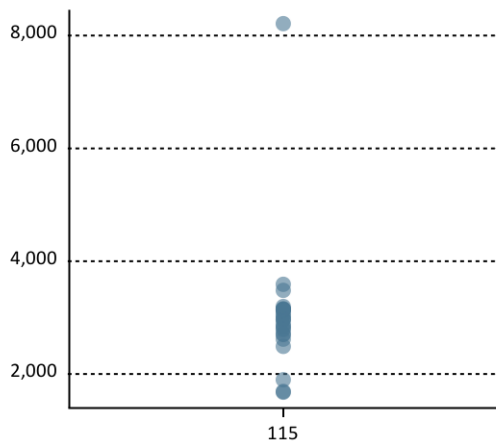
IMV(level) - instrument 113



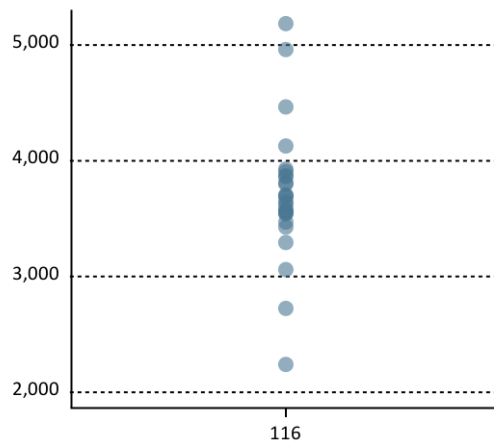
IMV(level) - instrument 114



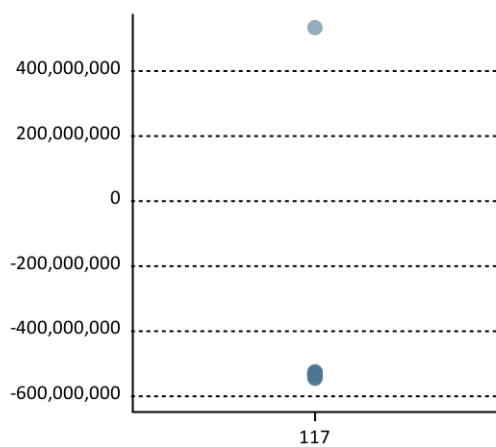
IMV(level) - instrument 115



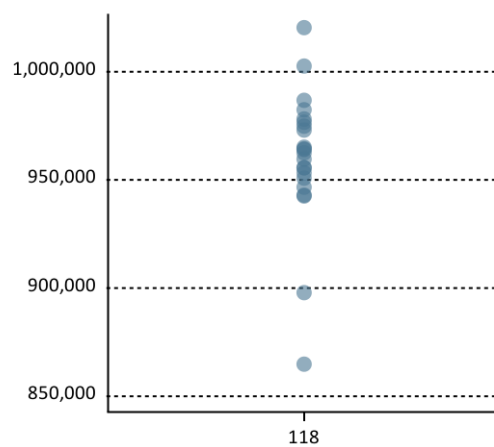
IMV(level) - instrument 116



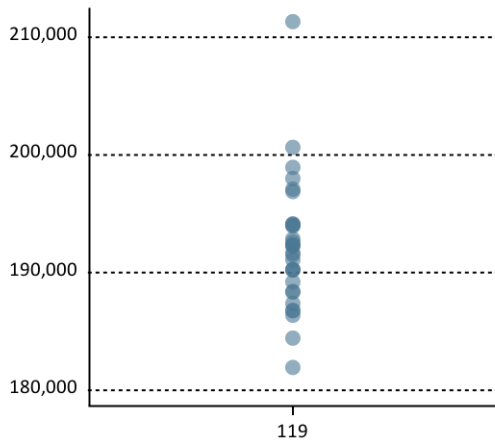
IMV(level) - instrument 117



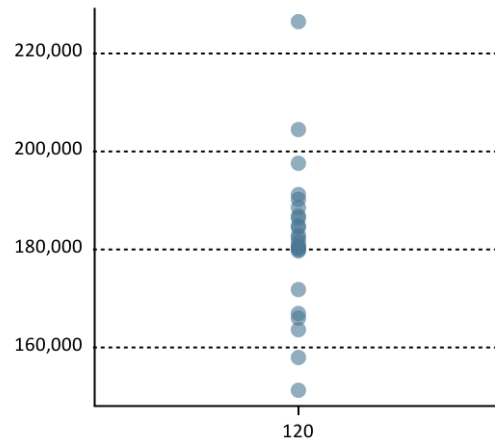
IMV(level) - instrument 118



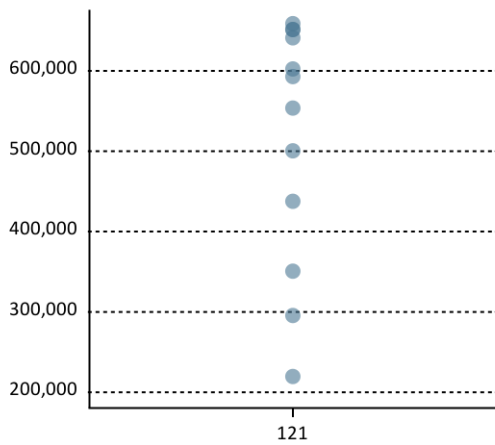
IMV(level) - instrument 119



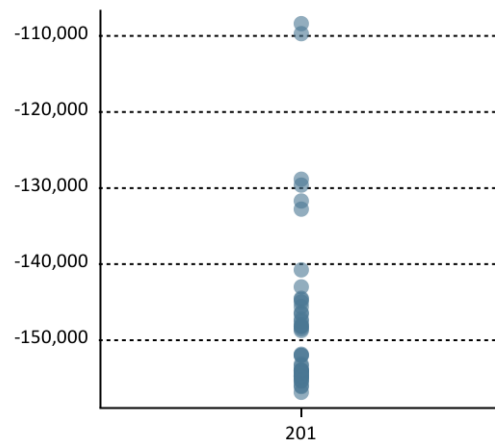
IMV(level) - instrument 120



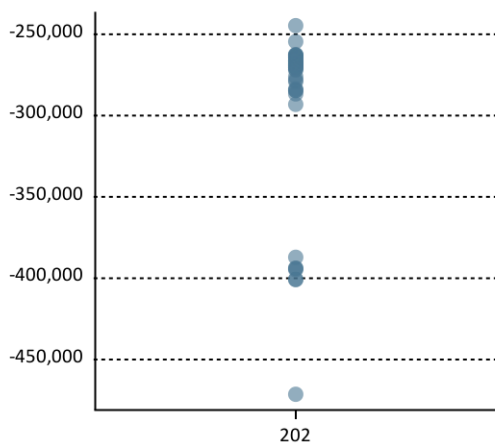
IMV(level) - instrument 121



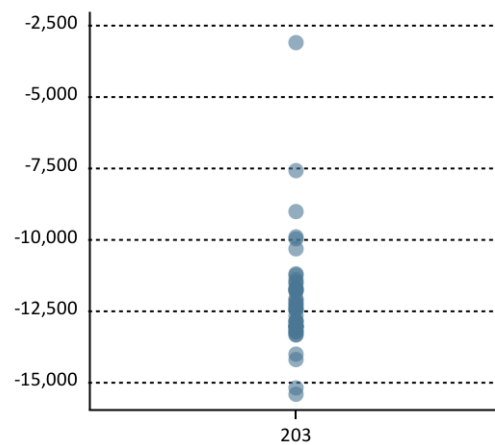
IMV(level) - instrument 201

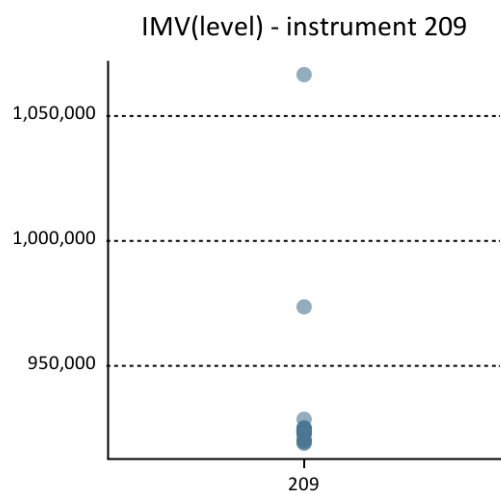
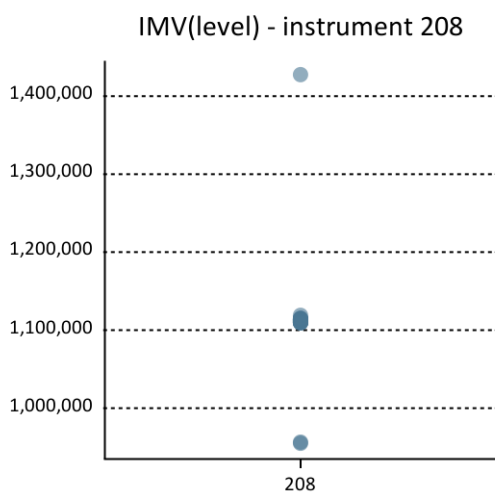
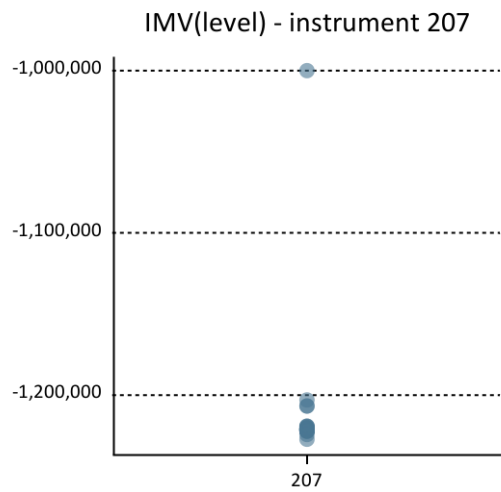
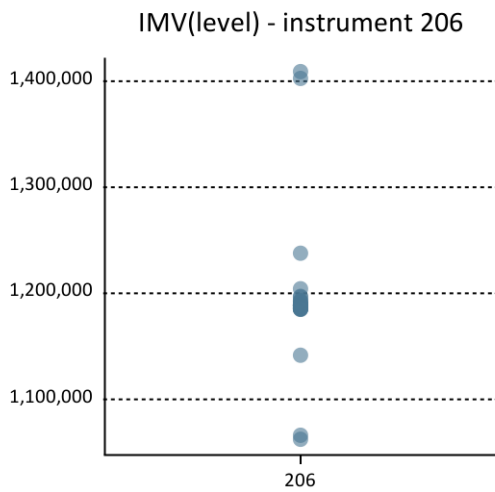
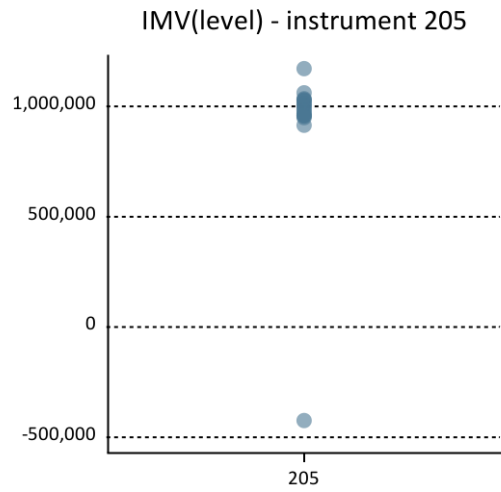
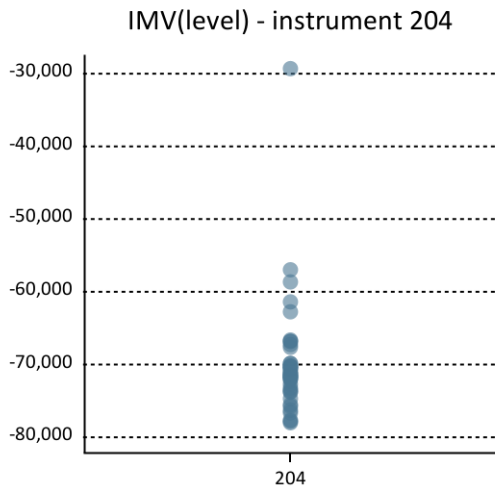


IMV(level) - instrument 202

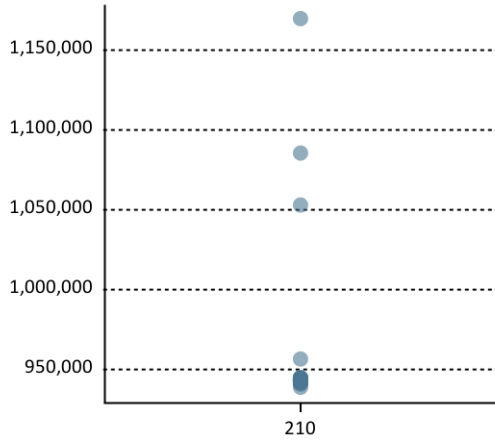


IMV(level) - instrument 203

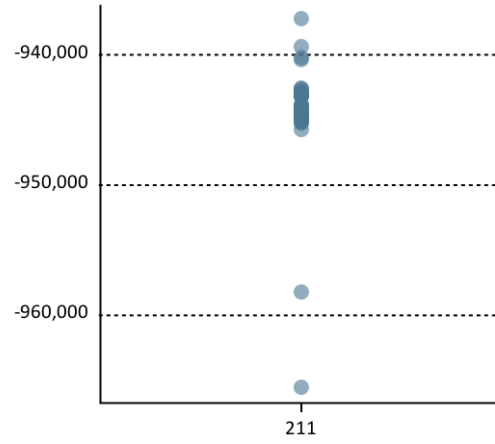




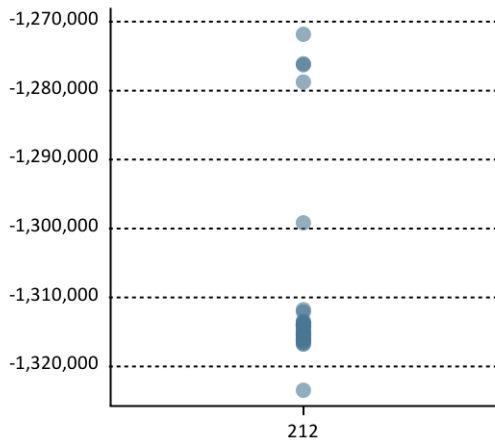
IMV(level) - instrument 210



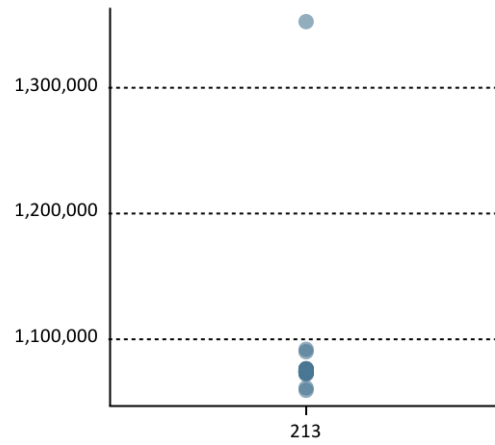
IMV(level) - instrument 211



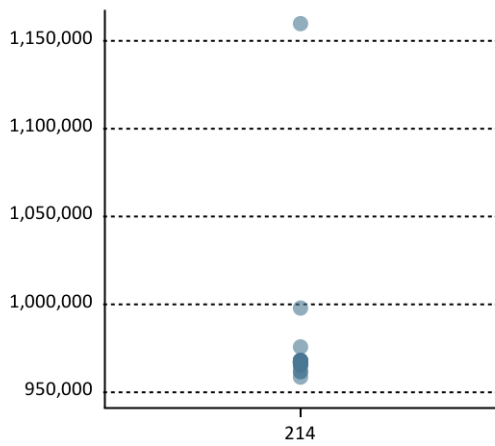
IMV(level) - instrument 212



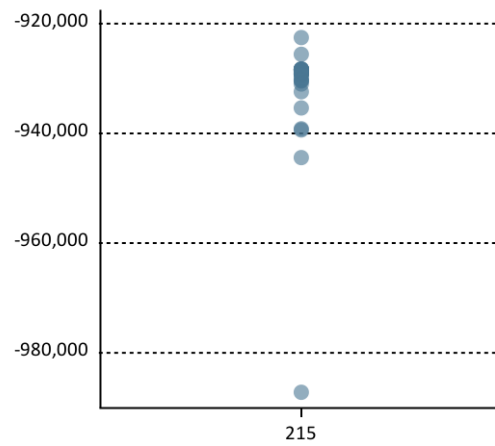
IMV(level) - instrument 213



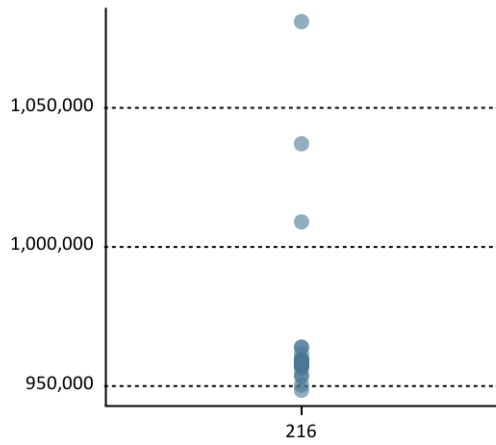
IMV(level) - instrument 214



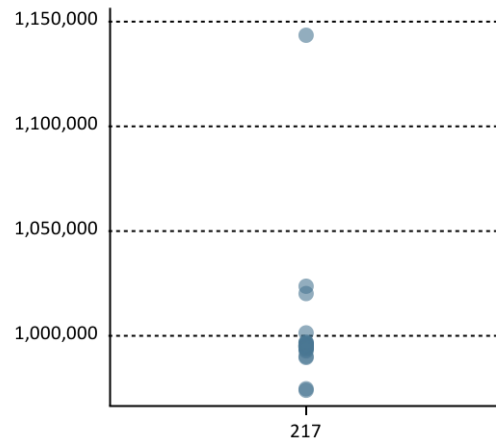
IMV(level) - instrument 215



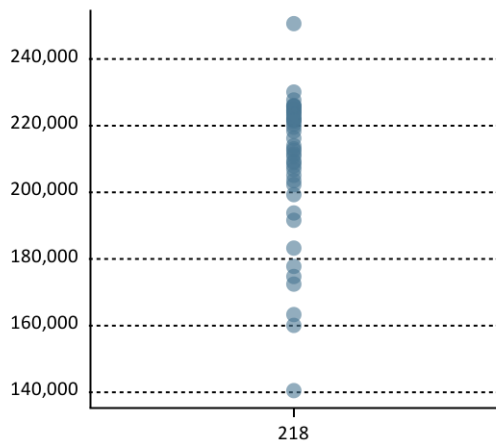
IMV(level) - instrument 216



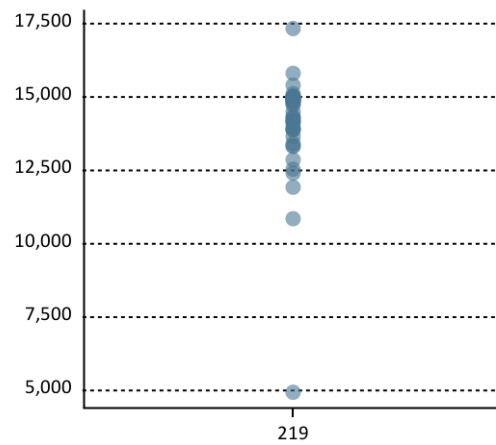
IMV(level) - instrument 217



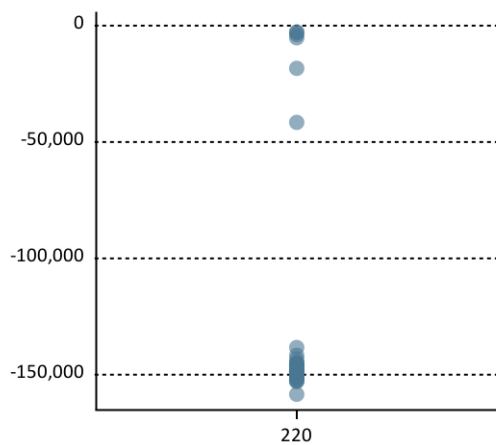
IMV(level) - instrument 218



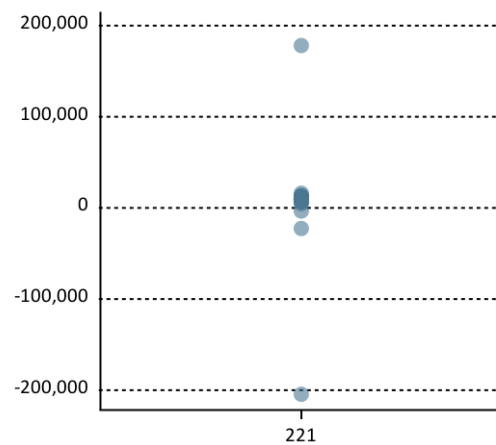
IMV(level) - instrument 219



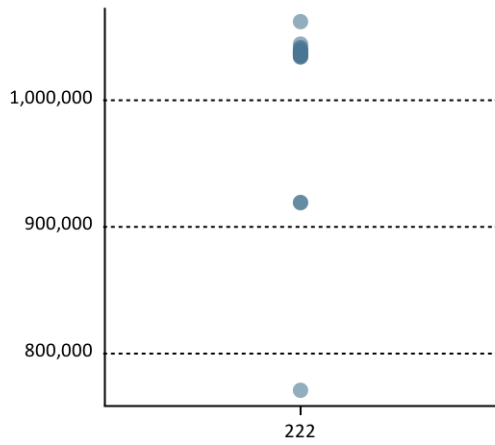
IMV(level) - instrument 220



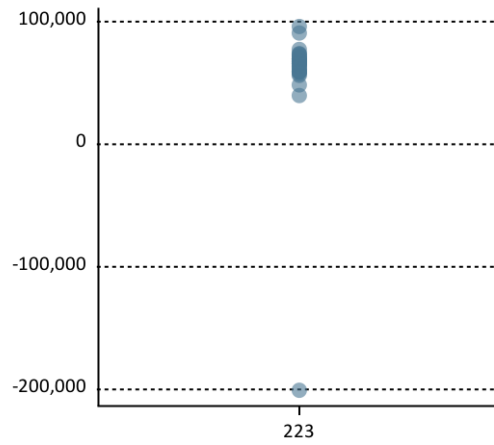
IMV(level) - instrument 221



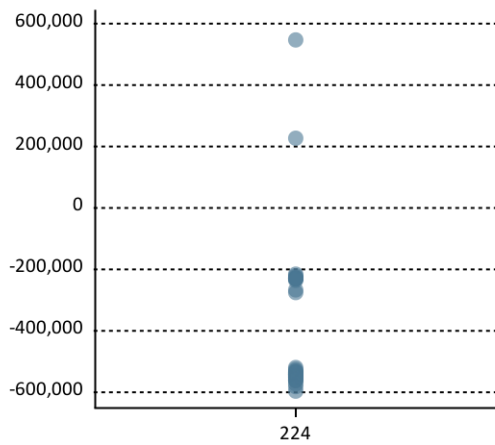
IMV(level) - instrument 222



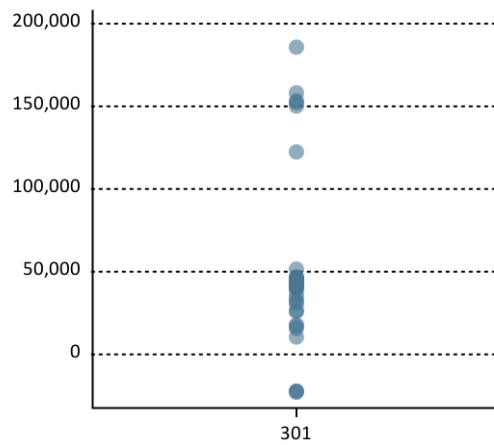
IMV(level) - instrument 223



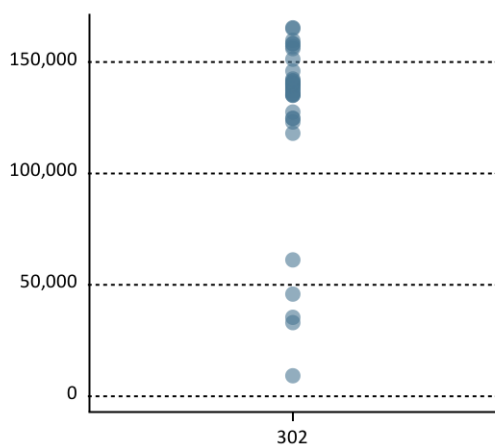
IMV(level) - instrument 224



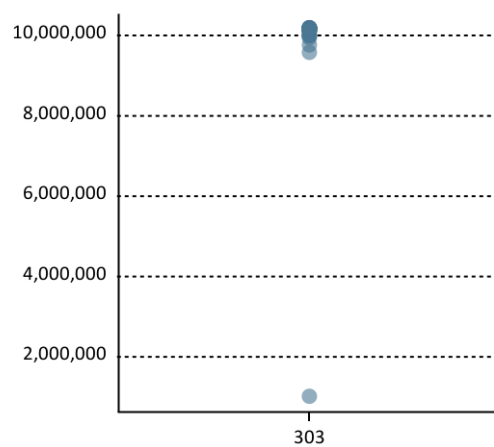
IMV(level) - instrument 301



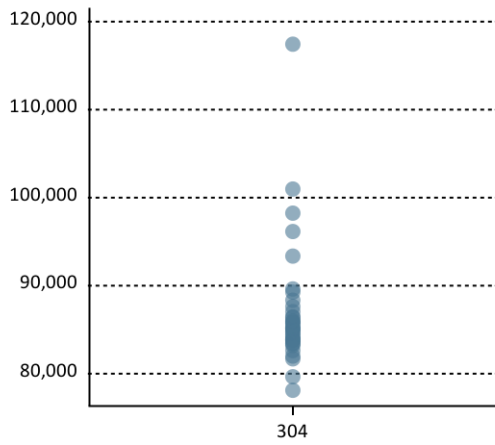
IMV(level) - instrument 302



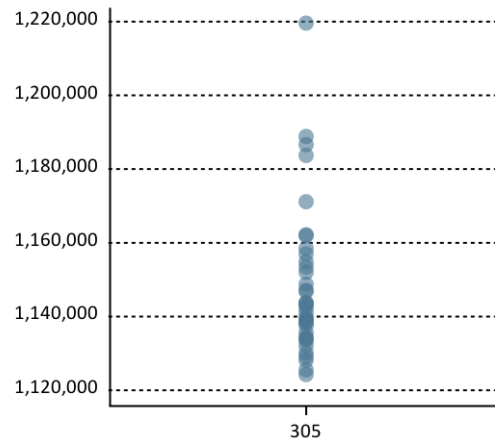
IMV(level) - instrument 303



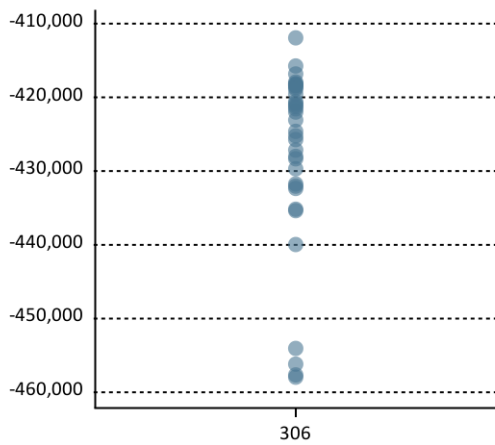
IMV(level) - instrument 304



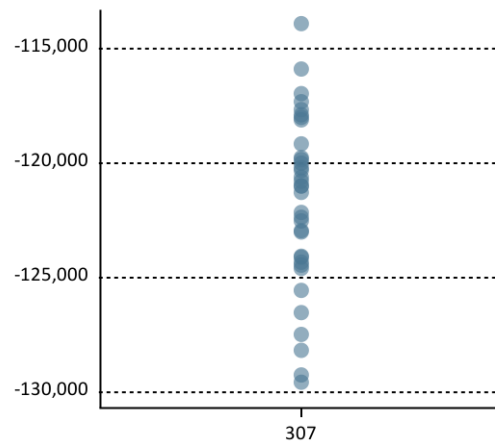
IMV(level) - instrument 305



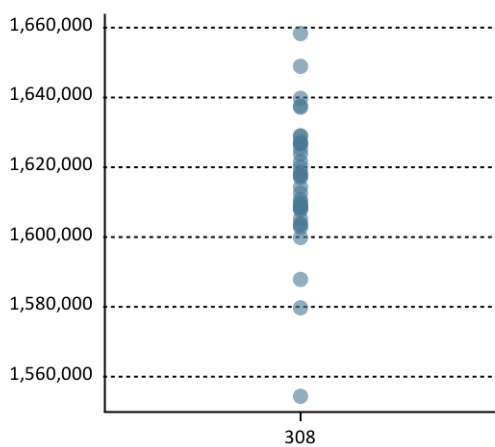
IMV(level) - instrument 306



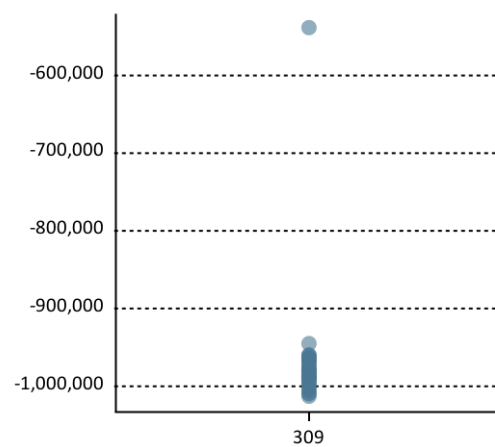
IMV(level) - instrument 307

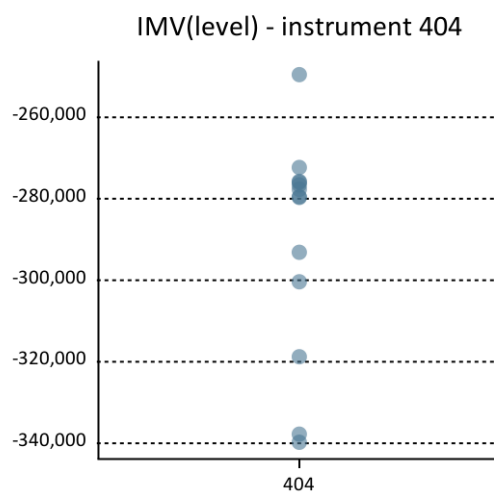
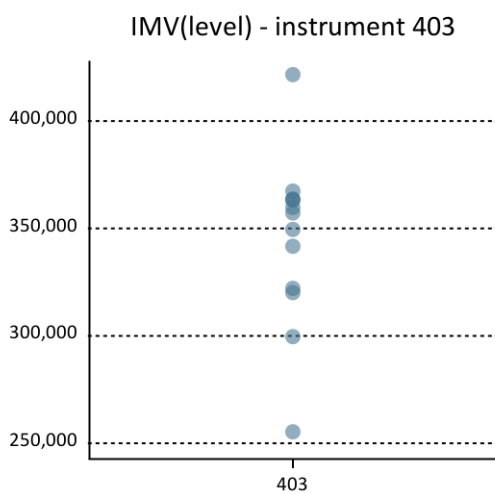
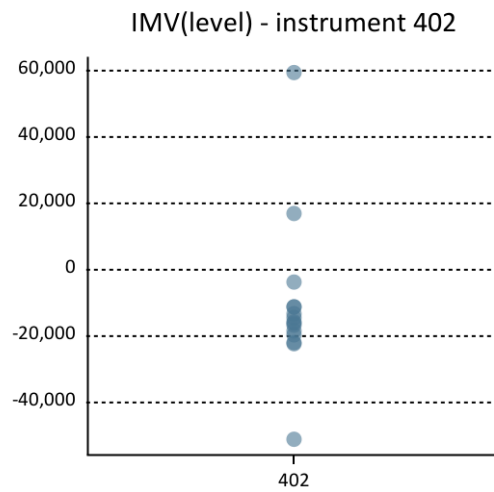
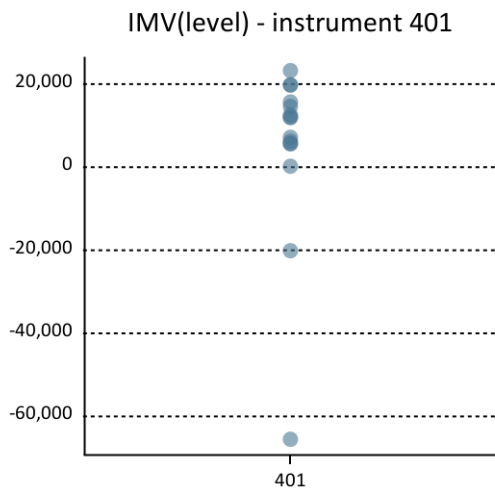
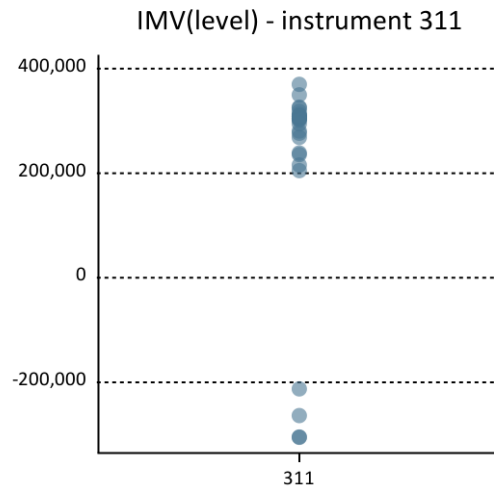
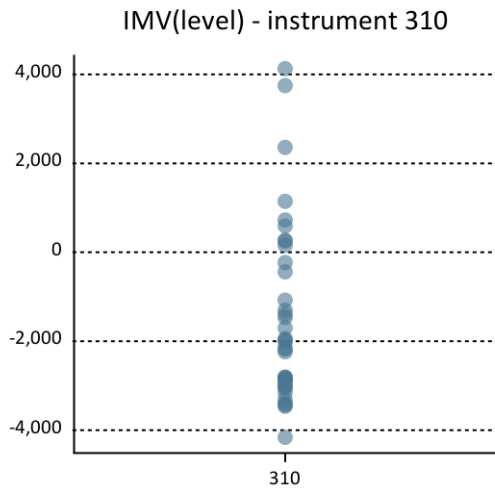


IMV(level) - instrument 308

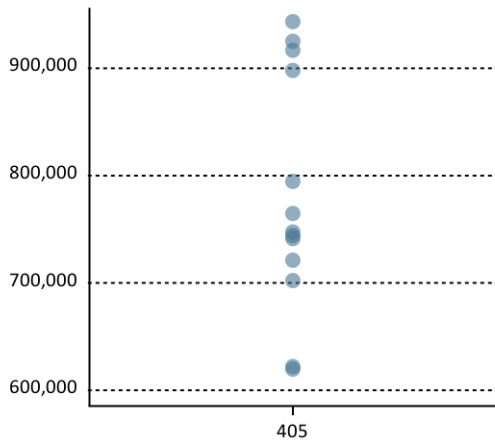


IMV(level) - instrument 309

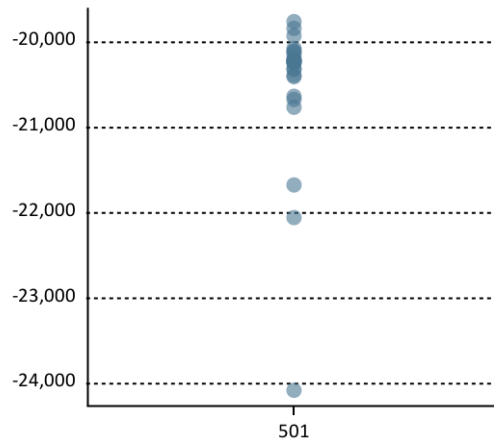




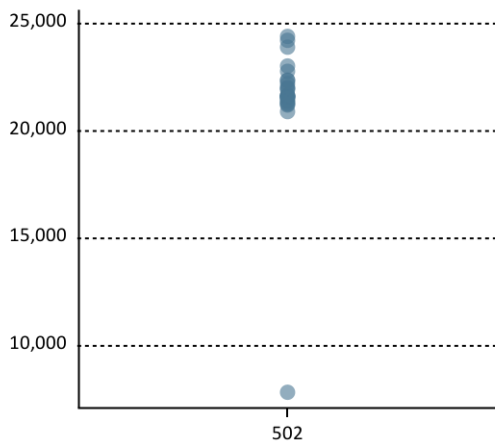
IMV(level) - instrument 405



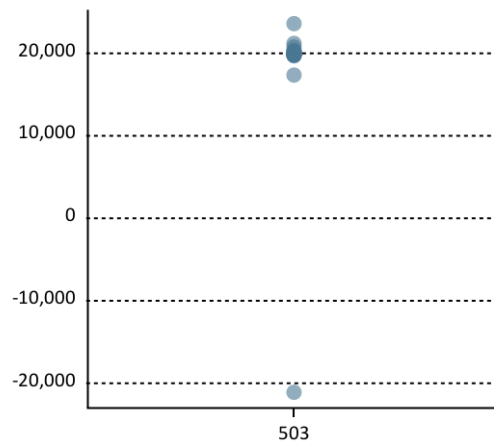
IMV(level) - instrument 501



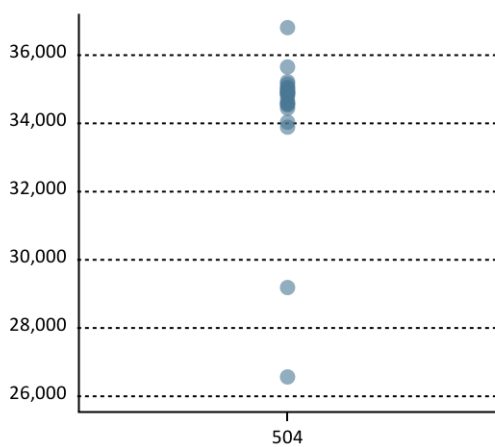
IMV(level) - instrument 502



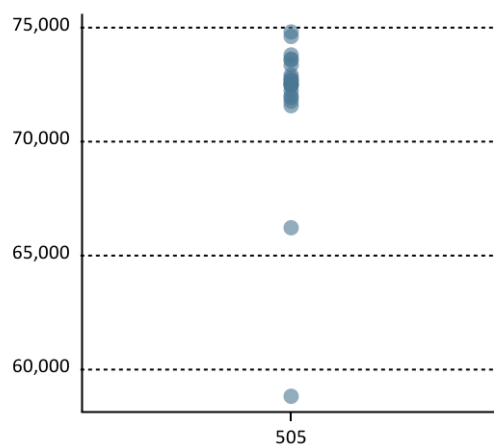
IMV(level) - instrument 503



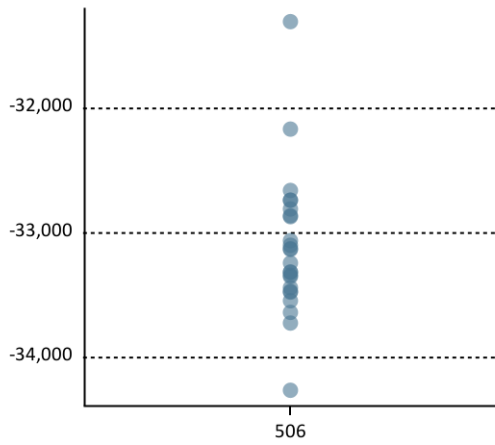
IMV(level) - instrument 504



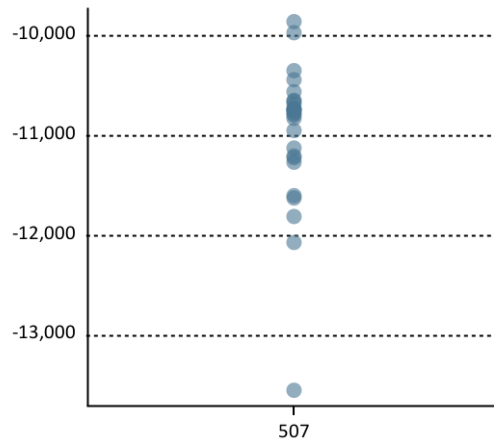
IMV(level) - instrument 505



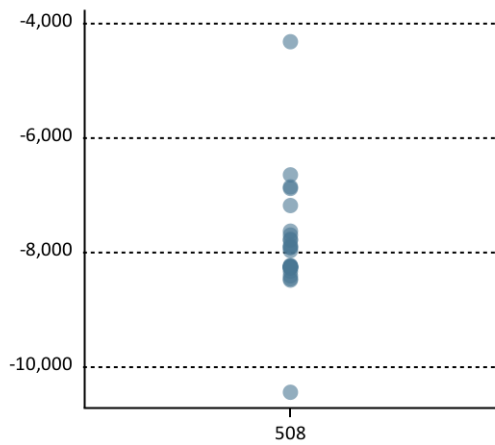
IMV(level) - instrument 506



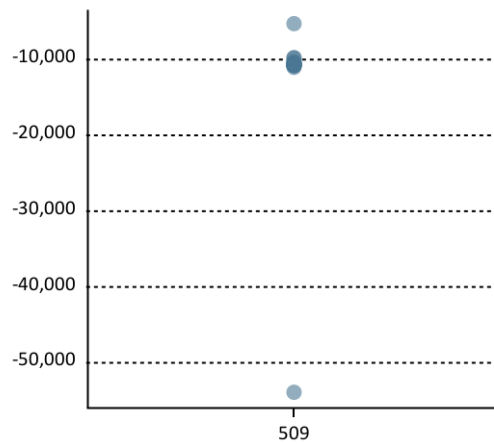
IMV(level) - instrument 507



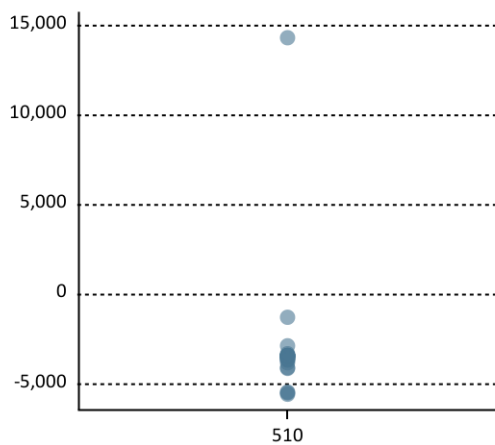
IMV(level) - instrument 508



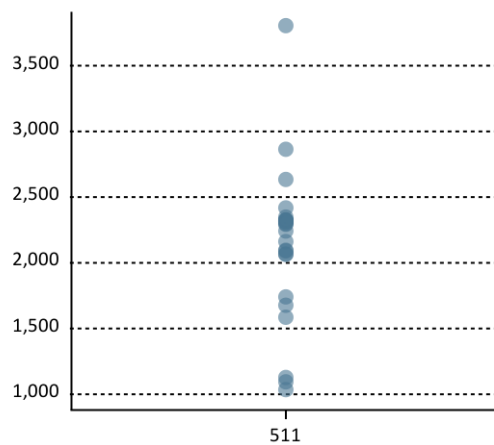
IMV(level) - instrument 509



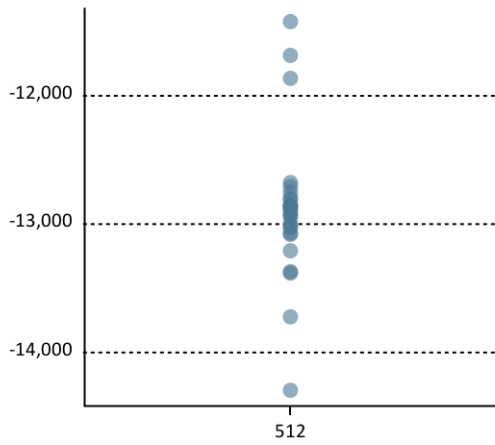
IMV(level) - instrument 510



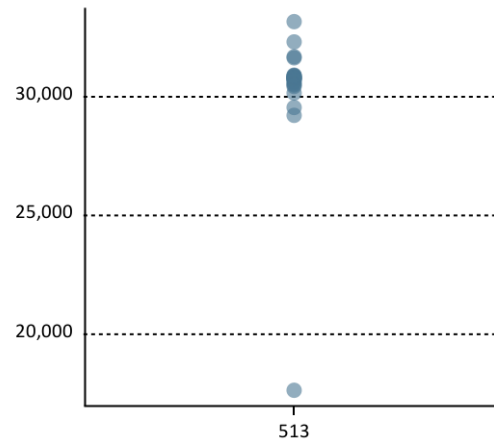
IMV(level) - instrument 511



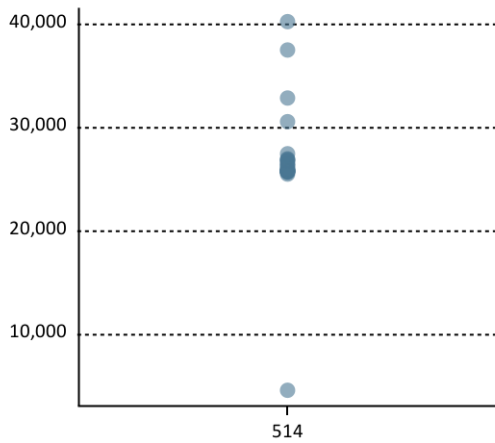
IMV(level) - instrument 512



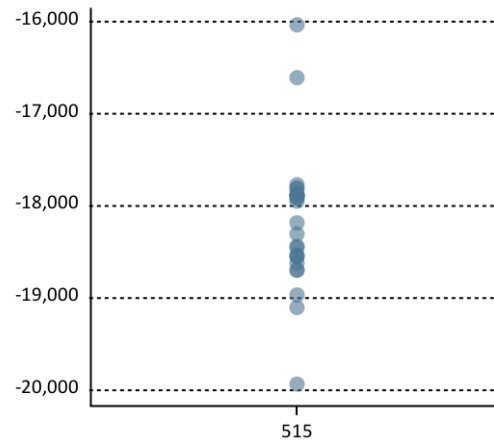
IMV(level) - instrument 513



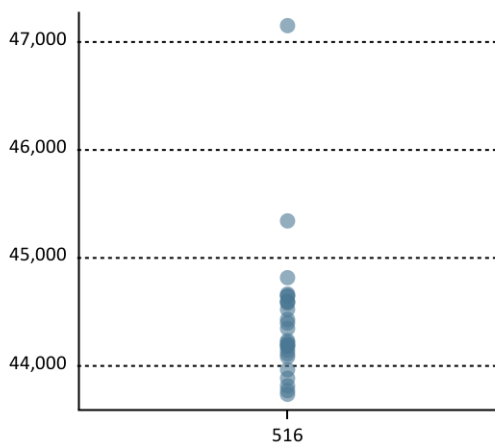
IMV(level) - instrument 514



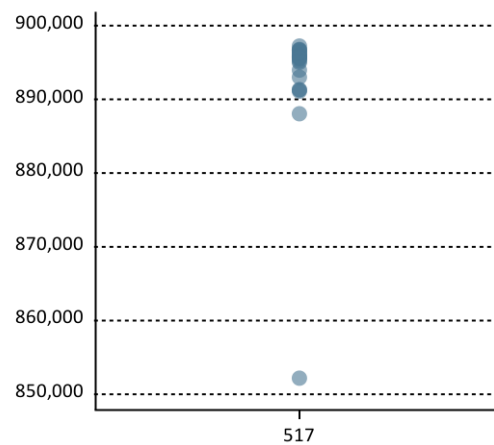
IMV(level) - instrument 515



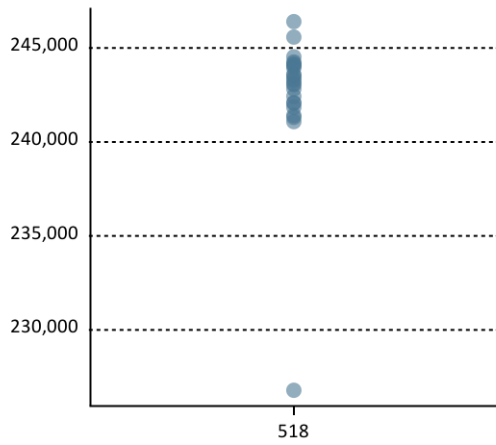
IMV(level) - instrument 516



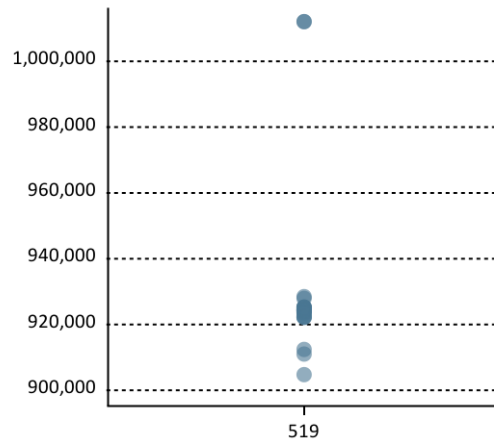
IMV(level) - instrument 517



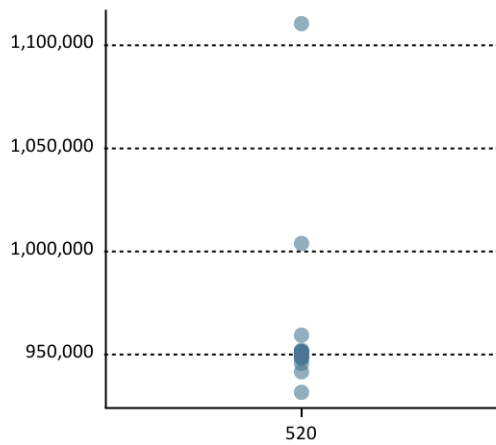
IMV(level) - instrument 518



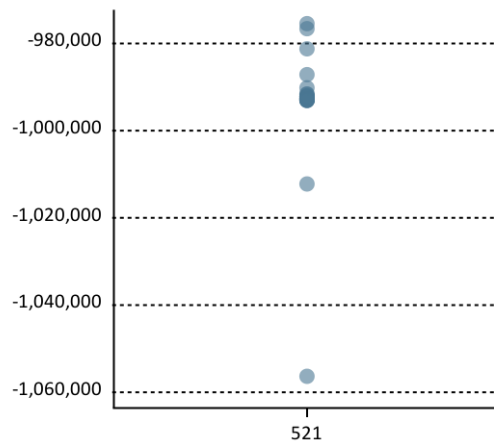
IMV(level) - instrument 519



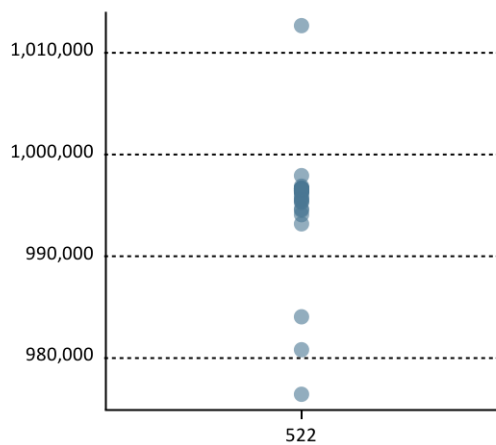
IMV(level) - instrument 520



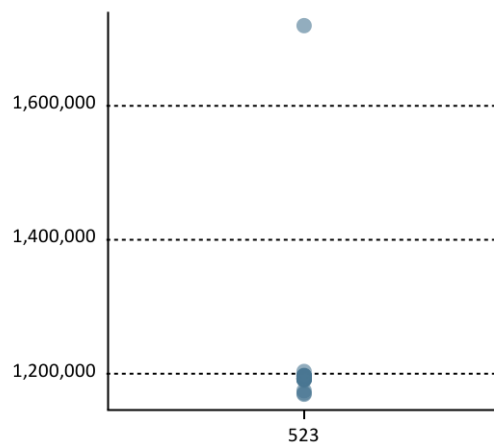
IMV(level) - instrument 521



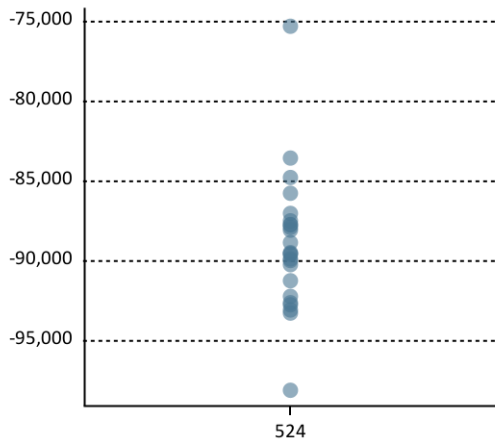
IMV(level) - instrument 522



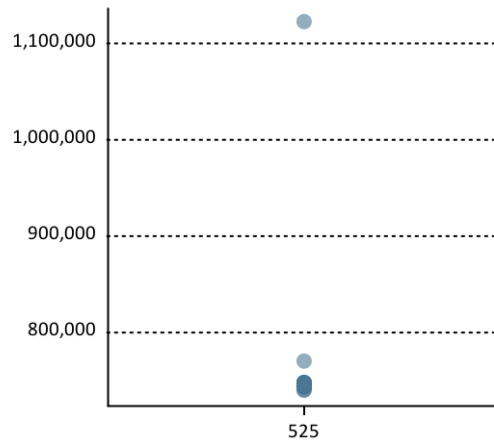
IMV(level) - instrument 523



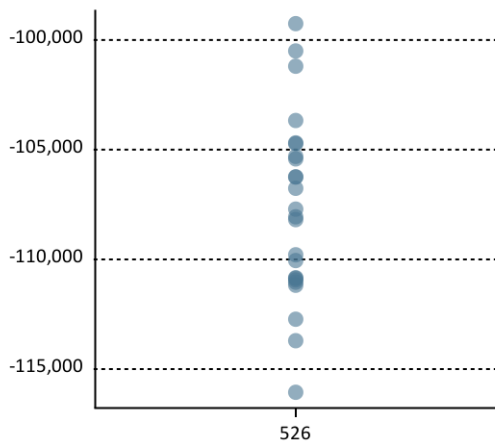
IMV(level) - instrument 524



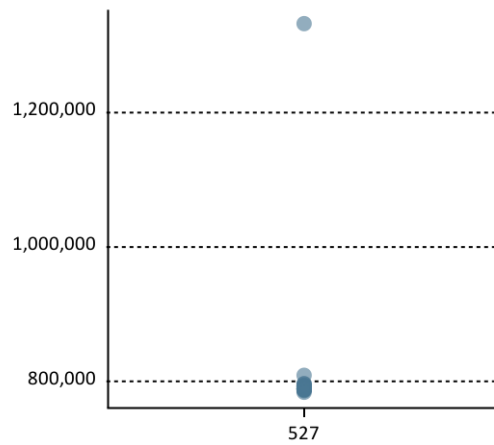
IMV(level) - instrument 525



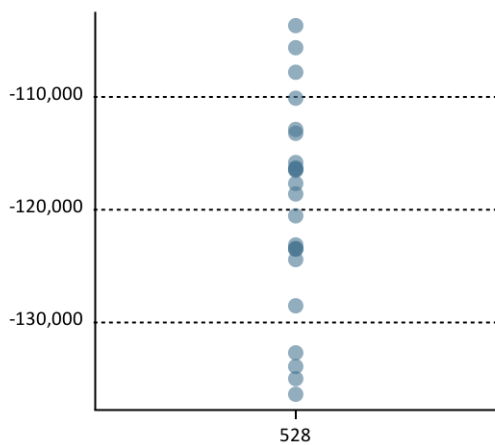
IMV(level) - instrument 526



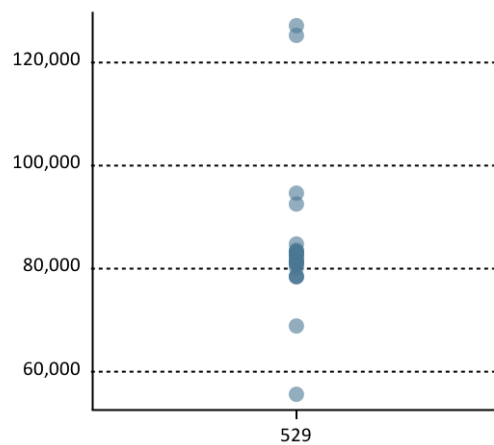
IMV(level) - instrument 527



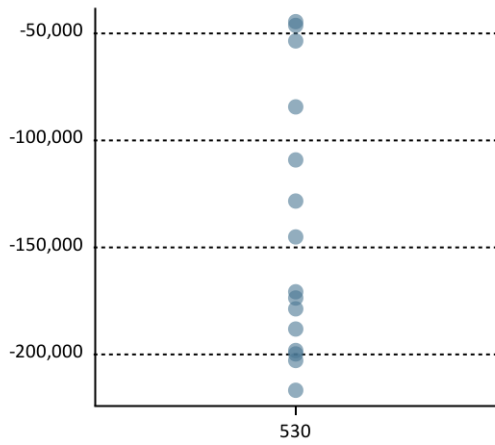
IMV(level) - instrument 528



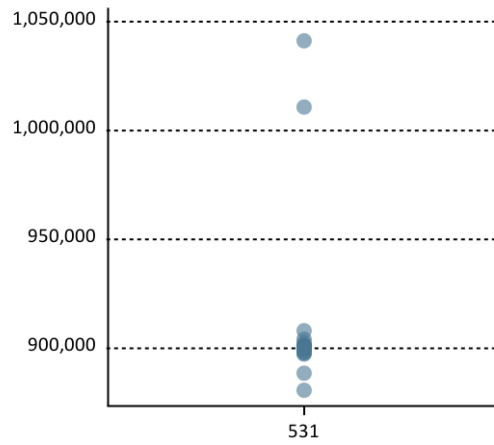
IMV(level) - instrument 529



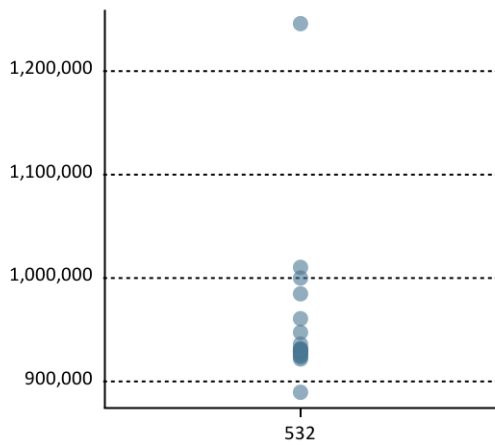
IMV(level) - instrument 530



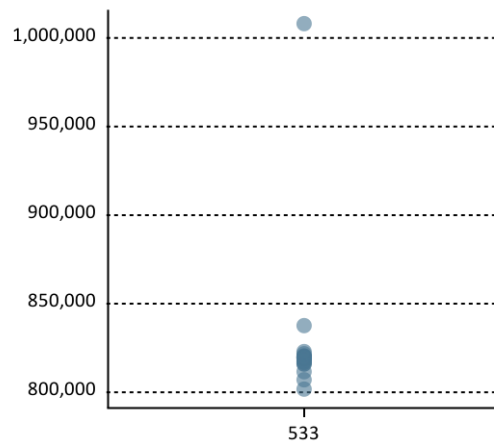
IMV(level) - instrument 531



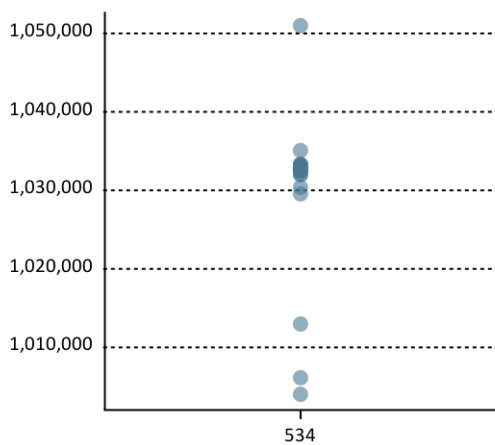
IMV(level) - instrument 532



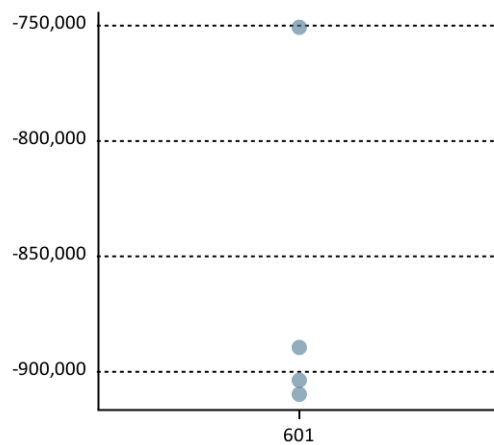
IMV(level) - instrument 533



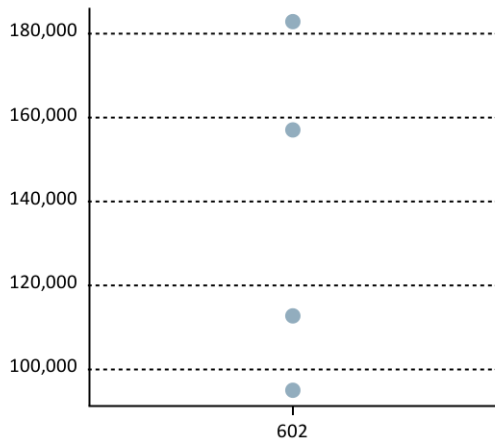
IMV(level) - instrument 534



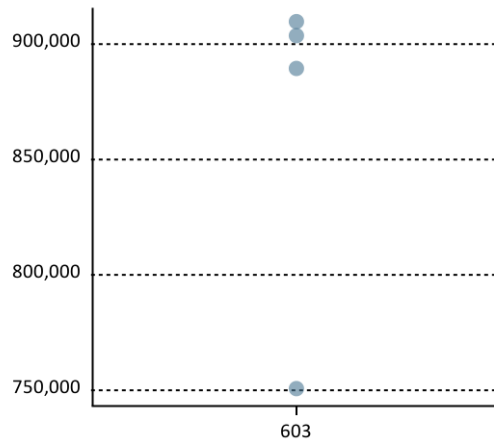
IMV(level) - instrument 601



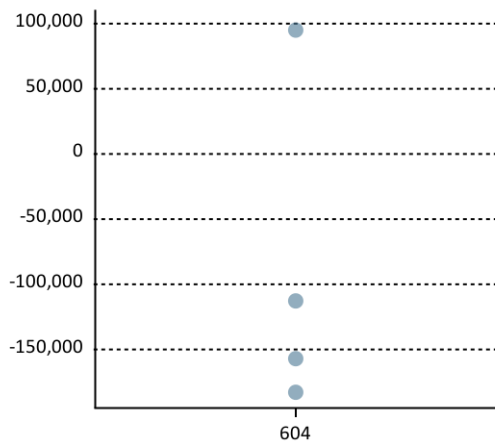
IMV(level) - instrument 602



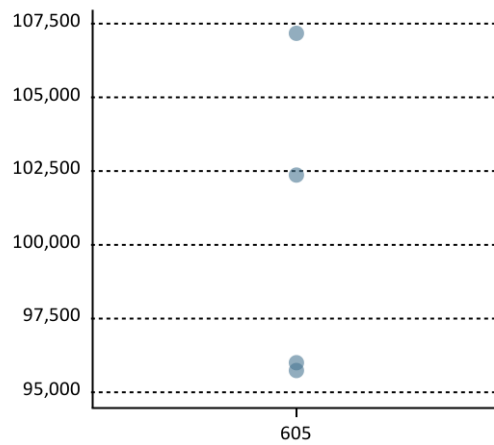
IMV(level) - instrument 603



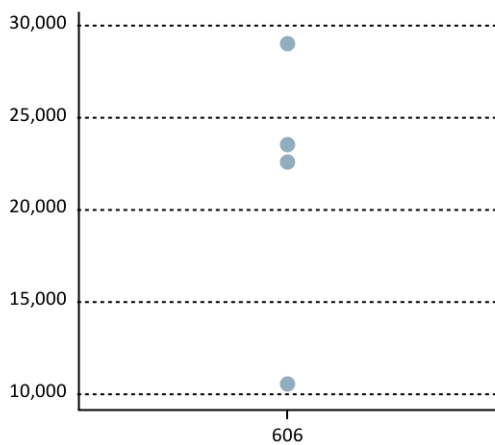
IMV(level) - instrument 604



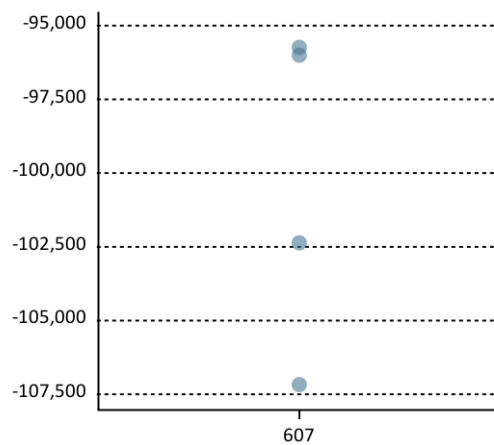
IMV(level) - instrument 605



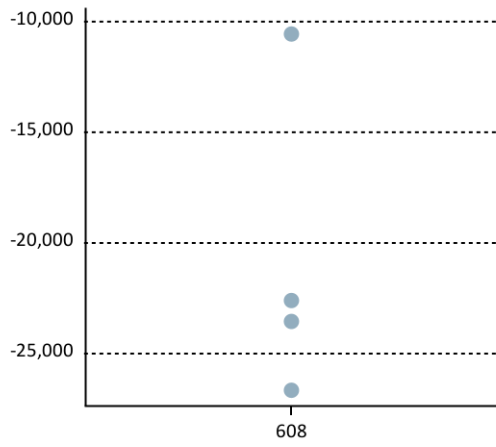
IMV(level) - instrument 606



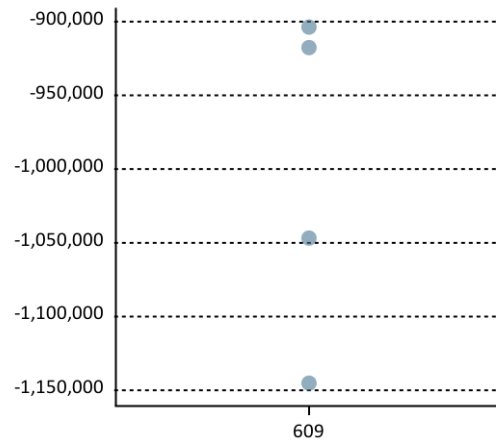
IMV(level) - instrument 607



IMV(level) - instrument 608



IMV(level) - instrument 609



IMV(level) - instrument 610

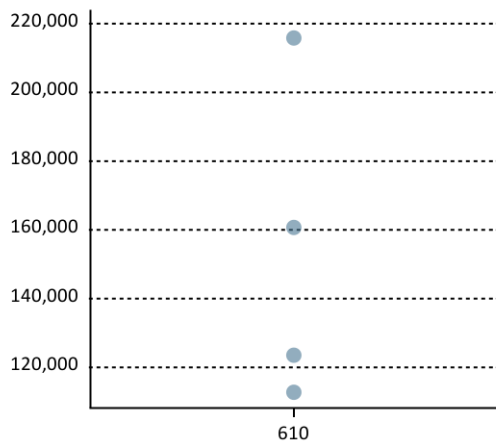
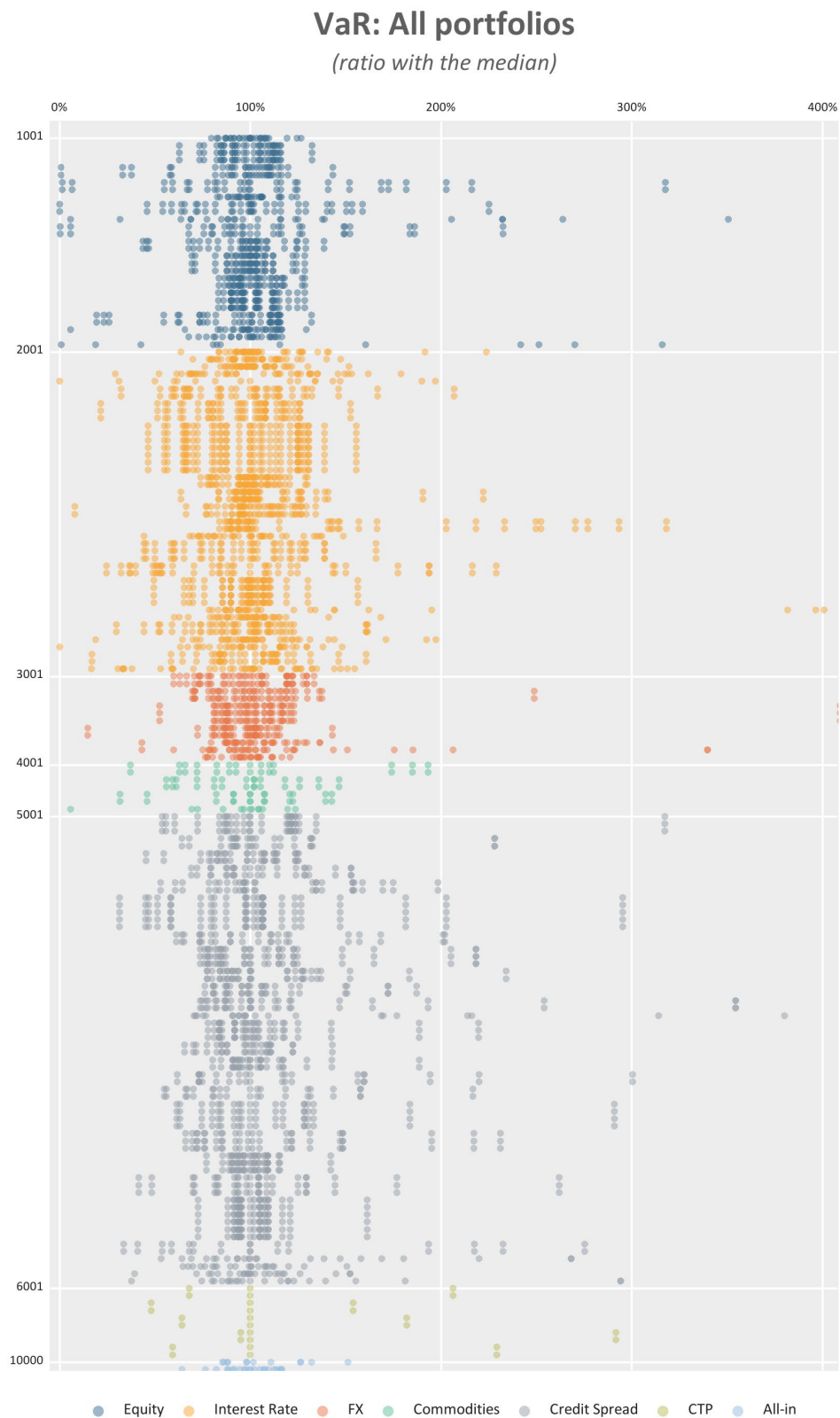
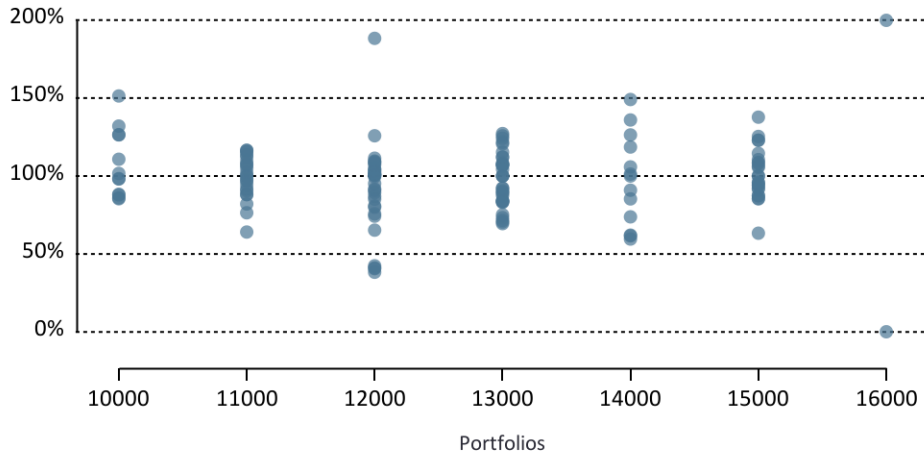


Figure 33: VaR submissions normalised by the median of each portfolio (by asset class)



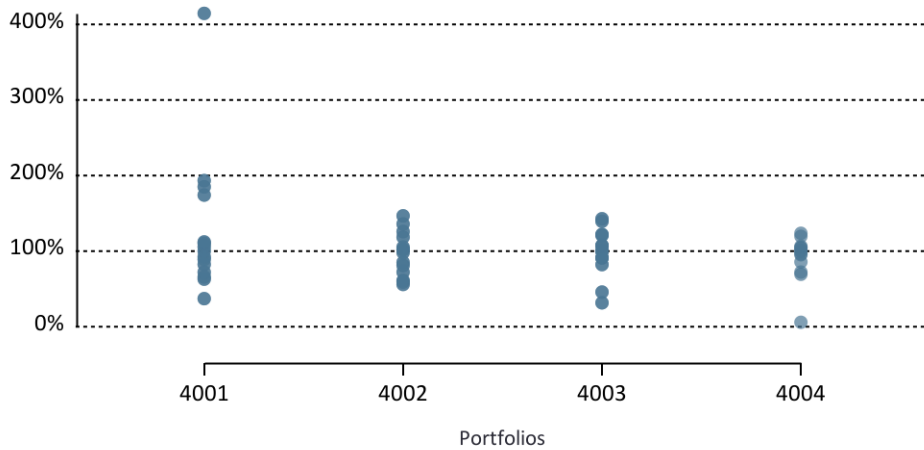
VaR: Aggregated portfolios

(ratio with the median)



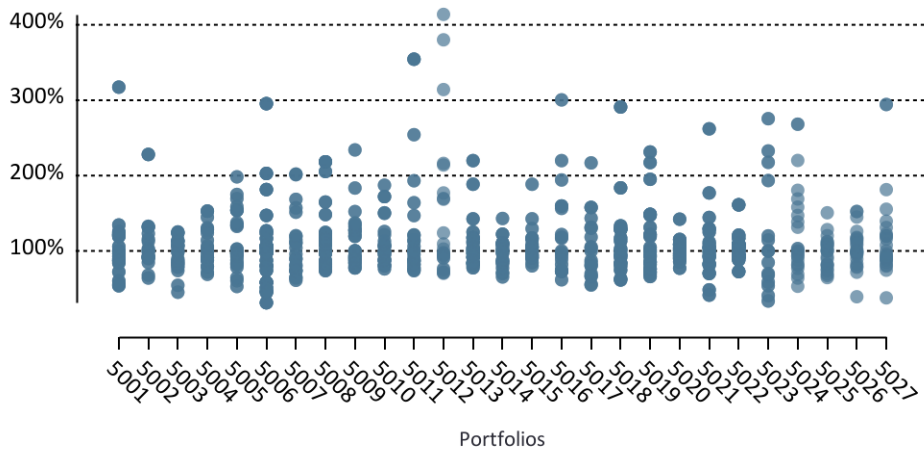
VaR: Commodities portfolios

(ratio with the median)



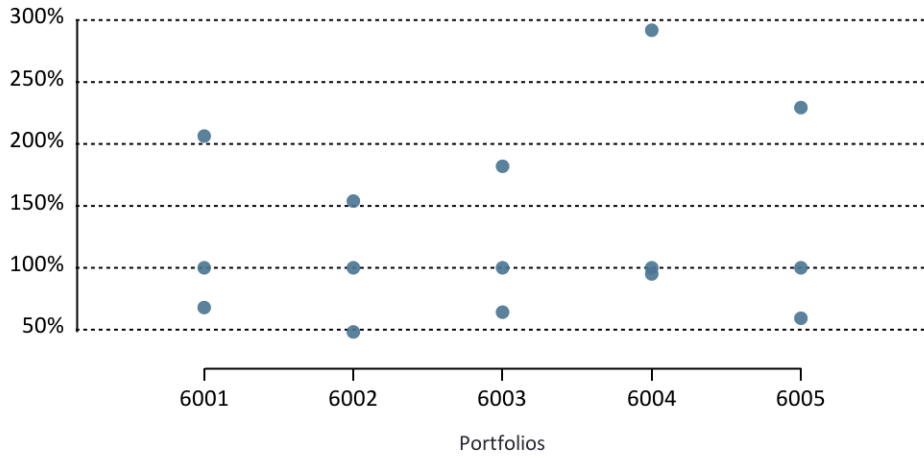
VaR: Credit Spread portfolios

(ratio with the median)



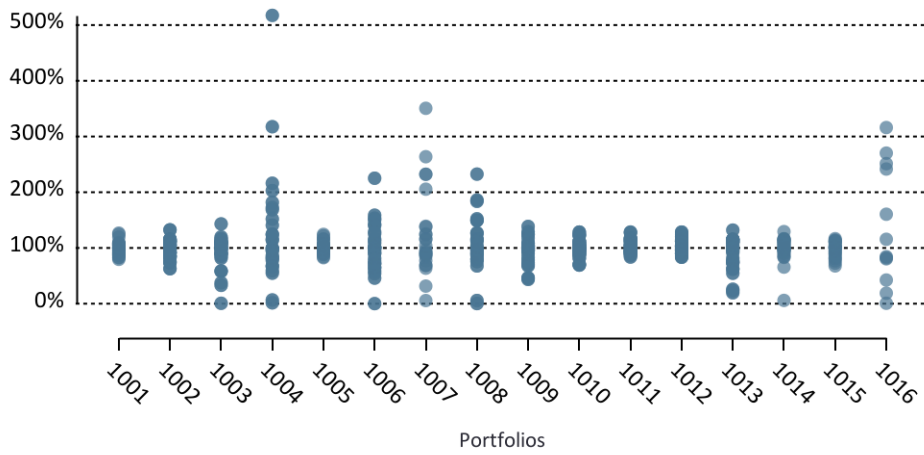
VaR: CTP portfolios

(ratio with the median)



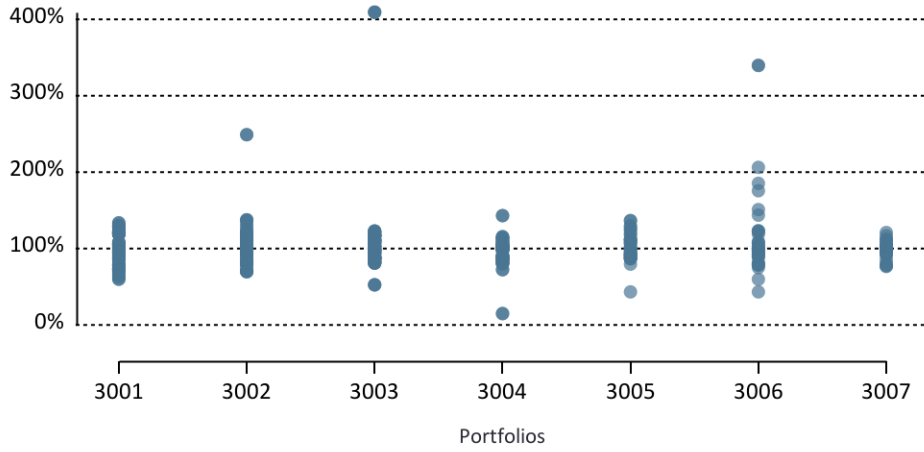
VaR: Equity portfolios

(ratio with the median)



VaR: FX portfolios

(ratio with the median)



VaR: Interest Rate portfolios

(ratio with the median)

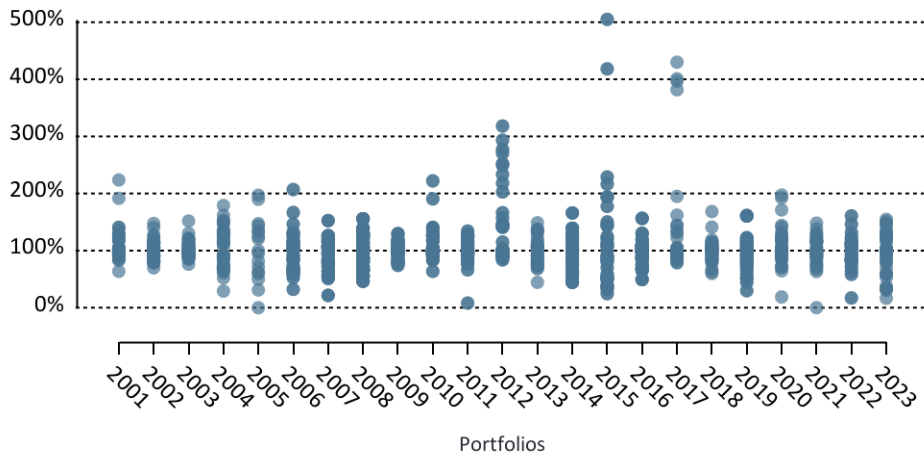
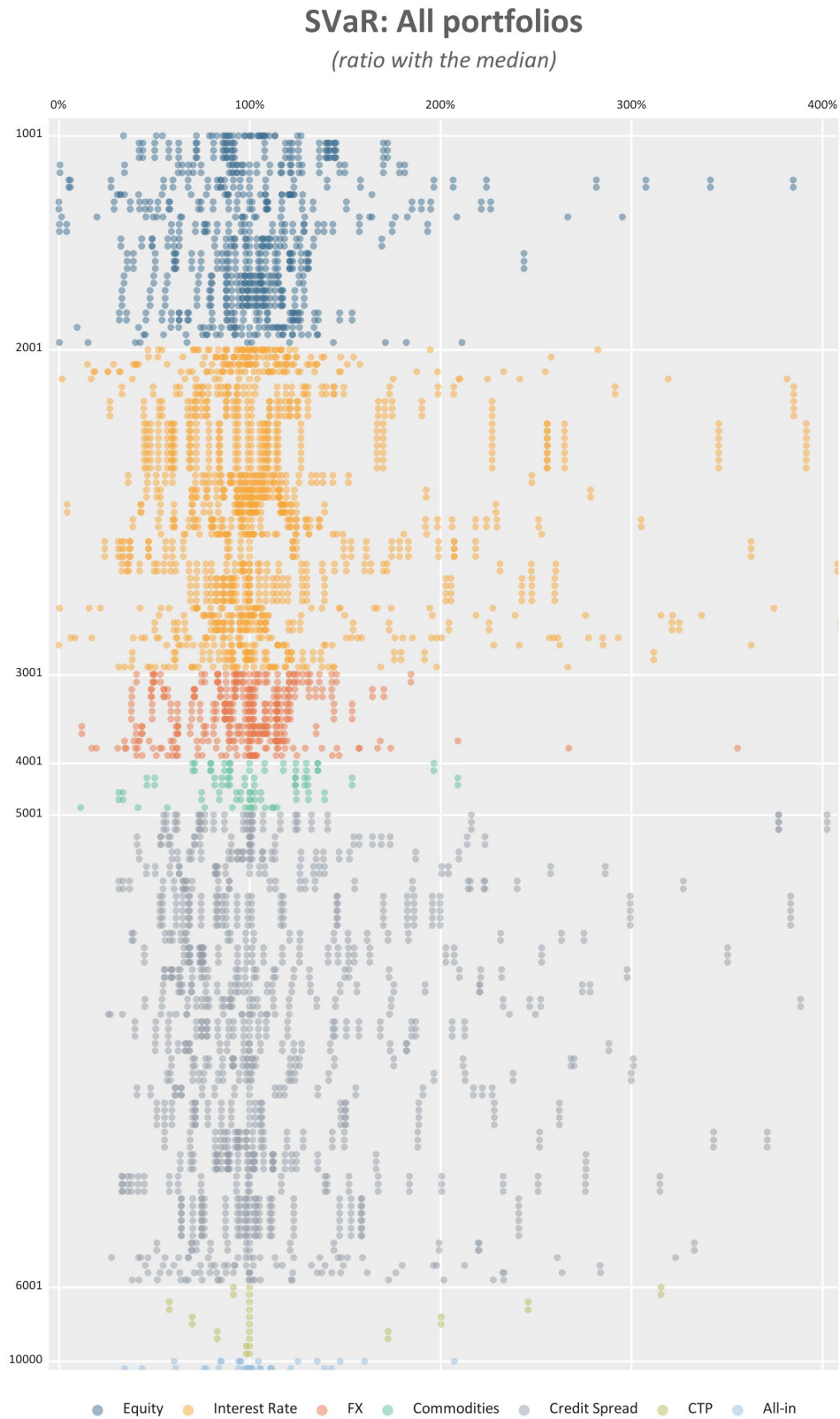
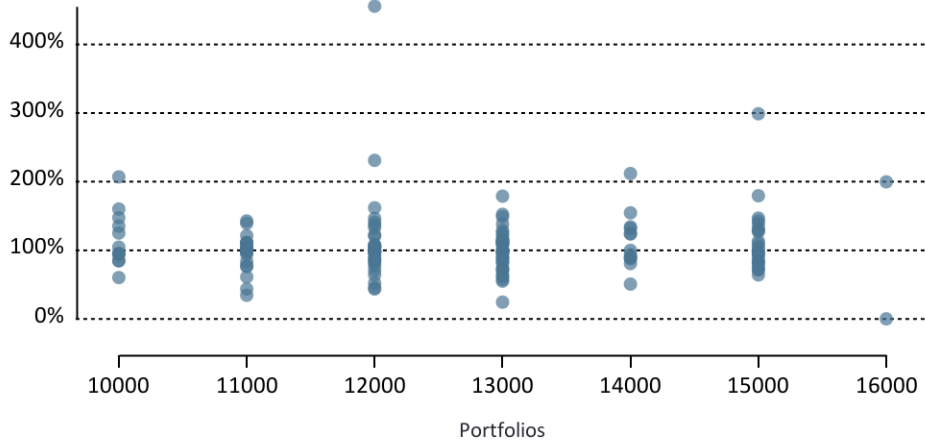


Figure 34: sVaR submissions normalised by the median of each portfolio (by asset class)



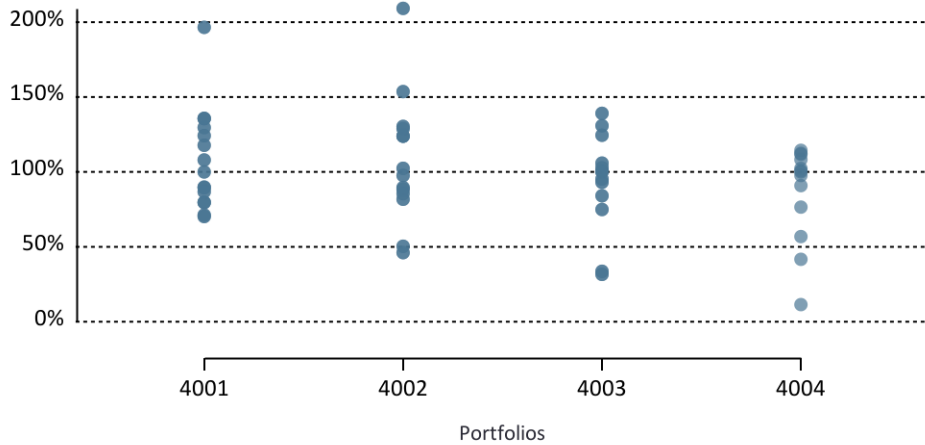
SVaR: Aggregated portfolios

(ratio with the median)



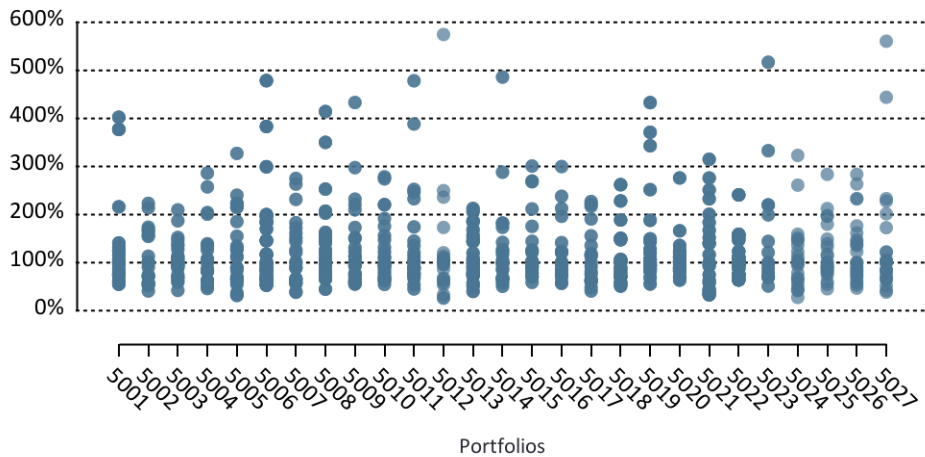
SVaR: Commodities portfolios

(ratio with the median)



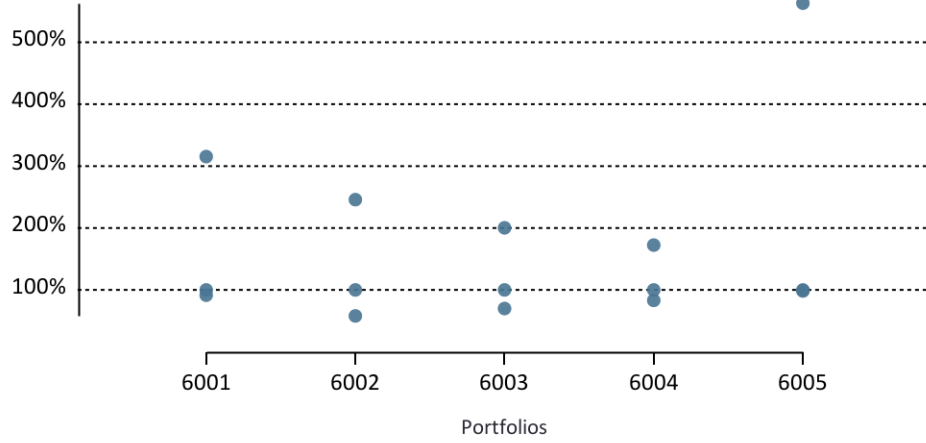
SVaR: Credit Spread portfolios

(ratio with the median)



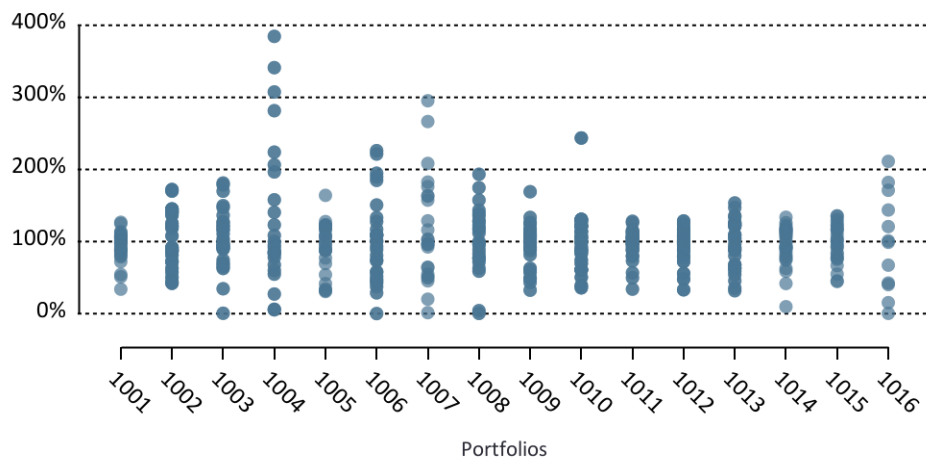
SVaR: CTP portfolios

(ratio with the median)



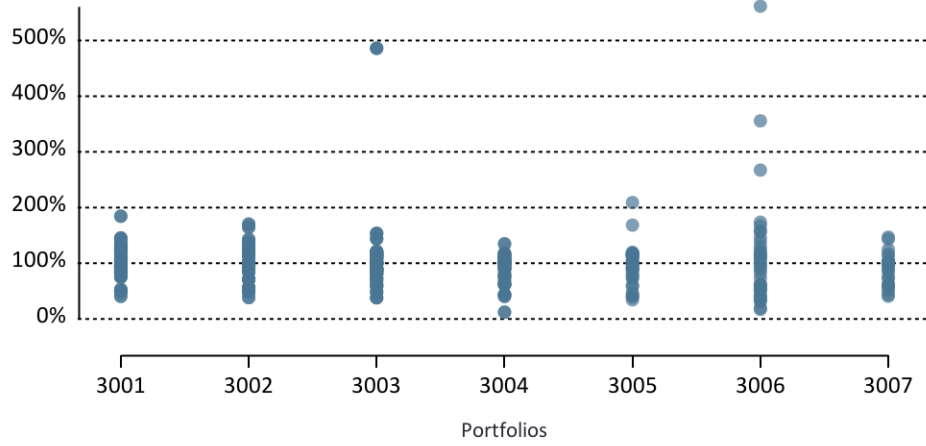
SVaR: Equity portfolios

(ratio with the median)



SVaR: FX portfolios

(ratio with the median)



SVaR: Interest Rate portfolios

(ratio with the median)

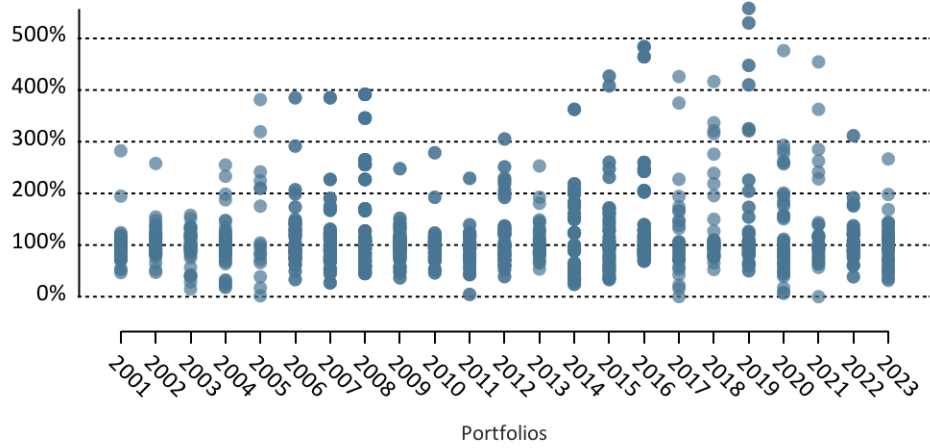


Figure 35: sVaR submissions normalised by the median of each portfolio (by methodological approach)

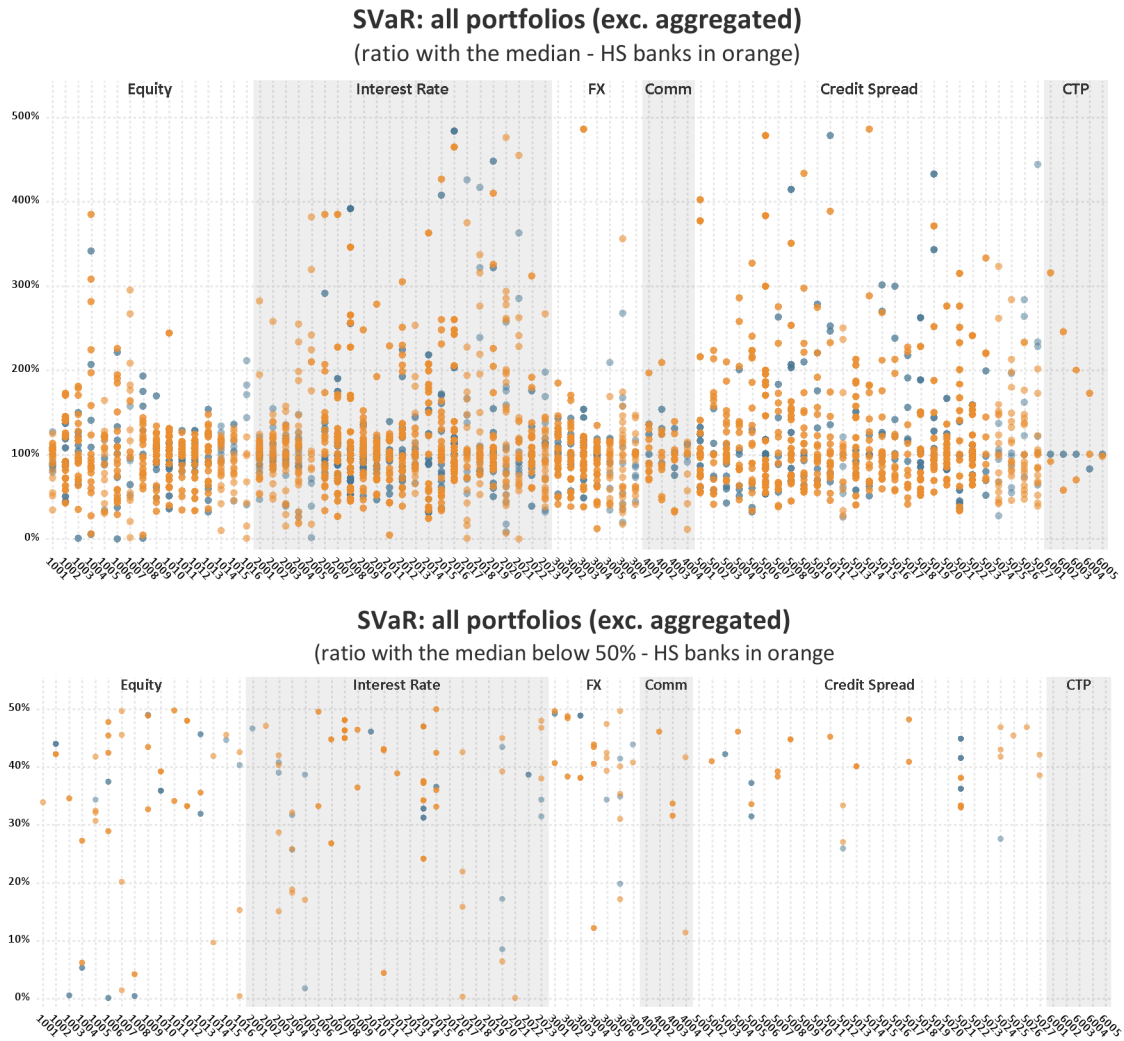


Figure 36: VaR ratio with median (focus on small banks)

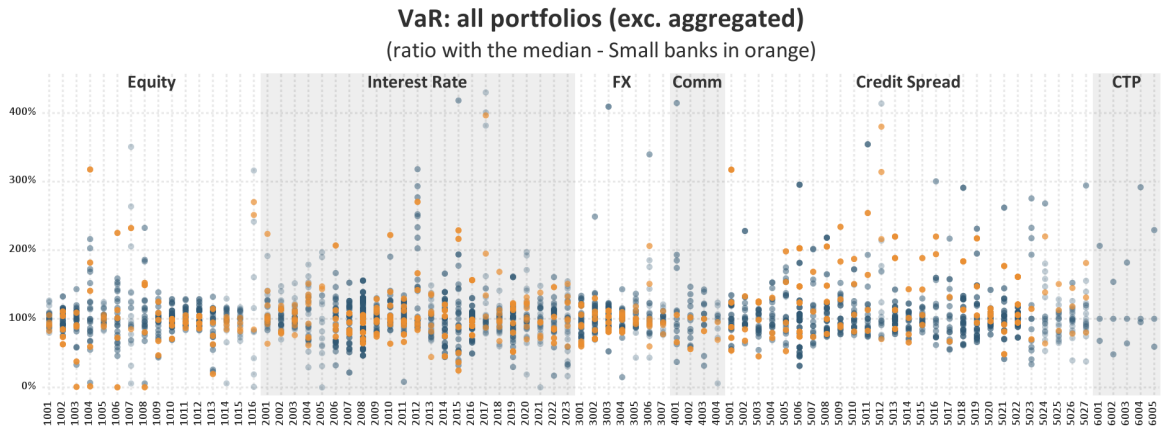


Figure 37: VaR ratio with median (focus on medium-sized banks)

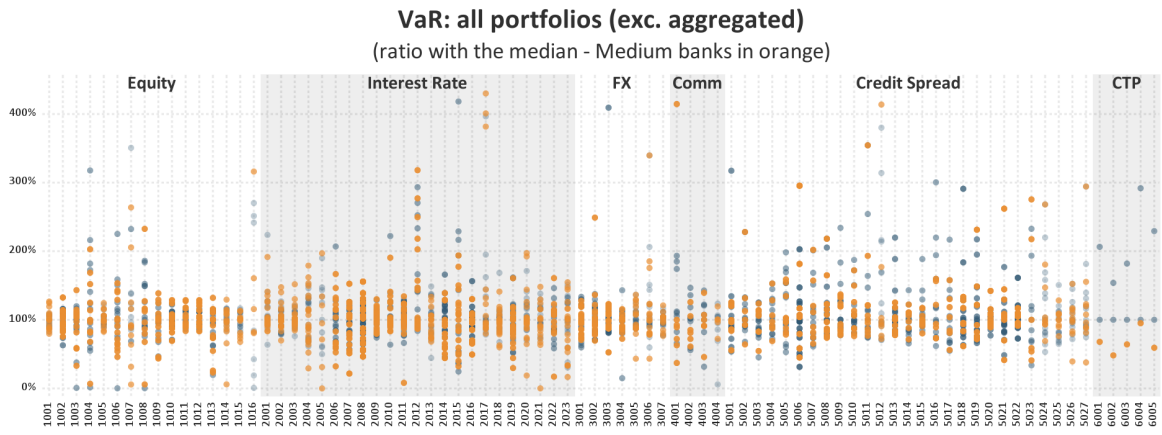


Figure 38: VaR ratio with median (focus on large banks)

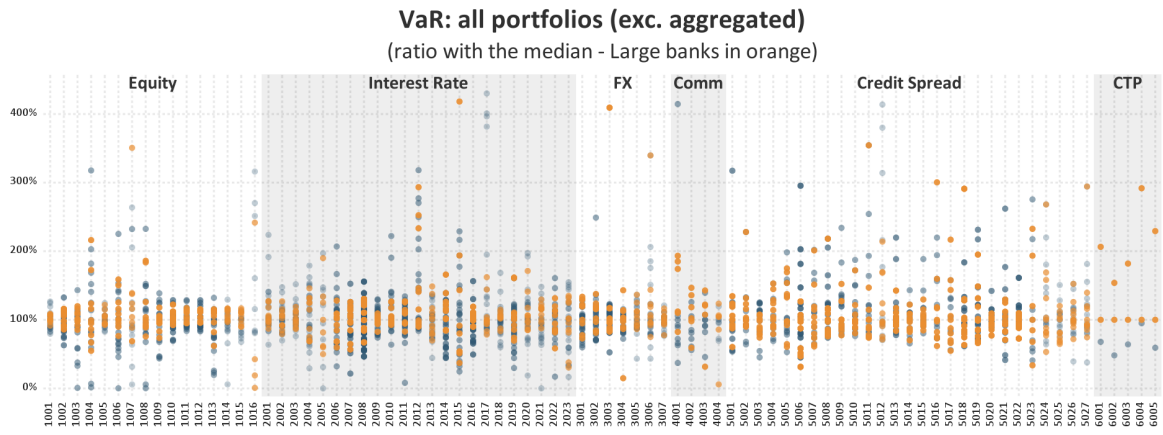


Table 36: VaR statistics (IR and CS asset classes – only banks with general and specific IR risk approval)

EU Statistics for VaR

Port. ID	Other stats						Percentiles								Interquartile range
	Min	Max	Ave.	STDev	Coefficient of variation (STDev/Mean)	Num obs.	5th	10th	25th	50th (Median)	75th	90th	95th		
2001	215,458	315,516	261,161	31,719	12%	19	228,797	230,279	238,574	251,430	292,354	311,386	313,282	10%	
2002	133,789	196,745	167,460	20,192	12%	21	135,614	138,922	154,558	172,501	179,759	191,706	194,462	8%	
2003	22,975	31,217	27,248	2,510	9%	18	23,394	24,326	25,252	27,055	29,611	29,928	30,136	8%	
2004	97,554	220,880	155,959	43,806	28%	22	98,750	99,219	112,191	172,618	188,988	208,847	215,254	25%	
2005	11,684	71,402	40,205	18,772	47%	11	15,231	18,777	22,878	47,032	52,145	55,335	63,369	39%	
2006	28,730	79,878	50,761	13,762	27%	18	32,011	34,764	38,142	53,095	59,055	64,904	71,375	22%	
2007	75,454	167,453	130,732	26,604	20%	16	83,346	95,133	111,935	138,987	145,456	160,020	161,878	13%	
2008	79,125	159,544	124,389	29,637	24%	17	79,921	81,350	102,920	128,836	152,626	158,000	159,544	19%	
2009	200,784	279,304	245,276	19,889	8%	19	207,502	224,003	236,028	247,789	253,667	267,564	275,235	4%	
2010	207,307	283,818	236,559	27,154	11%	19	207,307	209,374	216,561	226,880	262,941	280,420	282,275	10%	
2011	381,204	628,707	515,407	77,402	15%	20	383,490	408,004	469,821	536,556	568,020	622,377	628,707	9%	
2012	139,699	338,818	184,818	57,289	31%	16	139,959	140,215	145,918	154,127	221,063	242,525	278,448	20%	
2013	48,607	98,195	70,670	15,653	22%	19	49,682	51,533	56,587	71,517	81,188	92,222	96,317	18%	
2014	30,749	70,832	53,106	12,424	23%	15	35,573	37,858	43,158	57,269	61,759	68,230	70,822	18%	
2015	1,591	27,014	7,251	6,285	87%	18	2,250	2,386	3,303	5,504	8,960	13,199	16,623	46%	
2016	169,729	225,107	196,257	15,627	8%	17	169,997	177,452	187,761	196,426	202,233	215,610	225,107	2%	
2017	20,987	107,245	38,479	26,203	68%	18	21,316	22,024	25,090	26,533	38,578	68,345	106,256	41%	
2018	25,542	35,100	31,483	2,607	8%	20	26,673	28,360	29,991	31,728	33,277	34,387	34,537	5%	
2019	11,482	19,966	15,750	2,613	17%	17	11,482	11,896	14,088	16,420	17,289	18,766	19,657	10%	
2020	33,802	56,155	42,384	6,502	15%	20	33,921	34,561	37,905	41,706	47,254	50,335	52,451	11%	
2021	49,422	84,940	69,282	10,802	16%	17	51,081	55,012	62,724	70,400	75,906	82,047	84,940	10%	
2022	238,203	485,422	362,604	71,070	20%	16	285,314	304,838	309,995	340,859	412,119	463,580	485,422	14%	
2023	134,329	348,302	252,081	54,377	22%	20	180,775	191,390	217,301	245,453	297,991	305,842	325,568	16%	
5001	8,144	16,711	14,087	2,497	18%	16	10,900	11,843	12,453	13,903	16,424	16,575	16,706	14%	
5002	23,441	45,759	34,677	6,348	18%	13	27,969	31,059	31,571	32,138	35,510	44,802	45,541	6%	
5003	4,805	8,096	6,504	992	15%	19	5,062	5,162	5,657	6,586	7,305	7,527	8,026	13%	
5004	11,438	22,951	16,142	3,448	21%	13	12,114	12,823	13,954	14,540	18,098	20,658	21,612	13%	
5005	3,751	9,833	6,738	1,930	29%	15	3,924	4,574	5,779	6,061	8,360	9,517	9,613	18%	
5006	4,129	16,668	11,636	3,702	32%	18	5,856	6,574	8,368	12,872	14,031	15,608	16,302	25%	
5007	32,378	89,252	52,740	16,883	32%	13	36,333	38,970	38,989	47,463	60,793	76,778	83,821	22%	
5008	59,267	128,724	83,836	19,946	24%	17	60,236	61,158	65,995	85,424	95,752	104,692	118,346	18%	
5009	14,855	26,308	20,296	4,012	20%	17	14,892	15,633	17,354	19,206	24,406	24,930	25,567	17%	
5010	24,892	46,625	32,909	6,624	20%	16	24,901	26,034	29,067	30,780	35,650	42,658	46,439	10%	
5011	14,679	38,395	21,817	6,830	31%	16	14,823	15,056	16,823	21,162	24,004	30,904	34,050	18%	
5012	1,595	4,787	2,585	1,009	39%	15	1,607	1,642	1,858	2,180	3,273	3,894	4,207	28%	
5013	16,102	29,545	20,981	3,387	16%	17	17,055	17,343	18,995	20,138	22,881	24,932	26,643	9%	
5014	4,138	7,216	5,864	879	15%	15	4,648	4,931	5,099	5,980	6,413	6,946	7,216	11%	
5015	23,171	32,036	27,502	2,625	10%	14	24,262	24,861	25,429	27,393	28,872	31,012	31,711	6%	
5016	15,615	49,084	28,205	10,845	38%	11	17,025	18,434	19,857	24,685	35,136	40,364	44,724	28%	
5017	19,023	54,753	35,615	13,065	37%	11	21,005	22,987	23,806	34,704	45,454	54,753	54,753	31%	
5018	32,676	67,280	52,225	12,338	24%	11	35,629	38,581	42,534	51,705	63,492	66,937	66,839	20%	
5019	9,104	20,463	14,208	3,927	28%	14	9,413	9,842	10,761	13,462	16,768	19,751	20,463	22%	
5020	175,819	224,367	205,274	15,051	7%	16	183,405	186,905	193,191	206,295	216,004	224,237	224,270	22%	
5021	22,705	41,529	32,432	6,392	20%	12	24,552	26,101	26,652	32,416	36,913	41,387	41,529	16%	
5022	174,562	216,035	199,741	14,680	7%	12	178,180	181,560	185,407	204,518	210,048	216,327	216,603	6%	
5023	25,469	176,035	85,417	48,597	57%	9	31,586	37,703	51,376	75,660	90,828	152,293	164,164	28%	
5024	26,930	91,399	56,352	20,227	36%	13	34,196	39,429	41,629	49,051	70,160	84,487	87,915	26%	
5025	48,189	85,943	67,826	12,939	19%	12	49,131	50,209	56,305	71,905	77,586	80,410	82,934	16%	
5026	26,918	47,236	37,615	5,017	13%	13	30,861	33,884	35,462	36,972	40,357	43,651	45,440	6%	
5027	6,776	32,467	19,086	6,731	35%	13	10,714	13,726	15,813	16,744	23,476	27,253	29,679	20%	
IR Cumulative	12000	255,384	492,096	369,829	64,353	17%	13	276,347	291,503	312,959	393,012	395,990	420,565	452,853	12%
CS Cumulative	15000	219,993	316,890	266,768	31,542	12%	13	223,278	227,625	246,419	272,166	280,165	312,549	316,890	6%

Table 39: VaR statistics (EQ asset class – only banks with general EQ risk approval)

EU Statistics for VaR

Port. ID	Other stats						Percentiles								Interquartile range
	Min	Max	Ave.	STDev	Coefficient of variation (STDev/Mean)	Num obs.	5th	10th	25th	50th (Median)	75th	90th	95th		
1001	402,718	577,601	474,228	59,740	13%	7	412,035	421,351	434,333	466,568	502,021	544,449	561,025	7%	
1002	277,489	419,285	358,598	53,053	15%	7	287,511	297,533	327,239	355,534	401,700	417,220	418,253	10%	
1003	7,624	18,809	12,095	4,114	34%	5	8,245	8,867	10,731	11,222	12,091	16,122	17,465	6%	
1004	14	1,145	576	509	88%	5	24	33	62	793	868	1,034	1,090	87%	
1005						4									
1006	1,644	5,488	3,874	1,605	41%	5	1,967	2,289	3,257	3,600	5,380	5,445	5,466	25%	
1007						4									
1008						2									
1009	48,401	77,324	65,048	12,253	19%	5	50,838	53,275	60,585	61,925	77,007	77,197	77,261	12%	
1010						4									
1011	394,457	489,375	425,644	35,014	8%	6	394,588	394,719	400,031	421,483	431,009	460,729	475,052	4%	
1012	370,201	462,584	404,958	34,345	8%	6	371,215	372,229	380,224	399,375	418,125	443,271	452,928	5%	
1013	50,640	122,288	85,040	26,596	31%	6	54,997	59,355	68,476	83,706	100,800	112,058	117,173	19%	
1014	301,745	406,703	368,710	36,262	10%	6	316,860	331,974	364,860	375,152	387,849	399,006	402,854	3%	
1015						4									
1016						2									
Equity Cumulative						3									

Table 42: IRC – modelling choice: source of LGD – market convention

EU Statistics for IRC

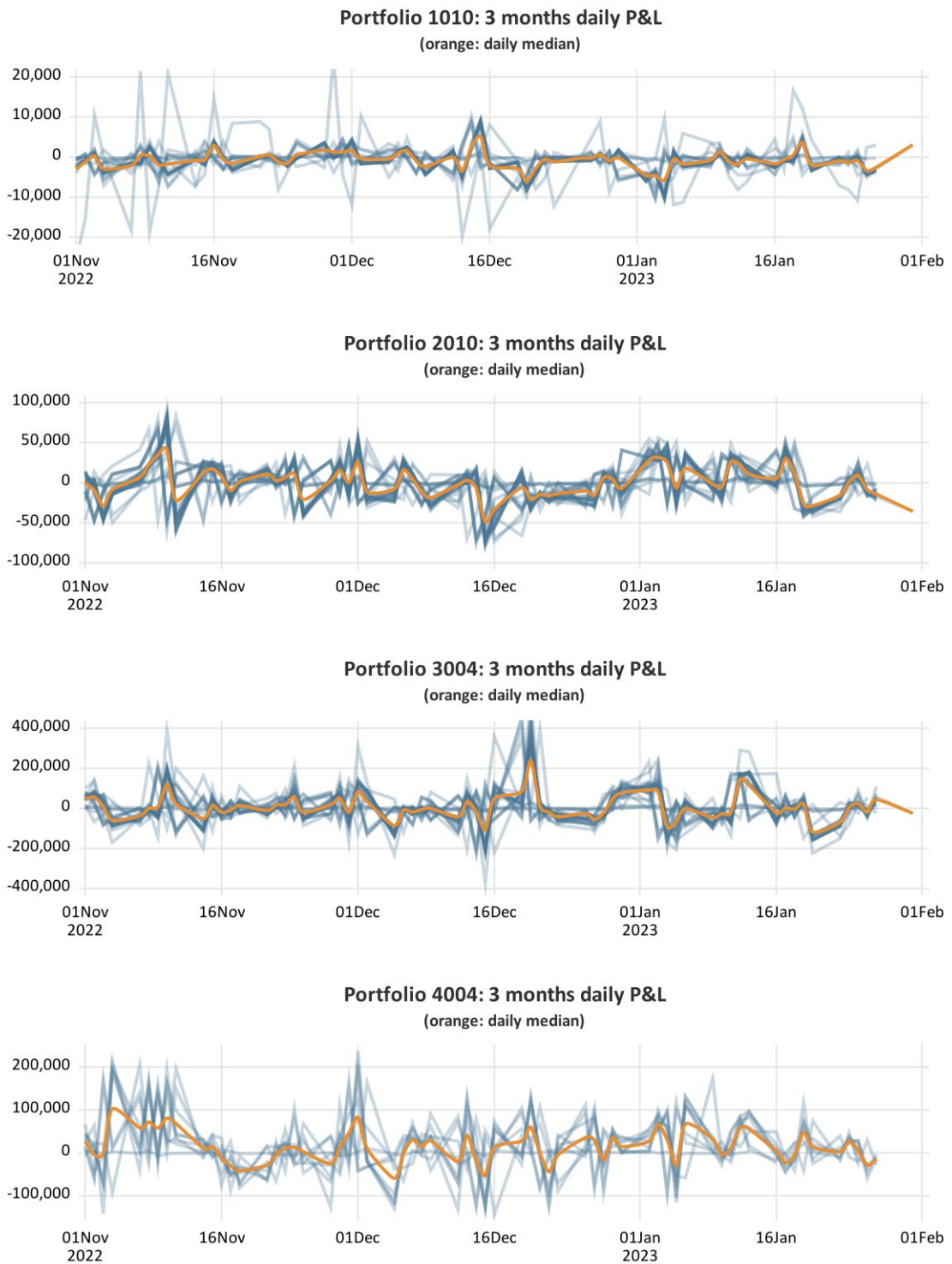
Port_ID	Other stats					Num obs.	Percentiles							Interquartile range	Extreme Values range (Full Sample)		
	Min	Max	Ave.	STDev	Coefficient of variation (STDev/Mean)		5th	10th	25th	50th (Median)	75th	90th	95th		STDev_trunc ²	-2*STDev_trunc	+2*STDev_trunc
Equity																	
Interest Rate																	
FX																	
Commodities																	
Credit Spread																	
CTP																	
ALL-IN no-CTP																	
Equity Cumulative																	
IR Cumulative																	
FX Cumulative																	
Commodity Cumulative																	
CS Cumulative																	
CTP Cumulative																	

Table 44: IRC – modelling choice: source of LGD – 1-2 modelling factors

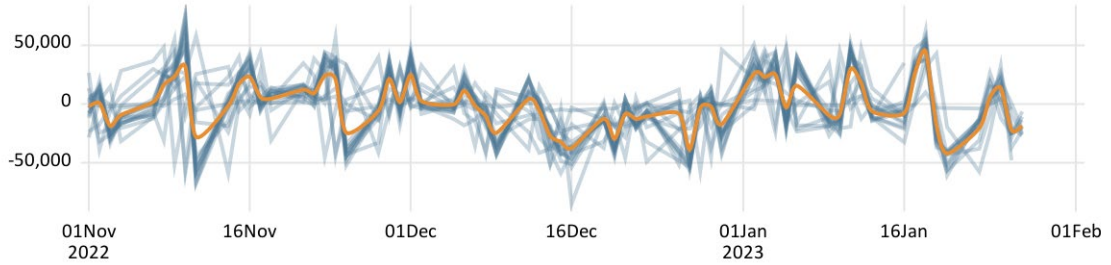
EU Statistics for IRC

Port. ID	Other stats					Num obs.	Percentiles								Interquartile range	Extreme Values range (Full Sample)																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	Min	Max	Ave.	STDev	Coefficient of variation (STDev/Mean)		5th	10th	25th	50th (Median)	75th	90th	95th	STDev_trunc ²		-2*STDev_trunc	+2*STDev_trunc																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Equity																			Interest Rate																			FX																			Commodities																			Credit Spread																			CTP																			ALL-IN no-CTP	10000	494,651	1,525,079	988,050	299,993	30%	8	568,469	642,287	921,771	1,021,360	1,061,858	1,220,597	1,372,838	7%	493,109	62,660	2,035,098	Equity Cumulative	11000																		FX Cumulative	12000																		Commodity Cumulative	13000																		CTP Cumulative	15000	494,651	1,109,089	825,778	203,702	25%	11	513,516	532,381	713,891	855,821	951,943	1,085,858	1,097,474	14%	188,491	441,287	1,195,251	CTP Cumulative	16000																	
Interest Rate																			FX																			Commodities																			Credit Spread																			CTP																			ALL-IN no-CTP	10000	494,651	1,525,079	988,050	299,993	30%	8	568,469	642,287	921,771	1,021,360	1,061,858	1,220,597	1,372,838	7%	493,109	62,660	2,035,098	Equity Cumulative	11000																		FX Cumulative	12000																		Commodity Cumulative	13000																		CTP Cumulative	15000	494,651	1,109,089	825,778	203,702	25%	11	513,516	532,381	713,891	855,821	951,943	1,085,858	1,097,474	14%	188,491	441,287	1,195,251	CTP Cumulative	16000																																				
FX																			Commodities																			Credit Spread																			CTP																			ALL-IN no-CTP	10000	494,651	1,525,079	988,050	299,993	30%	8	568,469	642,287	921,771	1,021,360	1,061,858	1,220,597	1,372,838	7%	493,109	62,660	2,035,098	Equity Cumulative	11000																		FX Cumulative	12000																		Commodity Cumulative	13000																		CTP Cumulative	15000	494,651	1,109,089	825,778	203,702	25%	11	513,516	532,381	713,891	855,821	951,943	1,085,858	1,097,474	14%	188,491	441,287	1,195,251	CTP Cumulative	16000																																																							
Commodities																			Credit Spread																			CTP																			ALL-IN no-CTP	10000	494,651	1,525,079	988,050	299,993	30%	8	568,469	642,287	921,771	1,021,360	1,061,858	1,220,597	1,372,838	7%	493,109	62,660	2,035,098	Equity Cumulative	11000																		FX Cumulative	12000																		Commodity Cumulative	13000																		CTP Cumulative	15000	494,651	1,109,089	825,778	203,702	25%	11	513,516	532,381	713,891	855,821	951,943	1,085,858	1,097,474	14%	188,491	441,287	1,195,251	CTP Cumulative	16000																																																																										
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Figure 39: Additional P&L charts with examples of low IQD



Portfolio 5022: 3 months daily P&L
(orange: daily median)



Portfolio 11000: 3 months daily P&L
(orange: daily median)

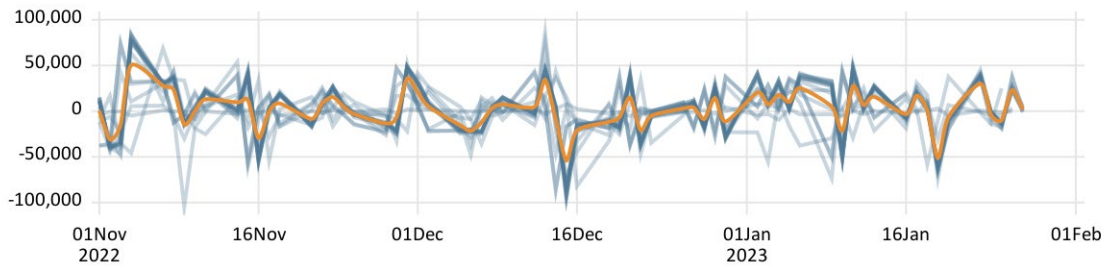
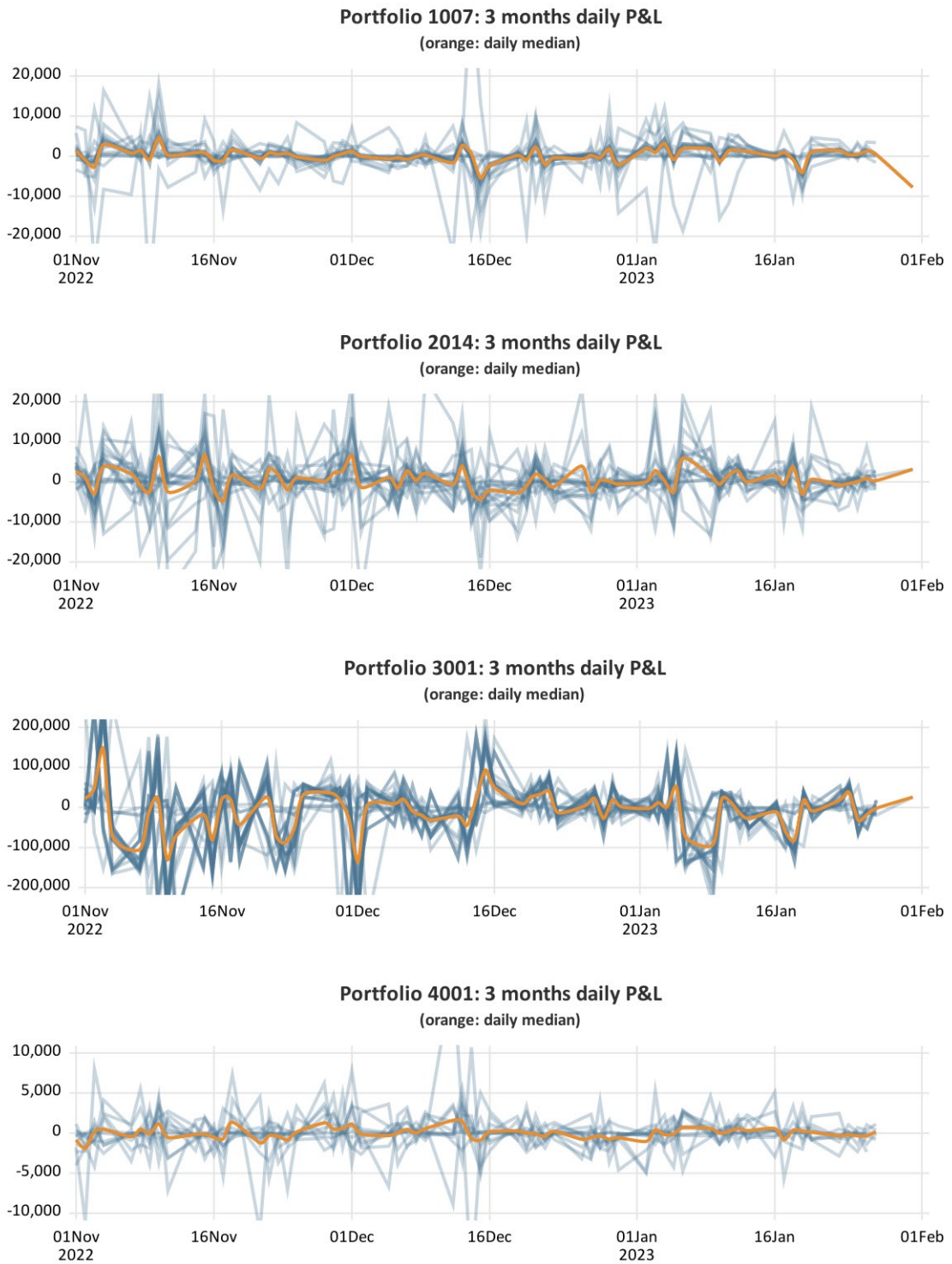
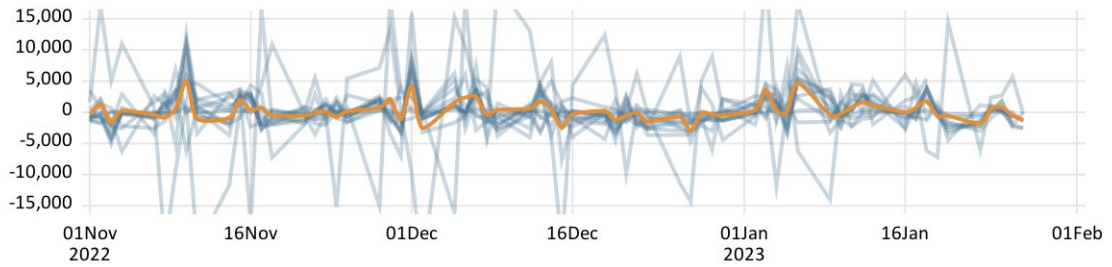


Figure 40: Additional P&L charts with examples of high IQD



Portfolio 5016: 3 months daily P&L
(orange: daily median)



Portfolio 14000: 3 months daily P&L
(orange: daily median)

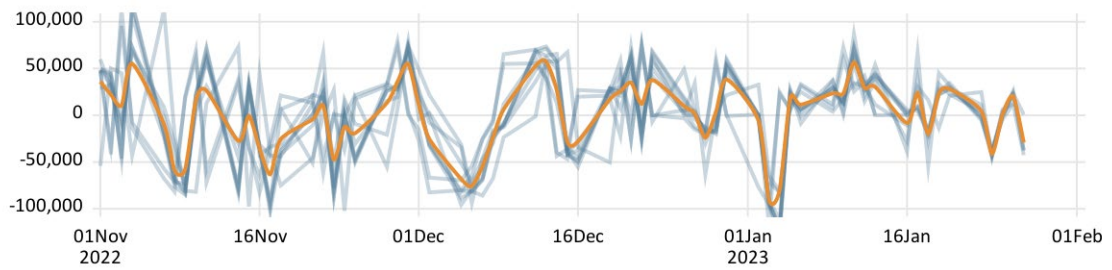


Figure 41: Comparison between IMV and truncated STD deviation method to select outliers for risk measures

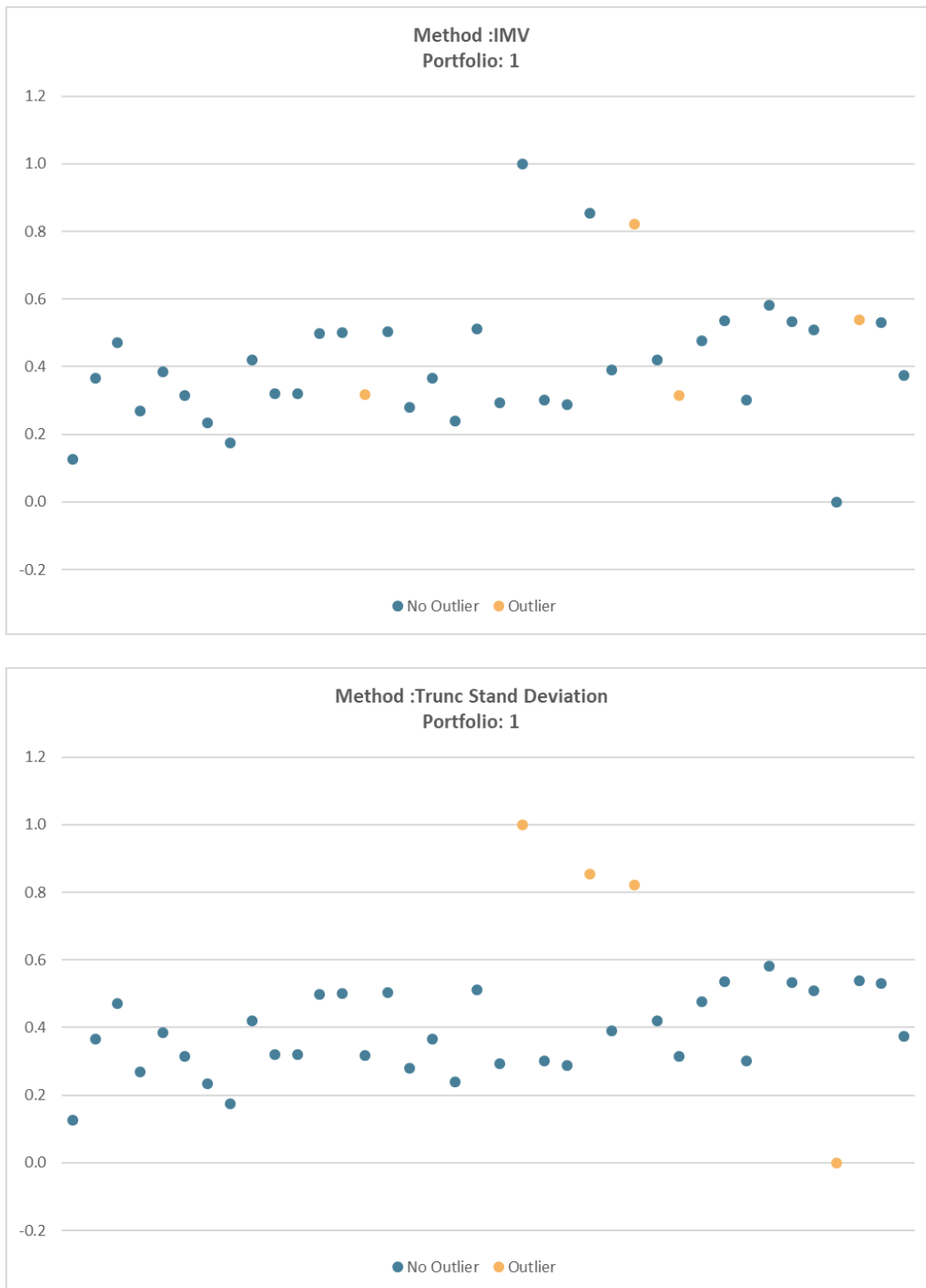


Figure 26. Example of dispersion in VaR submission for portfolio 1. Above the chart, marked in yellow: the portfolios which would have been excluded based on the IMV methodology outlier, which was used in 2019 (and before) to detect outliers among risk measures. Below the chart: the same submission, but marked in yellow, indicating the submissions that have been excluded in VaR and benchmarking statistics in the 2020 exercise (and onward) based on the +/- two times truncated standard deviation of the sample.

Differences in total number of submissions (SBM OFR vs IMA)
Source: C 107.02 and C 120.03

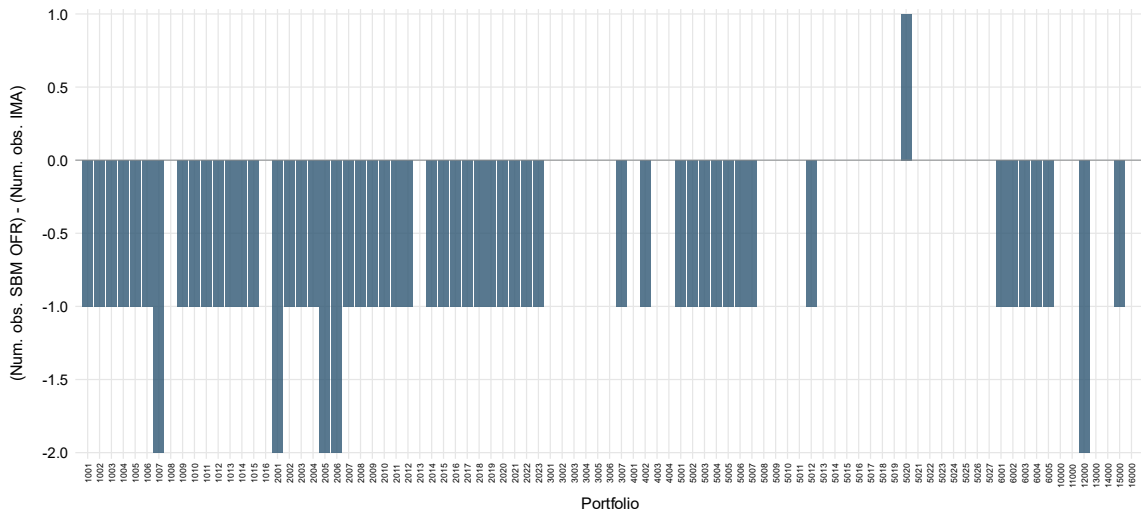
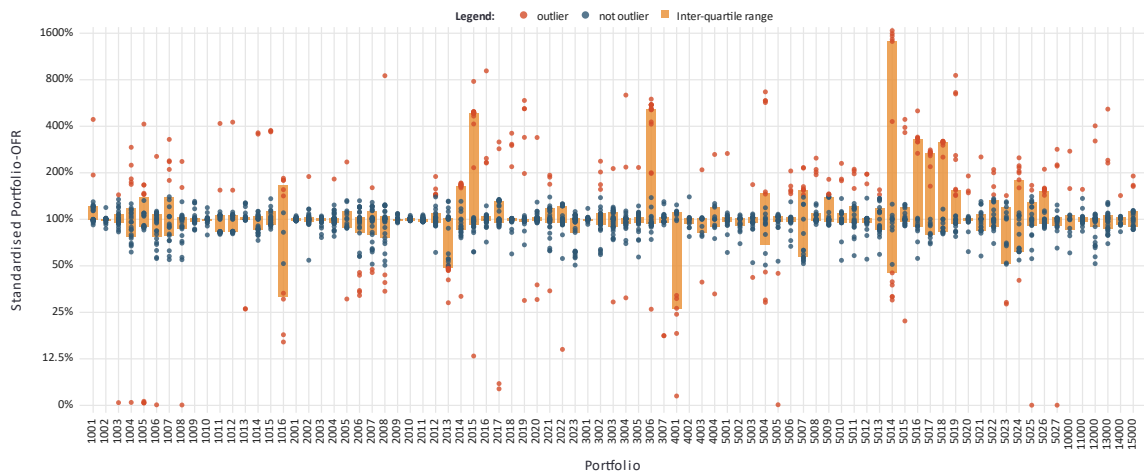


Figure 43: BM OFR variation within portfolios: 50%-150%-outliers

SBM OFR variation within portfolios

Outliers according to the 50%-150%-definition.
All values standardised with the resp. median and topcoded at 1,600%.
Portfolios with less than 10 observations excluded. Source: C 120.03



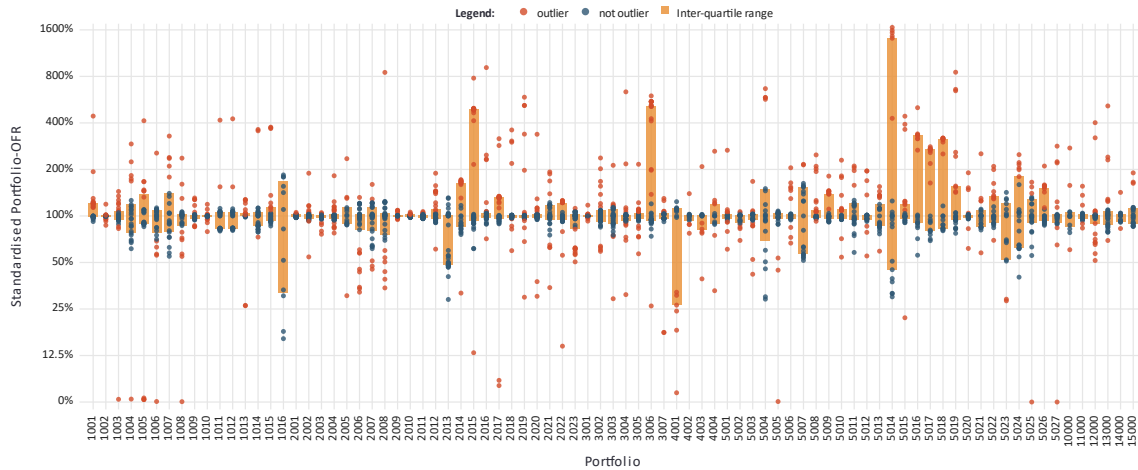
50%-150% outlier definition

- Outliers are defined as values outside the interval $[0.5 \cdot ex, 1.5 \cdot ex]$.
- ex is the median of portfolio-OFRs.

Figure 44: SBM OFR variation within portfolios: MAD-outliers

SBM OFR variation within portfolios

Outliers according to the Median Absolute Deviation (MAD) definition.
All values standardised with the resp. median and topcoded at 1,600%.
Portfolios with less than 10 observations excluded. Source: C 120.03



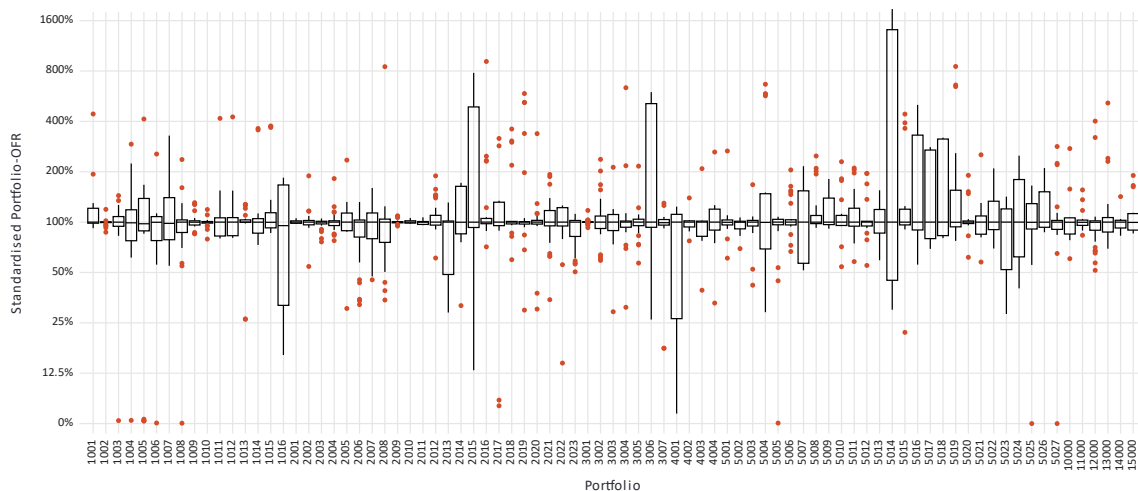
Median Absolute Deviation (MAD) outlier definition

- Outliers are defined as values outside the interval $[ex - 2 \cdot MAD, ex + 2 \cdot MAD]$.
- MAD is the Median Absolute Deviation, i.e., $MAD = \text{median}(|x_i - ex|)$, where x_i are the OFR observations of the respective portfolio and ex is their median.

Figure 45: SBM OFR variation within portfolios: Boxplots

SBM OFR variation within portfolios: Boxplots

All values standardised with the resp. median and topcoded at 1,600%.
Portfolios with less than 10 observations excluded. Source: C 120.03



Boxplots with 1.5 IQR outlier definition

- Outliers are defined as values outside the interval $[Q25 - 1.5 \cdot IQR, Q75 + 1.5 \cdot IQR]$.
- IQR is the Interquartile Range, i.e., $IQR = Q75 - Q25$.

Figure 46: SBM OFR variation within EQ portfolio (EBA outliers' definition)

SBM OFR variation within risk class EQ

Outliers according to the truncated standard deviation definition.
All values standardised with the resp. median and topcoded at 1,600%.
Portfolios with less than 5 observations excluded. Source: C 120.02

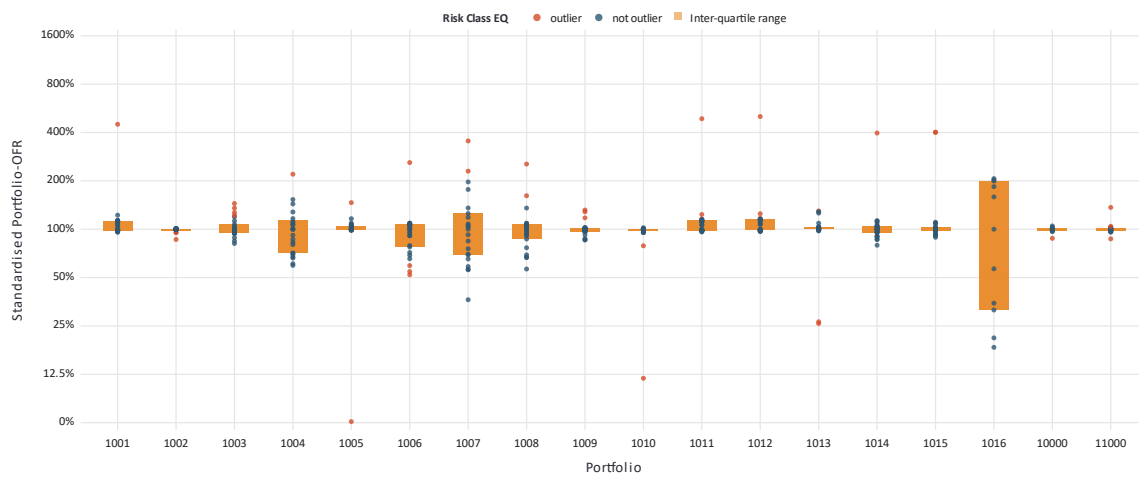


Figure 47: SBM OFR variation within FX portfolio (EBA outliers' definition)

SBM OFR variation within risk class FX

Outliers according to the truncated standard deviation definition.
All values standardised with the resp. median and topcoded at 1,600%.
Portfolios with less than 5 observations excluded. Source: C 120.02

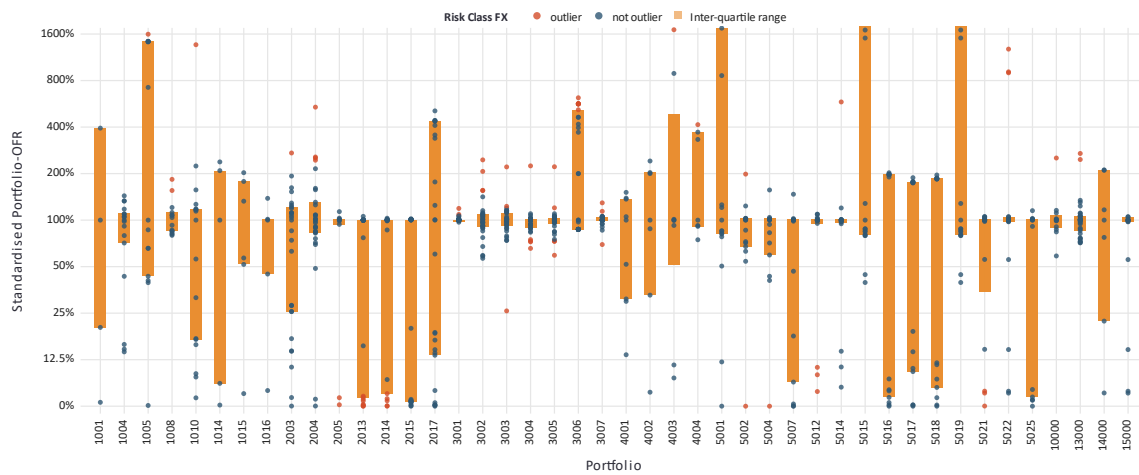


Figure 48: SBM OFR variation within GIRR portfolio (EBA outliers' definition)

SBM OFR variation within risk class GIRR

Outliers according to the truncated standard deviation definition.
All values standardised with the resp. median and topcoded at 1,600%.
Portfolios with less than 5 observations excluded. Source: C 120.02

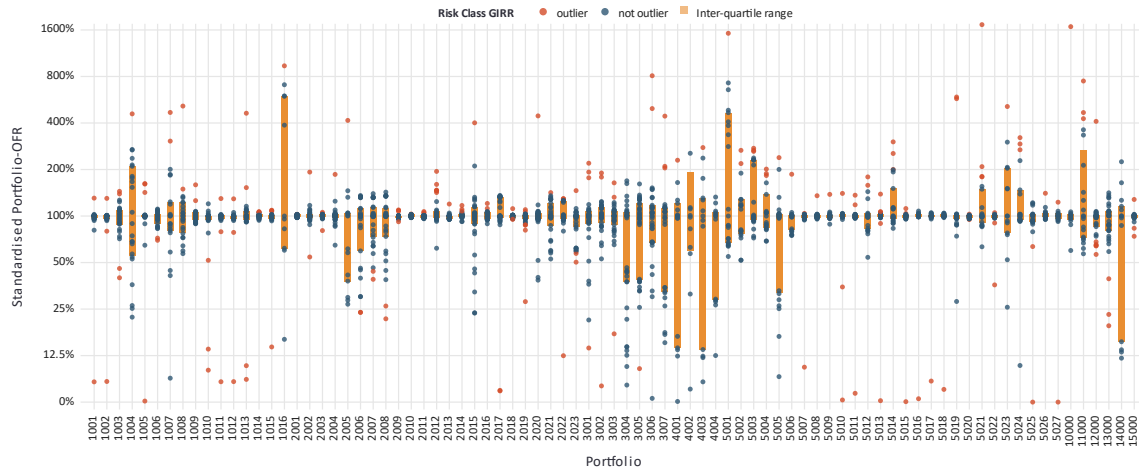


Figure 49: SBM OFR variation within CS portfolio (EBA outliers' definition)

SBM OFR variation within risk class CSR_NON_SEC

Outliers according to the truncated standard deviation definition.
All values standardised with the resp. median and topcoded at 1,600%.
Portfolios with less than 5 observations excluded. Source: C 120.02

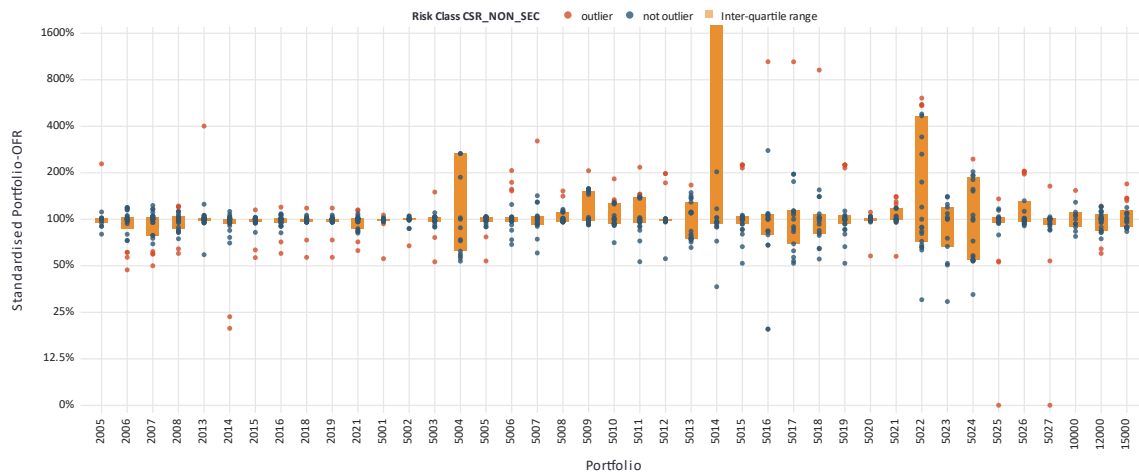


Figure 50: SBM OFR variation within CO portfolio (EBA outliers' definition)

SBM OFR variation within risk class CM

Outliers according to the truncated standard deviation definition.
All values standardised with the resp. median and topcoded at 1,600%.
Portfolios with less than 5 observations excluded. Source: C 120.02

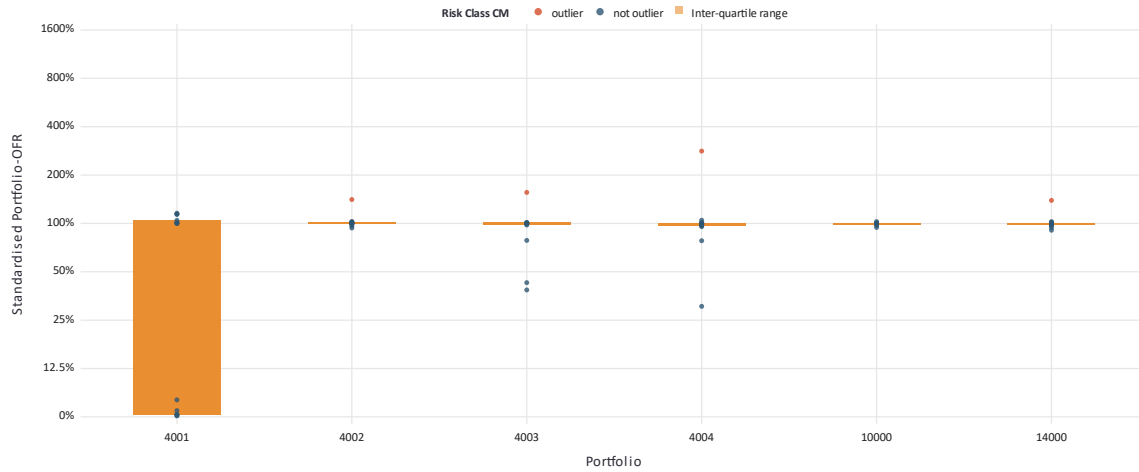


Figure 51: SBM OFR VaR and SVaR variation within portfolios: Interquartile Dispersion (IQD)

SBM OFR, VaR, and SVaR variation within portfolios: Interquartile Dispersion (IQD)

Portfolios with less than 10 observations excluded. Source: C 107.02, C 120.03

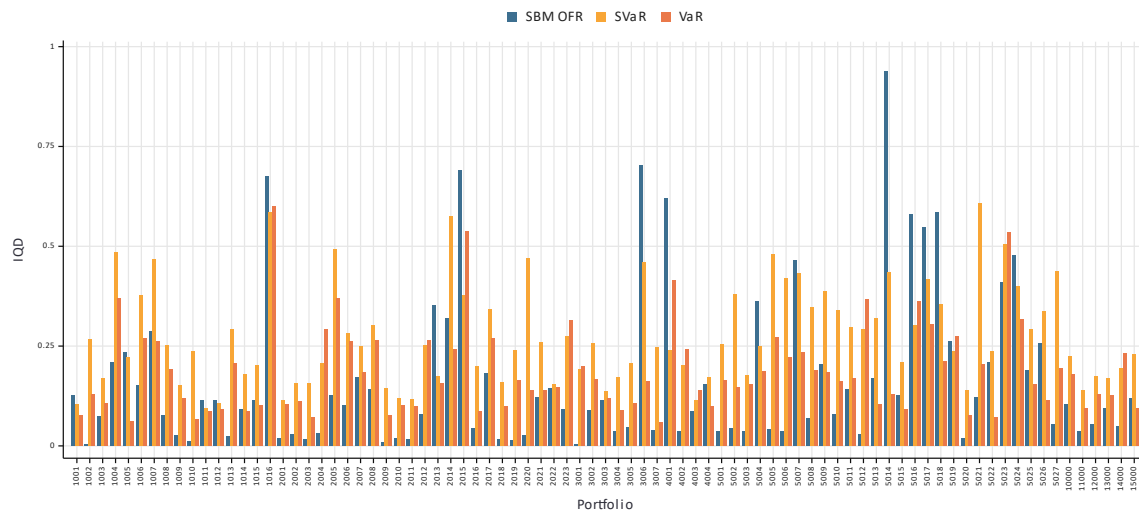


Figure 52: IQD-Ratio of SBM-OFR to VaR

SBM OFR variation within portfolios: IQD(SBM OFR) to IQD(VaR) Ratio

Portfolios with less than 10 observations excluded. Source: C 107.02, C 120.03

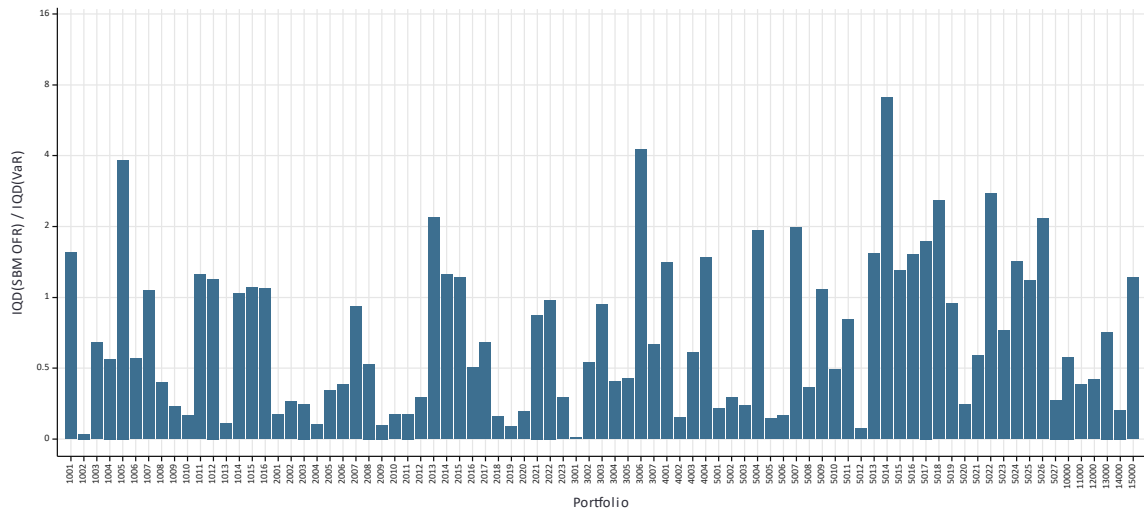


Figure 53: SBM OFR VaR and SVaR variation within EQ portfolios: Interquartile Dispersion (IQD)

SBM OFR, VaR, and SVaR variation within portfolios: Interquartile Dispersion (IQD)

Portfolios with less than 10 observations excluded. Source: C 107.02, C 120.03

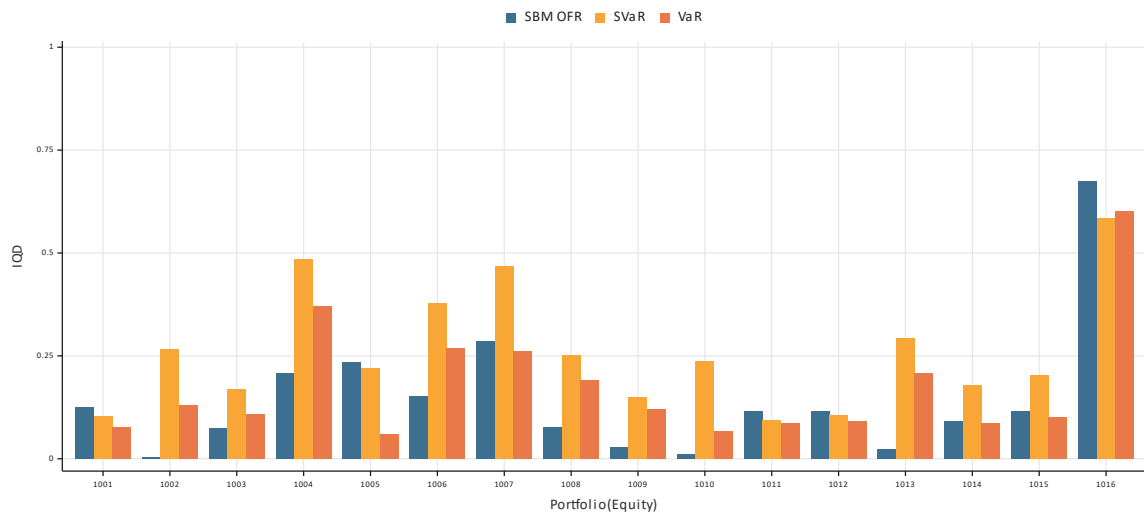


Figure 54: SBM OFR VaR and SVaR variation within IR portfolios: Interquartile Dispersion (IQD)

SBM OFR, VaR, and SVaR variation within portfolios: Interquartile Dispersion (IQD)

Portfolios with less than 10 observations excluded. Source: C 107.02, C 120.03

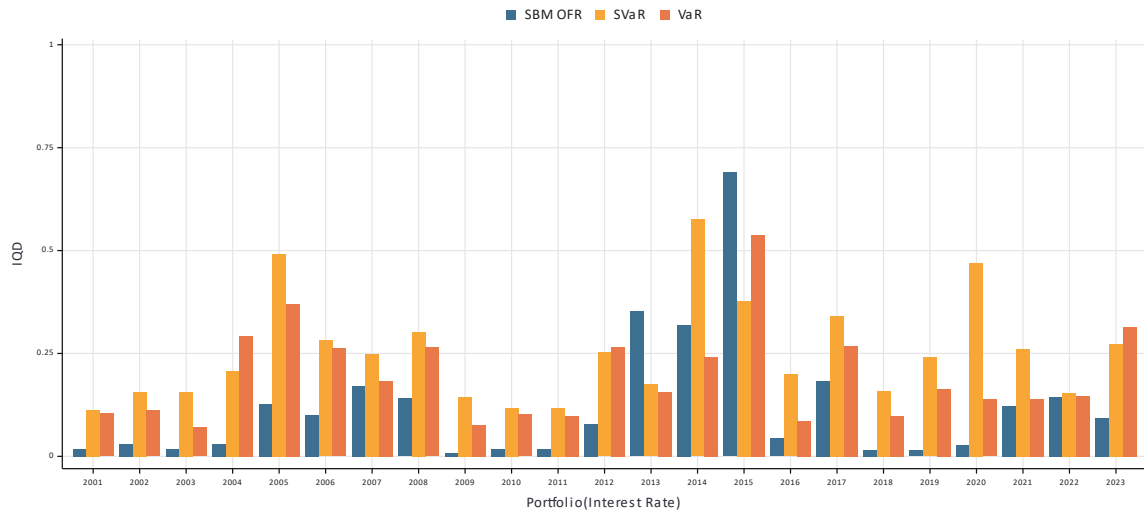


Figure 55: SBM OFR VaR and SVaR variation within FX portfolios: Interquartile Dispersion (IQD)

SBM OFR, VaR, and SVaR variation within portfolios: Interquartile Dispersion (IQD)

Portfolios with less than 10 observations excluded. Source: C 107.02, C 120.03

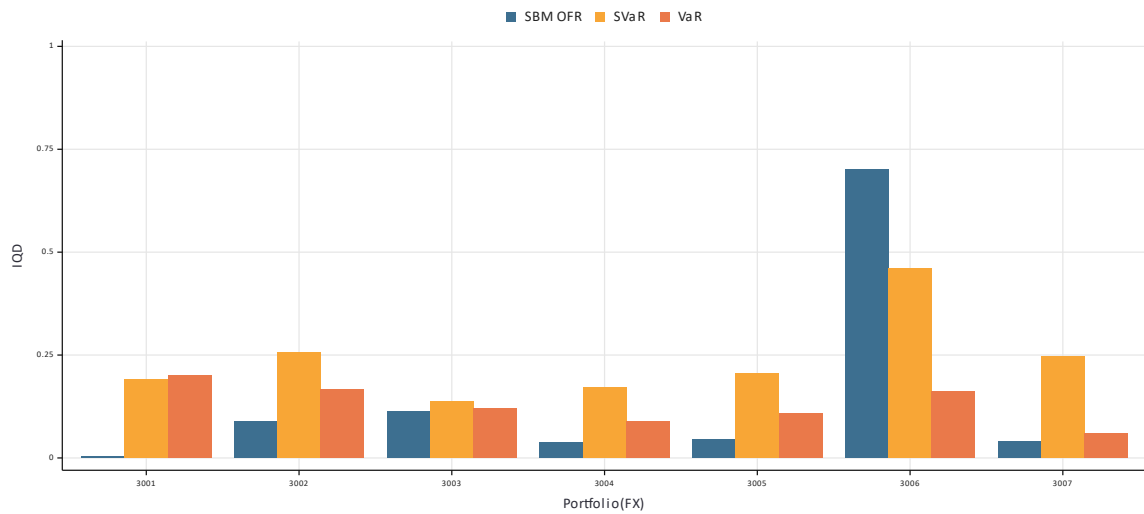


Figure 56: SBM OFR VaR and SVaR variation within CO portfolios: Interquartile Dispersion (IQD)

SBM OFR, VaR, and SVaR variation within portfolios: Interquartile Dispersion (IQD)

Portfolios with less than 10 observations excluded. Source: C 107.02, C 120.03

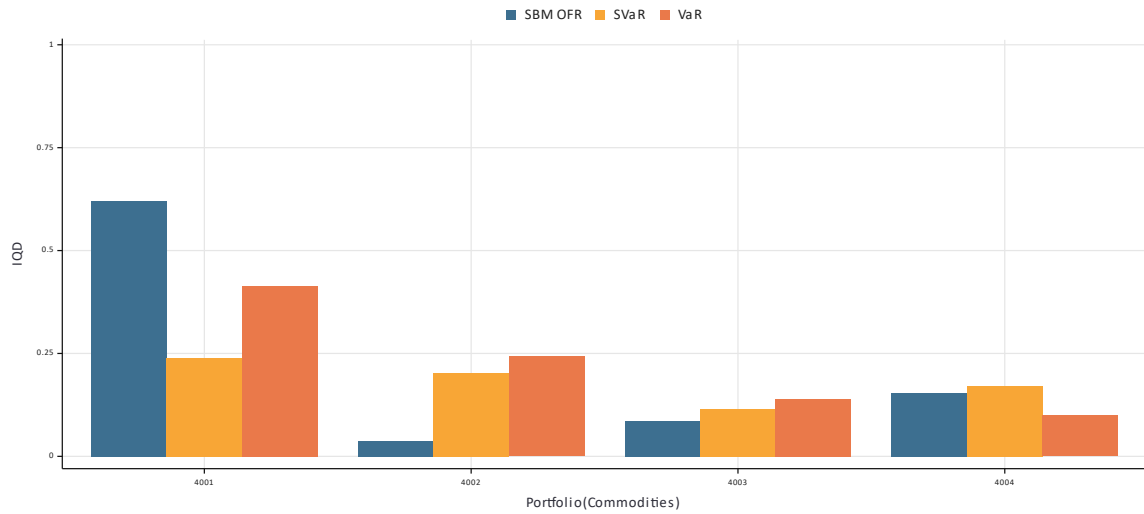


Figure 57: SBM OFR VaR and SVaR variation within CS portfolios: Interquartile Dispersion (IQD)

SBM OFR, VaR, and SVaR variation within portfolios: Interquartile Dispersion (IQD)

Portfolios with less than 10 observations excluded. Source: C 107.02, C 120.03

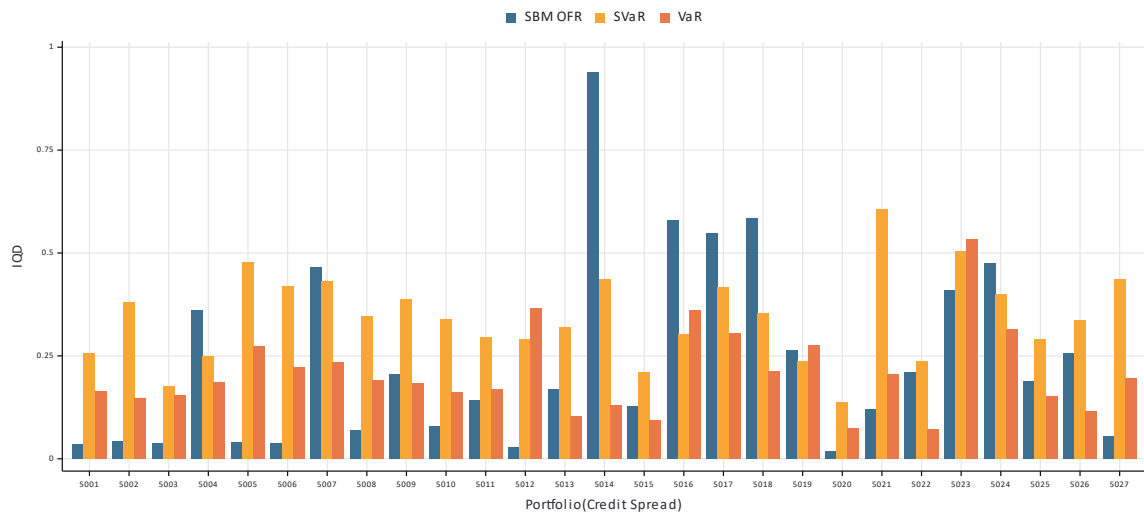


Figure 58: Frequency of SBM risk component within SBM risk classes relative to total number of submissions per portfolio

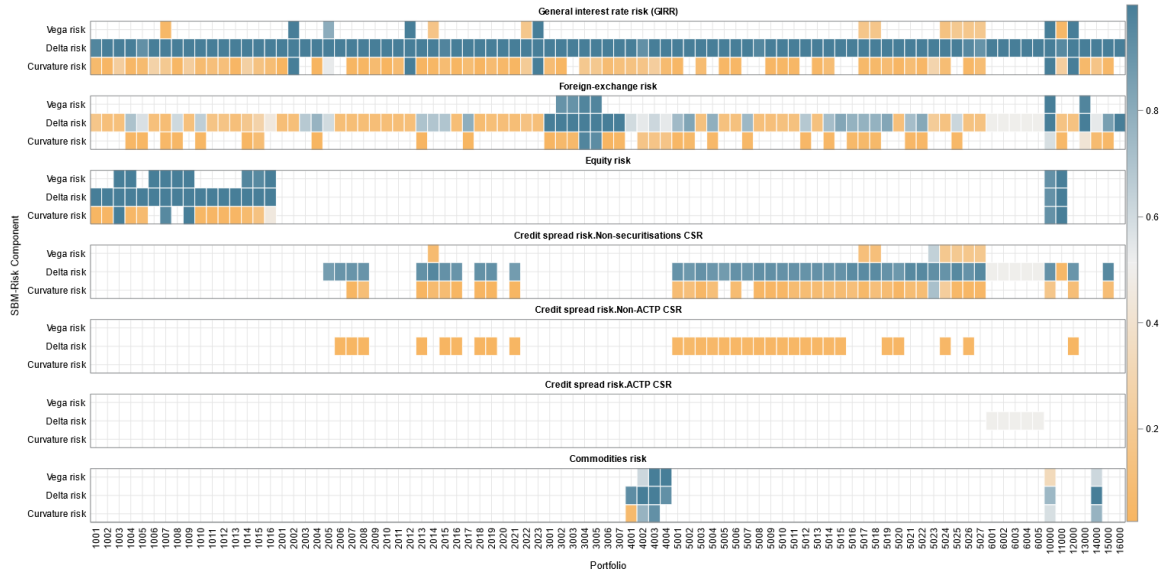
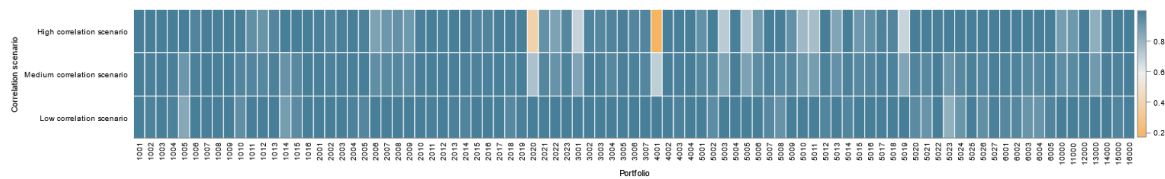


Figure 59: Median OFR per correlation scenario





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