

EBA 2020 EU-wide transparency exercise dataset

Data user guide

For the 2020 EU-wide Transparency Exercise, the EBA published bank-by-bank data contained in 16 transparency templates (on average more than 7600 data points per bank). This exercise provides detailed data for 129 banks from 26 countries of the European Union (EU-27) and the European Economic Area (EEA), plus additional 6 UK banks which voluntarily decided to participate to the exercise. Data is also disclosed for the bucket 'All other banks', which includes aggregated values at the highest level of consolidation in EU for the banks that are in the EBA's reporting sample, to enable reconciliation of the figures for the EU in EBA's Risk Assessment Report, published alongside the exercise.

The dataset has been released to the wide public in CSV format, which can be imported into any analytical software for analysis purposes.

The transparency exercise dataset is stored in four CSV files. They include all the bank-by-bank data contained in the transparency templates, grouped into specific data categories to reflect the content of one or more transparency templates, as shown in the table below:

CSV file name	Transparency template(s)				
	Credit Risk_STA, Credit_Risk_IRB, NPE, Forborne Exposure,				
Credit risk	Breakdown of loans and advances to non-financial corporation				
	(NACE), Collateral valuation - loans and advances, Information on				
	loans and advances subject to legislative and non-legislative				
	moratoria in accordance with EBA Guidelines EBA/GL/2020/02				
Market risk	Market Risk				
Sovereign exposures	Sovereign				



Other templates

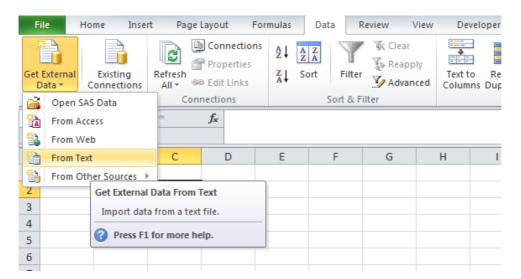
Key metrics, Capital, Leverage, Risk Exposure Amount, P&L, Assets, Liabilities

With the CSV files, users will find the data dictionary table and the metadata table, which are helpful for understanding the file's database structure (as the four databases have different structures), and for setting up queries for data extraction and management.

The example below shows how to use and query the EU-wide transparency exercise database. The files are converted into spreadsheets, allowing the use of standard analytical tools embedded in Excel.

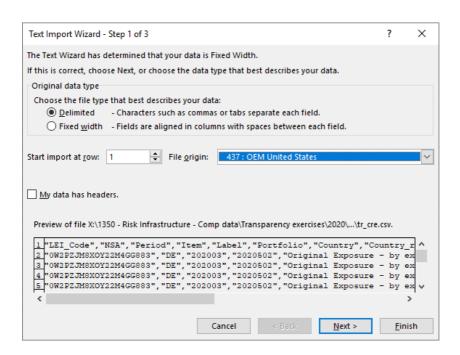
A practical example: Loans and advances subject to legislative and non-legisative moratorium (granted and active) broken down by sectors and by performing status, for the EU aggregate

i) Once you have downloaded the CSV file containing data on loans and advances subject to legislative and non-legislative moratoria (tr_cre_2.csv), import it into Excel using the Text Import Wizard:

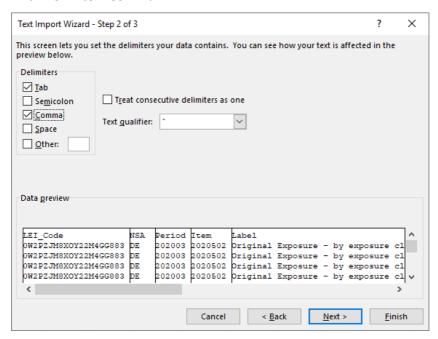




In the wizard choose the file type "Delimited"

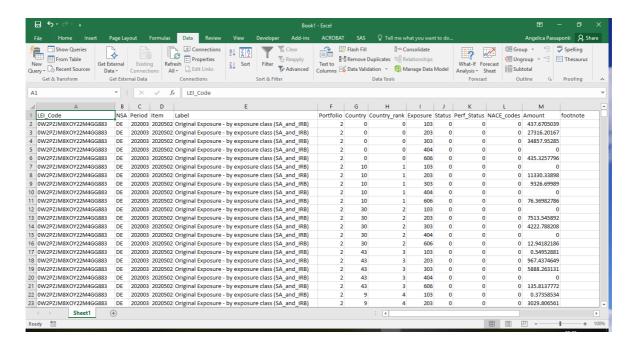


With Delimiter "Comma"



ii) The database structure will appear as shown below:



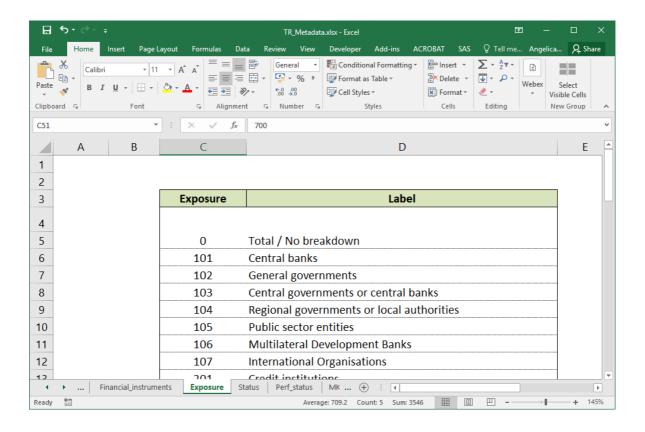


- iii) The database structure is explained in a metadata file, in which you will find a description of all the values that each column can assume. The dataset tr cre 2 has the following columns:
 - NSA: ISO code of the bank's country;
 - Lei code: a bank identifier;
 - *Item*: code of each variable;
 - Label: decodification of the item;
 - Period: time period (in format YYYYMM, eg: 202003 for March 2020, 202006 for June 2020);
 - Portfolio: credit risk approach
 - Country: Country code of the country of the counterparty
 - Country_rank: Ranking number 1 to 10 of the reported countries of counterparty
 - Exposure: Sectors of exposure
 - Status: defaulted or not defaulted status
 - Perf_Status: performing or not performing status, and subcategories
 - NACE_codes: business activities according to the NACE (Nomenclature des Activités Économiques dans la Communauté Européenne / Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Union)
 - Amount: value that the variable assumes;
 - Footnote: specific bank clarification as disclosed in the bank's PDF, added to all the items of the relevant templates.

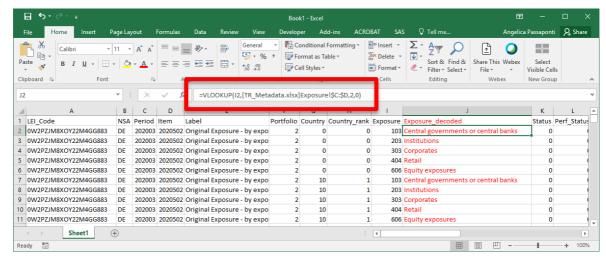
Users can find decoding information either in the metadata file (TR_Metadata_2.xlsx) and/or in the data dictionary file (SDD_2.xlsx).



For each dimension used in the dataset you will find a dedicated tab in the Metadata file, where the information to decode the specific dimension is included. For instance, in this example we are interested in the Exposure dimension, you can see the values that the dimension assume in the dataset, and find the relevant explanation for this.



In order to facilitate the data analysis, you can convert the numeric Exposure dimension into the correspondent description, by inserting an Excel function which will read the Metadata file directly into the dataset.



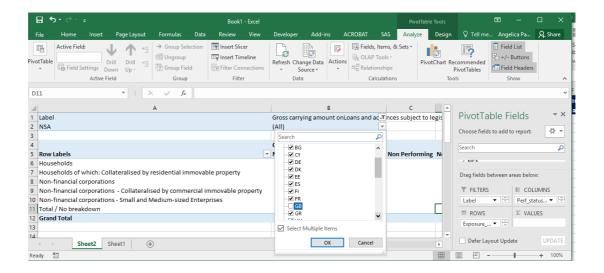


You can do the same for the Perf_Status dimension.

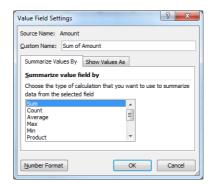
Now click on 'Pivot table' and select the entire dataset (or a subsample if you have already filtered the data you need) as the pivot table range. Set up the pivot table structure, dragging the variable 'Exposures_decoded' into the box 'Row Labels' and the variable 'Perf_status_Decoded' into the box 'Column Labels'.

Drag 'Label' into the box 'FILTERS' to select the item 'Gross carrying amount onLoans and advances subject to legislative and non-legislative moratorium (granted and active)' and show only the information for this item.

Drag the NSA field into the FILTERS box, to exclude the banks from UK.



Finally, you may drag in the box *Values* the variable *Amount*, where the variables' values are stored, and aggregate it by the sum.





v) The final result should be as shown below:

abel	Gross carryir ₹ mount onLoans and			subject to legisla	ative and non-le	gisative morato	rium (granted a	nd active
NSA	(Multiple Ite→T	5)						
sum of Amount	Column Lab∈ ▼							
	No breakdown	Performing	Performing -	Performing Of	Non Performin	Non	Non	
	by Perf_status		of which	which:		Performing Of	Performing Of	
			exposures	Instruments		which:	which:	
			with	with		exposures	Unlikely to	
			forbearance	significant		with	pay that are	
			measures	increase in		forbearance	not past-due	
				credit risk		measures	or past-due <=	
				since initial			90 days	
				recognition				
				but not credit-				
tow Labels	7			impaired				
louseholds	313,684	304,746	9,611	50,980	8,938	5,616	6,530	
louseholds of which: Collateralised by residential immovable property	235,143	228,179	6,823	36,555	6,964	4,463	5,155	
Non-financial corporations	485,740	474,575	13,256	81,791	11,165	6,627	6,001	
Non-financial corporations - Collateralised by commercial immovable property		138,969	6,439	30,845	5,251	3,404	3,196	
Non-financial corporations - Small and Medium-sized Enterprises		324,453	8,265	53,412	8,184	5,063	4,335	