Regulations and guidelines 5/2019

Regulations and guidelines related to the Capital Requirements Regulation

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Legal nature of regulations and guidelines

Regulations

Financial Supervisory Authority (FIN-FSA) regulations are presented under the heading 'Regulation' in FIN-FSA's regulations and guidelines. FIN-FSA regulations are binding legal requirements that must be complied with.

FIN-FSA issues regulations only by virtue of and within the limits of legal provisions that entitle it to do so.

Guidelines

FIN-FSA interpretations of the contents of laws and other binding provisions are presented under the heading 'Guideline' in FIN-FSA's regulations and guidelines.

Also recommendations and other operating guidelines that are not binding are presented under this heading, as are FIN-FSA's recommendations on compliance with international guidelines and recommendations.

The formulation of the guideline shows when it constitutes an interpretation and when it constitutes a recommendation or other operating guideline. A more detailed description of the formulation of guidelines and the legal nature of regulations and guidelines is provided on the FIN-FSA website.

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Contents

1 Scope of application and definitions

(1) These regulations and guidelines are applicable to the following supervised entities as referred to in section 4 of the Act on the Financial Supervisory Authority:

- credit institutions
- investment firms
- management companies
- alternative investment fund managers
- central bodies of amalgamations of deposit banks
- holding companies of credit institutions
- holding companies of investment firms.
- parent companies of financial and insurance conglomerates.

(*Issued on 18.1.2022, valid from 21.1.2022*)

(2) As regards credit institutions, these regulations and guidelines do not apply to credit institutions the supervision of which has been transferred to the European Central Bank in accordance with the SSM Regulation.[1]

Parent companies of financial and insurance conglomerates are only subject to section 10 of these regulations and guidelines, excluding those conglomerates for which the European Central Bank serves as the coordinator of supervision pursuant to the SSM Regulation[2]. (*Issued on 19.8.2026, valid from 7.9.2026*)

(3) As regards investment firms and their holding companies as well management companies and alternative investment fund managers, these provisions and guidelines apply insofar as they relate to the articles of the Capital Requirements Regulation applicable to said supervised entities. *(Issued on 18.1.2022, valid from 21.1.2022*)

(4) These regulations and guidelines are applicable to the holding companies of credit institutions only on the basis of their consolidated situation.

1.1 Definitions

For the purposes of these regulations and guidelines, the following definitions shall apply:

(5) Supervised entity refers to all supervised entities that fall within the scope of section 1.1 of these regulations and guidelines and that are referred to in the Act on the Financial Supervisory Authority.

[1] Council Regulation (EU) No 1024/2013 of 15 October 2013 conferring specific tasks on the European Central Bank concerning policies relating to the prudential supervision of credit institutions. The ECB maintains a regularly updated list of credit institutions under its supervision. The list is available on the ECB's website: https://www.bankingsupervision.europa.eu.

[2] Council Regulation (EU) No 1024/2013. The Joint Committee of the European Supervisory Authorities regularly updates the list of financial and insurance conglomerates for which the European Central Bank acts as the coordinator. The list is available on the European Banking Authority's website: https://www.eba.europa.eu/about-us/organisation-and-governance/governance-structure-and-decision-making/joint-committee/cross-sectoral-work

2 Legal framework and international recommendations

2.1 Legislation

The following legal provisions relate to the matters addressed in these regulations and guidelines:

- Credit Institutions Act (610/2014)
- Investment Services Act (747/2012)
- Mutual Funds Act (213/2019)
- Act on Alternative Investment Fund Managers (162/2014)
- Act on the Amalgamation of Deposit Banks (599/2010)
- Act on the Supervision of Financial and Insurance Conglomerates (699/2004)
- Act on the Book Entry System and Clearing Operations (749/2012)
- Securities Markets Act (746/2012)
- Limited Liability Companies Act (624/2006)
- Co-operatives Act (421/2013)
- Act on Senate Properties and Defence Properties Finland (1018/2020)
- Housing Transactions Act (843/1994)

(*Issued on 19.8.2026, valid from 7.9.2026*)

2.2 European Union Regulations

The following directly applicable European Union Regulations are related to the matters addressed in these regulations and guidelines:

- Regulation No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 (hereinafter the Capital Requirements Regulation, CRR)
- Regulation (EU) No 2019/2033 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on the prudential requirements of investment firms and amending Regulations (EU) No 1093/2010, (EU) No 575/2013, (EU) No 600/2014 and (EU) No 806/2014 (*Issued on 18.1.2022, valid from 21.1.2022*)
- Council Regulation (EU) No 1024/2013 of 15 October 2013 conferring specific tasks on the European Central Bank concerning policies relating to the prudential supervision of credit institutions (hereinafter the SSM Regulation)
- Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 establishing a European Supervisory Authority (European Banking Authority), amending Decision No 716/2009/EC and repealing Commission Decision 2009/78/EC
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 241/2014 of 7 January 2014 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards for Own Funds requirements for institutions

- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2018/171 of 19 October 2017 on supplementing Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards for the materiality threshold for credit obligations past due
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/439 of 20 October 2021 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards for the specification of the assessment methodology competent authorities are to follow when assessing the compliance of credit institutions and investment firms with the requirements to use the Internal Ratings Based Approach (*Issued on 7.9.2022, valid from 1.10.2022*)
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/930 of 1 March 2021 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards specifying the nature, severity and duration of an economic downturn referred to in Article 181(1), point (b), and Article 182(1), point (b), of that Regulation (*Issued on 7.9.2022, valid from 1.10.2022*)
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/959 of 14 March 2018 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards of the specification of the assessment methodology under which competent authorities permit institutions to use Advanced Measurement Approaches for operational risk
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 1187/2014 of 2 October 2014 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards of the specification of the assessment methodology under which competent authorities permit institutions to use Advanced Measurement Approaches for operational risk
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61 of 10 October 2014 to supplement Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and the Council with regard to liquidity coverage requirement for Credit Institutions. (*Issued on 19.8.2026, valid from 7.9.2026*)As regards the matters addressed in these regulations and guidelines, the European Commission has also provided many other Delegated Regulations and Decisions supplementing the Capital Requirements Regulation than those specifically referred to above implementing the regulatory technical standards prepared by the European Banking Authority.
- The Commission Regulations and Decisions are available on the Commission's website at finance.ec.europa.eu (Regulation and Supervision – implementing and delegated acts – CRR) . (*Issued on 19.8.2026, valid from 7.9.2026*))

2.3 European Union Directives

The following European Union Directive relates to the matters addressed in these regulations and guidelines:

- Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions, amending Directive 2002/87/EC and repealing Directives 2006/48/EC and 2006/49/EC (hereinafter the Credit Requirements Directive, CRD).
- Directive 2019/2034/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on the prudential supervision of investment firms and amending Directives 2002/87/EC, 2009/65/EC, 2011/61/EU, 2013/36/EU, 2014/59/EU and 2014/65/EU.

2.4 FIN-FSA's regulatory powers

The FIN-FSA's power to issue binding regulations on the subject is based on the following legal provisions:

- Chapter 11, section 16 of the Credit Institutions Act

2.5 International recommendations

In preparing these regulations and guidelines, consideration has been given to the following international guidelines and recommendations:

- Guidelines and recommendations published by the European Banking Authority (EBA) concerning the subject matters of these regulations and guidelines, which are available at::
  - the FIN-FSA website at: finanssivalvonta.fi (Regulation – Guidelines of the European Supervisory Authorities – Credit institutions))
  - the EBA website at: eba.europa.eu (Activities – Single Rulebook). The same website also contains interpretations of the regulation issued by the European Commission and the EBA (Activities – Single Rulebook Q&A)

    (*Issued on 19.8.2026, valid from 7.9.2026*)

In preparing these regulations and guidelines, consideration has also been given to the following guidance provided by the European Central Bank (ECB):

- ECB guide to internal models, July 2025 (*Issued on 19.8.2026, valid from 7.9.2026*)

- Guideline (EU) 2017/697 of the European Central Bank of 4 April 2017 on the exercise of options and discretions available in Union law by national competent authorities in relation to less significant institutions (ECB/2017/9)
- Guideline (EU) 2020/978 of the European Central Bank of 25 June 2020 on the exercise of the discretion under Article 178(2)(d) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council by national competent authorities in relation to less significant institutions with regard to the threshold for assessing the materiality of credit obligations past due (ECB/2020/32) (*Issued on 25.8.2020, valid from 1.3.2021)*
- Guideline (EU) 2022/508 of the European Central Bank of 25 March 2022 amending Guideline (EU) 2017/697 of the European Central Bank on the exercise of options and discretions available in Union law by national competent authorities in relation to less significant institutions (ECB/2017/9) (ECB/2022/12) (*Issued on 7.9.2022, valid from 1.10.2022*)
- Guideline (EU) 2025/1521 of the European Central Bank of 15 July 2025 amending Guideline (EU) 2017/697 on the exercise of options and discretions available in Union law by national competent authorities in relation to less significant institutions (ECB/2017/9) (ECB/2025/25) (*Issued on 19.8.2026, valid from 7.9.2026*)

3 Objectives

(1) The objective of these regulations and guidelines is to provide supervised entities with instructions, within the limits allowed by EU regulation, on the capital adequacy and liquidity risk requirements, on large exposures and the disclosure of information.

(2) The instructions are related to the national application of the CRR as well as regulations and guidelines of the European Banking Authority and the European Central Bank (ECB).

(3) These regulations and guidelines include the FIN-FSA's regulations on options and matters left in the CRR within the discretion of the competent authority. The regulations are consistent with ECB Guidelines addressed at competent national authorities.

4 Own funds

4.1 Classification of new CET1 instruments into CET1 under the permission or notification procedure (*Issued on 7.9.2022, valid from 1.10.2022*)

(1) In accordance with Article 26(3) of the CRR, competent authorities shall evaluate whether issuances of capital instruments satisfy the criteria set out in Article 28 or, where applicable, Article 29. Institutions may classify capital instruments as Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) instruments only after permission is granted by the competent authorities.

(2) Article 26(3)(2) of the CRR also allows the notification procedure in certain specific circumstances. Hence, if an institution has already been granted the abovementioned classification permission, it may also classify subsequently issued instruments as CET1 instruments, provided that

- the provisions governing those subsequent issuances are substantially the same as those governing issuances for which a permission has already been granted, and
- the institution has notified those subsequent issuances to the competent authorities sufficiently in advance of their classification as CET1 instruments.

(3) Competent authorities shall consult the EBA before granting permission for new forms of capital instruments to be classified as CET1 instruments. Competent authorities shall have due regard to the EBA's opinion.

(4) On the basis of information collected from competent authorities, the EBA shall maintain and publish a list of all forms of capital instruments in each Member State that qualify as Common Equity Tier 1 instruments. In Finland, instruments qualifying for the list comprise shares with classes carrying entitlement to different voting rights, cooperative shares (osuus), non-voting shares (äänivallaton osuus) and basic fund shares (kantarahasto-osuus). Even if a CET1 instrument has the same legal form as an instrument mentioned in the EBA's list, the inclusion of new instruments into CET1 must be based either on a classification permission or the notification procedure under paragraph (2). Where an entirely new category of CET1 instrument is concerned, institutions should be prepared for a permission procedure lasting for several months, since the processing of a permission requires that an opinion is requested from the EBA.

(5) The EBA has published a report on CET1 instruments issued by institutions authorised in the EU ("EBA report on the monitoring of CET1 instruments issued by EU institutions"). The report includes examples of recommended terms and conditions and those that should be avoided, identified in assessing the acceptability of CET1 instruments in different countries. The report is updated on a regular basis and it is available on the EBA website (Activities – Single Rulebook – Own Funds – Reports).(*Issued on 19.8.2026, valid from 7.9.2026*)

GUIDELINE (paragraphs 6–7)

(6) According to the FIN-FSA's interpretation, when applying the notification procedure under Article 26(3)(2) of the CRR, the provisions applicable to the issues of instruments are similar in cases where no such changes have been made to the provisions that would have an impact on the assessment of the preconditions of eligibility of the instruments as CET1 and on the granting of the permission.

(7) The FIN-FSA recommends that when an institution applies the notification procedure referred to in paragraph (2), it notifies the FIN-FSA[3] at least 20 calendar days before the intended classification of the instruments into CET1. The notification should include at least the following information:

- assurance that the terms and conditions of the instruments have not been changed in a way that the preconditions for CET1 instruments established in Articles 28 or 29 of the CRR and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) N:o 241/2014[4] would no longer be satisfied,
- assurance that the acquisition of ownership of the liabilities is not funded directly or indirectly by the institution (Article 28(1)(b),
- assurance that the instruments do not involve other arrangements with economic effects that are non-compliant with the prerequisites for CET1 instruments (Article 79 a),
- indication that the instruments are fully paid up (Article 28(1)(b)),
- description of changes in the provisions or conditions listed in the first indent above in comparison with the previous issuance,
- a self-evaluation of how the preconditions of the provisions referred to above in the first indent are satisfied.

4.2 **Additional Tier 1 (AT1) and Tier 2 (T2) capital instruments** (Issued on 7.9. 2022, valid from 1.10.2022)

(8) The classification of instruments as Additional Tier 1 or Tier 2 capital instruments is not subject to permission under the CRR, and it does not involve the requirement of an advance verification by a competent authority. However, competent authorities do also monitor the eligibility of these instruments.

GUIDELINE (paragraphs 9–10)

(9) The FIN-FSA recommends that supervised entities give a prior notice to the FIN-FSA of new capital instruments intended to be categorised as Additional Tier 1 (AT1) and Tier 2 (T2) capital and their key terms and conditions. In addition to the FIN-FSA, the quality of own funds instruments is supervised by the EBA. The FIN-FSA recommends that the supervised entities contact the FIN-FSA well in advance and submit to the FIN-FSA planned criteria and a comparison of them to the criteria set in the CRR and the Commission Delegated Regulation 241/2014, which criteria the capital instruments must meet. One may refer for example to the “Public Guidance on the review of the qualification of capital instruments as Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 instruments” issued by the ECB’s Banking Supervision. The Guidance is available on the website of the Single Supervisory Mechanism (bankingsupervision.europa.eu).

(10) The FIN-FSA recommends that, in drafting the terms and conditions for AT1 instruments, supervised entities comply with the recommendations of the EBA published in the “EBA report on the monitoring of Additional Tier 1 (AT1), Tier 2 and TLAC/MREL eligible liabilities instruments of European Union (EU) institutions”) or the interpretations issued by it in the so-called Q&A process. The AT1 report is updated on a regular basis. On 10 October 2016, the EBA published the first model terms and conditions for AT1

[3] Notification address: registry(at)fiva.fi

[4] Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 241/2014 of 7 January 2014 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards for Own Funds requirements for institutions (OJ L 74/8, 14.3.2014). The Regulation has already been amended several times, so it is advisable to check for any revisions at least in the consolidated regulation.

instruments in connection with the update of the AT1 report (Final AT1 standard templates). (*Issued on 19.8.2026, valid from 7.9.2026*)

4.3 Capital injections into the non-restricted equity reserve (*Issued on 7.9.2022, valid from 1.10.2022*)

(11) The European Banking Authority has issued an answer to a question concerning the interpretation of the Single Rulebook, Q&A 2024_7256 “Direct contributions to reserves from shareholders”. According to the answer, direct capital contributions from shareholders may, subject to conditions, be accepted as Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital if permitted by national legislation and if the contributions are unrestricted and immediately available to cover risks or losses in accordance with the last subparagraph of Article 26(1) of the CRR. Because a direct capital contribution to equity is not a capital raising method expressly mentioned in the CRR, such contributions should be supervised in the same way as CET1 instruments and must fulfil the corresponding conditions. The Q&A interpretation presents 12 assessment criteria that the European Banking Authority expects the FIN-FSA to evaluate for compliance. Q&A interpretations are answers provided by the European Banking Authority to questions and are non-binding in nature. (*Issued on 19.8.2026, valid from 7.9.2026*)

GUIDELINE (paragraph 12–13)

(12) The FIN-FSA recommends that supervised entities give a prior notice to FIN-FSA of capital injections to be made in the non-restricted equity reserve, their amount, and related terms and conditions.

(13) The FIN-FSA recommends that supervised entities comply with the European Banking Authority’s Q&A interpretation 2024_7256 and verify that the capital contribution meets the assessment criteria set out in the interpretation before recording the capital contribution in the fund for invested unrestricted equity. *(Issued on 19.8.2026, valid from 7.9.2026)*

5 Prudential treatment of qualifying holdings outside the financial sector

(1) In accordance with chapter 11, section 16 of the Credit Institutions Act, the FIN-FSA shall provide more detailed provisions required by the implementation of the CRD and the CRR on the financial preconditions for credit institution activities referred to in chapters 9 and 10 of the Credit Institutions Act, and the regular disclosure obligation required by the supervision of these preconditions. (*Issued on 7.9.2022, valid from 1.10.2022*)

(2) In accordance with Article 89(3) of the CRR, competent authorities shall either prohibit institutions from having qualifying holdings referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of said Article the amount of which exceeds the percentages of eligible capital laid down in those paragraphs or require that institutions apply a certain risk weight to such holdings.

REGULATION (paragraphs 3–4)

(3) Supervised entities shall apply a risk weight of 1,250% to the greater of the following: (*Issued on 7.9.2022, valid from 1.10.2022*)

- Qualifying holdings, the amount of which exceeds 15% of the eligible capital of the supervised entity, in an undertaking referred to in Article 89(1) of the CRR; and
- Qualifying holdings, the amount of which exceeds 60% of the eligible capital of the supervised entity, in an undertaking referred to in Article 89(2) of the CRR.

(4) The provision in paragraph (3) does not affect the application of Article 90 of the CRR. (*Issued on 7.9.2022, valid from 1.10.2022*)

6 Capital requirements for credit risk in the standardised approach

6.1 Definitions

(1) In this section, assets refer to balance sheet items, investments and off-balance sheet items.

6.2 Exposure classes

6.2.1 Exposures to central governments or central banks; Article 114 of the CRR

GUIDELINE (paragraphs 2–4)

(2) According to the FIN-FSA's interpretation, in Finland assets referred to in Article 114 of the CRR mean exposures to:

- the Finnish government
- Finnish government enterprises
- the Social Insurance Institution.

(3) According to the FIN-FSA's interpretation, Finnish government enterprises referred to in paragraph (2) comprise Senate Properties and Metsähallitus (the Forest Board).

(4) According to the FIN-FSA's interpretation, exposures to unincorporated state enterprises do not fall within the scope of Article 114 of the CRR, but they are included in exposures to corporates.

6.2.2 Exposures to regional governments or local authorities; Article 115 of the CRR

GUIDELINE (paragraphs 5–6)

(5) According to the FIN-FSA's interpretation, under Article 115 of the CRR, the following exposures can be treated similarly to exposures to the central government:

- exposures to Finnish municipalities and municipal federations,
- exposures to the province of Åland,
- exposures to wellness services counties and joint wellness services county authorities.

(Issued on 18.1.2022, valid from 21.1.2022)

(6) According to the FIN-FSA's interpretation, under Article 115 of the CRR, exposures to religious communities belonging to a church authorised to raise taxes in accordance with legislation conferring on them the right to do so, shall be treated as exposures to regional governments and local authorities.

6.2.3 Exposures to public sector entities; Article 116 of the CRR

GUIDELINE (paragraphs 7–9)

(7) According to the FIN-FSA's interpretation, exposures to the Employment Fund shall be treated as exposures to public sector entities referred to in Article 116 of the CRR.

(8) According to the FIN-FSA's interpretation, exposures to universities shall be treated as exposures to public sector entities referred to in Article 116 of the CRR.

(9) Under Article 116(4) of the CRR, exposures to public sector entities may in certain circumstances be treated as exposures to the central government. According to the FIN-FSA's interpretation, the Municipal Guarantee Board is a public sector entity whose exposures can be treated as exposures to the central government.

6.2.4 Exposures to credit institutions and investment firms; Article 119 of the CRR

GUIDELINE (paragraphs 10–11)

(10) According to the FIN-FSA's interpretation, the following items can also be included in exposures to credit institutions and investment firms as referred to in Article 119 of the CRR:

- exposures to the Deposit Guarantee Fund and the Investors' Compensation Fund,
- exposures to the registration fund of the central securities depository and the clearing fund referred to in chapter 2, section 9 of the Act on the Book-Entry System and Clearing Operations.
- exposures to fund management companies providing services referred to in chapter 2, section 5 of the Act on Common Funds (management companies engaged in asset management) and deemed comparable to investment firms,
- exposures to exchanges referred to in the Securities Markets Act, exposures to the central securities depository referred to in the Act on the Book-Entry System and Clearing Operations.

According to the FIN-FSA's interpretation, exposures to Municipality Finance are included in exposures under Article 119 of the CRR to credit institutions and investment firms. The risk weights of bonds issued by Municipality Finance are determined on the basis of the risk weight of the Finnish government, since they are guaranteed by the Municipal Guarantee Board. However, this requires that the guarantee satisfies the conditions referred to in Articles 213 and 215 of the CRR.

6.2.5 Exposures to corporates; Article 122 of the CRR *(Issued on 19.8.2026, valid from 7.9.2026)*

GUIDELINE (paragraph 12)

(12) According to the FIN-FSA's interpretation, receivables from Finnvera Plc are treated as corporate exposures in accordance with Article 122 of the CRR. The state's liability for refinancing Finnvera Plc, when regarded as a direct liability equivalent to the state's several guarantee, requires a separate state guarantee commitment.

Retail exposures; Article 123 of the CRRGUIDELINE (paragraphs 13)

(13) According to the FIN-FSA's interpretation, the reasonable steps referred to in Article 123 of the CRR in the calculation of the EUR 1 million threshold entail that supervised entities should take into account the complexity of the exposures, expenses related to the implementation of the steps and the extent of the impact of the matter on the capital requirement.

6.2.7 Exposures secured by mortgages on residential property; Article 125 of the CRR

GUIDELINE (paragraphs 14–17)

(14) According to the FIN-FSA's interpretation, Article 125 of the CRR may be applied to the following exposures:

- exposures secured by shares carrying entitlement to a right to control an apartment
- exposures to a housing corporation or mutual real estate companies secured by a pledged apartment owned and controlled by the housing corporation itself
- exposures secured by a property suitable for year-round use or shares carrying entitlement to a right to control it
- an exposure or part of an exposure secured by a part related to residential housing belonging to a confirmed pledge on an agricultural property. This requires that the part of an agricultural property intended for residential purposes has been assessed separately.

(15) According to the FIN-FSA's interpretation, exposures to housing corporations or mutual real estate companies secured by confirmed pledges on residential properties owned by the corporation qualify for the application of Article 125 of the CRR. However, the following conditions should be satisfied:

- it is not a corporation yet to be established
- the building is complete and indirectly held by the shareholders through the housing corporation (*Issued on 19.8.2026, valid from 7.9.2026*)
- the supervised entity must ascertain according to its best ability, e.g. through internal guidelines and control that the collateral is not accounted for twice
- the residential property collateral for exposures to a housing corporation or mutual real estate company satisfies the minimum conditions for residential property collateral and the valuation rules provided on the measurement of residential property collateral.

(16) The FIN-FSA recommends that where the loan of a housing corporation is significant, the supervised entity also assesses the impact of this corporate loan as a factor impairing the value of the share. In determining the value of an individual apartment, the proportion of corporate loan related to the apartment should be deducted from the value of the shares accepted as collateral. The supervised entity should also pay specific attention to the repayment capacity of the owner of an individual apartment, if a corporate loan amounts to a considerable proportion of the collateral (more than 50% of debt-free value).

(17) In accordance with the FIN-FSA's interpretation, exposures secured by a pledged right-of-occupation payment as referred to in the Right-of-Occupancy Housing Act do not satisfy the conditions set out in Article 125 of the CRR.

6.2.8 Exposures related to land acquisition, development and construction (ADC exposures); Article 126a of the CRR (*Issued on 19.8.2026, valid from 7.9.2026*)

GUIDELINE (paragraphs 18-19)

(18) According to the FIN-FSA's interpretation, in the financing of a so-called RS property[5] before its completion, both (i) long-term loan granted to the housing company, which will be repaid in due course through financial charges or separate payments by the shareholders, and (ii) temporary financing granted to the founding shareholder for the construction period of the RS property, the repayment of which is based on funds received from the sale prices of the sold units, constitute ADC exposures under Article 126a of the CRR. A 100 % risk weight may be applied to these exposures when legally binding sales contracts constitute a significant portion of all contracts concerning the property. The clarification of what constitutes a "significant portion of all contracts" is defined in paragraph 4, subparagraph "Significant portion of all contracts", of the EBA Guidelines on ADC exposures to residential property under Article 126a of the CRR (EBA/GL/2025/03). A 100 % risk weight may be applied to the long-term loan granted to the housing company in the financing of an RS property before completion when the appropriate amount of obligor-contributed equity relative to the value of the residential property after completion is met. The clarification of what constitutes an "appropriate amount of obligor-contributed equity" relative to the value of the residential property after completion is defined in paragraph 5 "Appropriate amount of obligor-contributed equity" of the EBA Guidelines on ADC exposures to residential property under Article 126a of the CRR (EBA/GL/2025/03). The long-term loan granted to the housing company and the temporary financing granted to the founding shareholder for the construction period of the RS property are no longer treated as ADC exposures once the property under construction has been completed. The ADC provisions do not apply to a loan used to finance the contractor's operations more broadly without a specific link to the property.

(19) In the FIN-FSA's view, a condition that gives the buyer the right to cancel the purchase with lighter consequences than those provided for in chapter 4 of the Housing Transactions Act may reduce the legal binding nature of the sales contract as referred to in the CRR. However, a condition under which the buyer is required to pay the seller the costs arising from the cancellation of the contract and, as compensation for other damage caused to the seller, 2 % of the agreed debt-free price – unless either party separately demonstrates that the damage caused by the cancellation differs substantially from this amount, in which case the buyer shall compensate the actual damage in accordance with the provisions of chapter 4 of the Housing Transactions Act – does not, according to the FIN-FSA's interpretation, render the sales contract non-binding in the manner referred to in Article 126a of the CRR. This is because the condition does not significantly restrict the seller's ultimate right to compensation compared to what it would be under the Housing Transactions Act.

6.2.9 Exposures in default; Article 127 of the CRR

GUIDELINE (paragraph 20)

(20) In accordance chapter 11, section 16 of the Credit Institutions Act, the FIN-FSA shall provide more detailed provisions required by the implementation of the CRD and the CRR on the financial

[5] RS refers to "Rahalaitosten neuvottelukunnan suosittelema" (recommended by the Consultative Committee of Financial Institutions). The RS system is originally an arrangement jointly agreed between construction companies and banks (Finnish Bankers' Association) for the sale of new development projects. The system was launched in the 1970s and was later incorporated into the Housing Transactions Act in the 1990s. In an RS property, shares in the housing company are offered for sale to consumers before the building supervision authority has approved all the buildings or additional residential units intended for the company for occupancy.

preconditions for credit institution activities referred to in chapters 9 and 10 of the Credit Institutions Act, and the regular disclosure obligation required by the supervision of these preconditions. (Issued on 7.9.2.2022, valid from 1.10.2022)

(21) Article 178(2)(d) of the CRR requires that the competent authority defines thresholds for material credit obligations past due.

REGULATION (paragraph 22)

(22) The threshold referred to in paragraph (20) is the same regardless of whether the supervised entity applies the standardised approach or internal ratings-based approach in the calculation of capital requirements for credit risk. Supervised entities must comply with the provisions on the definition of default in section 7.5. (*Issued on 19.8.2026, valid from 7.9.2026*)

6.2.10 Transitional arrangements concerning credit ratings issued by external credit rating agencies on institutions *(Issued on 19.8.2026, valid from 7.9.2026)*

(23) Under chapter 11, section 16 of the Act on Credit Institutions, the FIN-FSA issues more detailed regulations required for the implementation of the Credit Requirements Directive and the CRR concerning the economic requirements for credit institution activities referred to in Chapters 9 and 10 and the regular reporting obligation required for their supervision

(24) Article 138(g) of the CRR provides that, in respect of exposures to institutions, an institution shall not use a credit rating issued by an external credit rating agency that includes assumptions of implicit public support, unless the credit rating relates to an institution that is owned or established and operated by central governments, regional governments or local authorities.

(25) By way of derogation from Article 138(g) of the CRR, Article 495e thereof provides that competent authorities may permit institutions to use, until 31 December 2029, a credit rating issued by an external credit rating agency on an institution that incorporates assumptions of implicit public support.

REGULATION (paragraph 26)

(26) The FIN-FSA permits supervised entities to use, until 1 January 2027, a credit rating issued by an external credit rating agency on an institution that incorporates assumptions of implicit public support.

7 Capital requirements for credit risk in the internal ratings based approach (IRBA)

7.1 Regulatory framework

(1) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/439[6] specifying the assessment methodology competent authorities are to follow when assessing a supervised entity's compliance with the requirements to use IRBA (*Issued on 19.8.2026, valid from 7.9.2026*)

(2) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/930[7] specifying the nature, severity and duration of an economic downturn published in the EU Official Journal on 10 March 2021. (*Issued on 19.8.2026, valid from 7.9.2026*)

GUIDELINE (paragraph 3)

(3) On 28 July 2025, the ECB published the latest version of its guide to internal models for significant institutions under its supervision, which includes chapters on general topics and risk-specific chapters on credit, market and counterparty risk. The FIN-FSA recommends that less significant institutions take the abovementioned ECB guide into account as applicable. The Financial Supervisory Authority takes into account, where applicable, the aforementioned ECB guide in its supervision related to the internal models of less significant financial institutions. (*Issued on 19.8.2026, valid from 7.9.2026*)

7.2 Implementation of IRBA

(4) In accordance with chapter 11, section 16 of the Credit Institutions Act, the FIN-FSA shall provide more detailed provisions required by the implementation of the CRD and the CRR on the financial preconditions for credit institution activities referred to in chapters 9 and 10 of the Credit Institutions Act, and the regular disclosure obligation required by the supervision of these preconditions. (*Issued on 7.9.2022, valid from 1.10.2022*)

(5) In accordance with Article 148(2) of the CRR, competent authorities shall determine the implementation period over which a supervised entity shall be required to implement the IRB Approach for all exposures within a certain exposure class, excluding items permanently excluded from the IRBA. (*Issued on 19.8.2026, valid from 7.9.2026*)

REGULATION (paragraphs 6–7)

(6) The FIN-FSA rules that the duration of the implementation period shall not exceed five years. (*Issued on 7.9.2022, valid from 1.10.2022*)

(7) A supervised entity may apply an implementation period of up to five years in migrating to the use of its own LGD estimates or IRB-CCF estimates. (*Issued on 19.8.2026, valid from 7.9.2026*)

[6] Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/439 of 20 October 2021 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards for the specification of the assessment methodology competent authorities are to follow when assessing the compliance of credit institutions and investment firms with the requirements to use the Internal Ratings Based Approach

[7] Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/930 of 1 March 2021 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards specifying the nature, severity and duration of an economic downturn referred to in Article 181(1), point (b), and Article 182(1), point (b), of that Regulation.

7.3 IRBA-related applications and notifications

(8) The FIN-FSA's guidelines on the submission to the FIN-FSA of applications and notifications related to the internal ratings based approach have been published on the FIN-FSA's online service in connection with these regulations and guidelines. (*Issued on 25.8.2020, valid from 1.3.2021*)

GUIDELINE (paragraph 9)

(9) The FIN-FSA recommends that supervised entities follow the guidelines referred to in paragraph (18) when submitting IRBA-related applications and notifications to the FIN-FSA. The guidelines are available at Finanssivalvonta.fi.

7.4 Definition of default

(10) In accordance with chapter 11, section 16 of the Credit Institutions Act, the FIN-FSA shall provide more detailed provisions required by the implementation of the CRD and the CRR on the financial preconditions for credit institution activities referred to in chapters 9 and 10 of the Credit Institutions Act, and the regular disclosure obligation required by the supervision of these preconditions. (Issued on 7.9.2022, valid from 1.10.2022)

(11) Article 178(2)(d) of the CRR requires that the competent authority defines a threshold for the materiality of a credit obligation past due.

(12) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2018/171[8], a competent authority shall set for all institutions in its jurisdiction a single materiality threshold for retail exposures and a single materiality threshold for exposures other than retail exposures.

(13) The European Central Bank has issued Guideline (EU) 2020/978[9] on the exercise of the discretion under Article 178(2)(d) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 by national competent authorities in relation to less significant institutions with regard to the threshold for assessing the materiality of credit obligations past due, irrespective of the method used for the calculation of their risk-weighted exposure amounts. (*Issued on 25.8.2020, valid from 1.3.2021*)

REGULATION (paragraphs 14–16)

(14) In applying Article 178(2)(d) of the CRR as supplemented by Articles 1 and 2 of Commission Delegated Regulation No 2018/171, credit institutions shall assess the materiality of the credit obligation past due relative to the following threshold consisting of two components:

(a) a limit (absolute threshold) in terms of the sum of all amounts past due owed by an obligor to the credit institution, the parent undertaking of that credit institution or any of its subsidiaries (hereinafter "credit obligation past due") and corresponding to:

(i) EUR 100 for retail exposures;

[8] Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2018/171 of 19 October 2017 on supplementing Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards for the materiality threshold for credit obligations past due;

[9] Guideline (EU) 2020/978 of the European Central Bank of 25 June 2020 on the exercise of the discretion under Article 178(2)(d) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council by national competent authorities in relation to less significant institutions with regard to the threshold for assessing the materiality of credit obligations past due (ECB/2020/32)

(ii) EUR 500 for exposures other than retail exposures;

and

(b) a limit (relative threshold) in terms of the amount of the credit obligation past due in relation to the total amount of all on-balance sheet exposures to that obligor for the credit institution, the parent undertaking of that institution or any of its subsidiaries – excluding equity exposures – and corresponding to 1%.

(15) Credit institutions applying the definition of default provided in Article 178, paragraph 1, subparagraphs (a) and (b) to retail exposures at the level of an individual credit facility are subject to the threshold provided in paragraph (14) at the level of a credit facility granted to an obligor by the credit institution, parent company or any subsidiary thereof. (*Issued on 7.9.2022, valid from 1.10.2022*)

(16) Default shall be deemed to have occurred when both limits determined in subparagraphs a) and b) of paragraph (14) are exceeded for more than 90 consecutive days. (*Issued on 7.9.2022, valid from 1.10.2022*)

8 Credit risk mitigation techniques

8.1 Sovereign and other public sector counter-guarantees

(1) In accordance with Article 214(2) of the CRR, the treatment established in paragraph 1 of the same Article shall apply to exposures protected by a guarantee which is counter-guaranteed by central government or central bank (subparagraph a).

(2) Finnvera Plc is a specialised financing institution whose activities are governed by the Act on State Special Financing Operations and the Organisation Thereof. Under the said Act, the state's liability for Finnvera Plc's guarantee and counter-guarantee obligations is a direct liability equivalent to a several guarantee. (*Issued on 19.8.2026, valid from 7.9.2026*)

(3) Guarantees and counter-guarantees by entities listed in Article 214(2) of the CRR qualify as eligible unfunded credit protection, where the relieved requirements referred to in Article 215(2)(a) or (b) are satisfied.

GUIDELINE (paragraphs 4–6)

(4) According to the FIN-FSA's interpretation, the Finnish government shall be deemed a central government referred to in Article 214(2)(a) of the CRR.

(5) According to the FIN-FSA's interpretation, a guarantee provided by Finnvera Plc qualifies as an eligible unfunded credit protection as referred to in Article 197 of the CRR and similar to a guarantee provided by the Finnish government insofar as the guarantee provided by Finnvera Plc satisfies the other conditions set out in Articles 213 and 215 of the CRR.

(6) According to the FIN-FSA's interpretation, supplementary guarantees provided by the Finnish government and municipalities qualify as mitigating credit risk in capital requirements calculation insofar as they, in addition to the general provisions of Article 213 of the CRR, satisfy the specific conditions set out in Article 215(2)(a) or (b).

9 Capital requirements for operational risk

9.1 Overview

(1) The capital requirements for operational risk under this section is not applicable to investment firms referred to in Articles 95 and 96 of the CRR. The own funds requirements for these investment firms is partly based on the fixed overheads referred to in Article 97 of the CRR.

(2) In addition to these regulations and guidelines, regulations and guidelines related operational risk management are provided in FIN-FSA regulations and guidelines 8/2014: Management of operational risk in supervised entities of the financial sector.

9.2 Own funds requirement for operational risk *(Issued on 19.8.2026, valid from 7.9.2026)*

GUIDELINE (paragraph 3)

(3) The own funds requirement for operational risk is calculated in the manner defined in Articles 312 and 313 of the CRR. The business indicator is defined in Article 314. Adjustments to the business indicator are defined in Article 315.

9.3 Data collection and management *(Issued on 19.8.2026, valid from 7.9.2026)*

GUIDELINE (paragraph 4–7)

(4) The annual operational risk loss is calculated in the manner defined in Article 316 of the CRR and in such a way that the calculation of net and gross losses meets the conditions set out in Article 318 of the CRR.

(5) The collection and maintenance of loss data are governed by Article 317 of the CRR. The loss data thresholds are defined in Article 319 of the CRR.

(6) The FIN-FSA may grant a supervised entity permission to exclude exceptional operational risk events from the calculation of its annual operational risk loss, provided that the conditions set out in Article 320 of the CRR are met. The inclusion of losses arising from merged or acquired entities or activities is defined in Article 321.

(7) The assurance of the completeness, accuracy and quality of loss data is governed by Article 322 of the CRR. The operational risk management framework is defined in Article 323.

10 Large exposures

10.1 Limits to large exposures

(1) In accordance with Article 395(3) of the CRR, competent authorities may set a lower limit than EUR 150 million.

(2) The FIN-FSA has not set a lower limit.

10.2 Reporting of exceeded limits

(3) A report on exceeded customer exposure limits must provide the information determined in the Guidelines referred to in paragraph (4). (*Issued on 7.9.2022, valid from 1.10.2022*)

GUIDELINE (paragraph 4)

(4) A supervised entity may submit a report on exceeded limits to the FIN-FSA in a free-format letter or the FIN-FSA's standardised reporting template available on the FIN-FSA website (FIN-FSA regulations and guidelines – Capital adequacy Regulations and Guidelines related to the Capital Requirements Regulation – Ylitysilmoituslomake suurten asiakasriskien ylitysraportointiin (in Finnish). (*Issued on 7.9.2022, valid from 1.10.2022*)

10.3 Application of the provisions to financial and insurance conglomerates *(Issued on 19.8.2026, valid from 7.9.2026)*

(5) According to Article 389 of the CRR, customer exposures mean any asset or off-balance sheet item referred to in Part Three, Title II, Chapter 2 of the Regulation.

GUIDELINE (paragraphs 6–7)

(6) According to the FIN-FSA's interpretation, credit and guarantee insurance contracts are treated as equivalent to off-balance sheet commitments.

(7) According to the FIN-FSA's interpretation, the approach for unknown clients referred to in Commission Delegated Regulation No 1187/2014[10] does not need to be applied when calculating client risks arising from insurance undertakings' investments at the level of a financial and insurance conglomerate.

[10] Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1187/2014 of 2 October 2014 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards regulatory technical standards for determining the overall exposure to a client or a group of connected clients in respect of transactions with underlying assets

11 Liquidity risk requirements

11.1 FIN-FSA's regulatory powers (*Issued on 7.9.2022, valid from 1.10.2022*)

(1) In this section, by virtue of chapter 11, section 16 of the Credit Institutions Act, the FIN-FSA provides the regulations referred to in EU Regulations.

11.2 Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) (*Issued on 7.9.2022, valid from 1.10.2022*)

11.2.1 Major stock market indices

(2) In accordance with Article 12(1)(c)(i) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61 on liquidity coverage requirement for credit institutions, competent authority of a member state or the relevant public authority in a third country may decide which major stock indexes' constituent shares are eligible as level 2B assets in calculating the liquidity coverage ratio.

REGULATION (paragraph 3)

(3) The following indexes shall be considered major stock indexes as referred to in paragraph (2):

- indexes listed in Annex I of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1646 on main indices and recognised exchanges;
- stock indexes other than those referred to above, which have been defined as major indexes for this purpose by the competent authority of a member state or a public authority of a third country;
- major indexes other than those specified in the paragraphs above, which include the most important companies of the jurisdiction concerned.

11.2.2 Level 2B assets

(4) Article 12(3) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61 on liquidity coverage requirement for credit institutions provides that, as regards credit institutions which in accordance with their statutes of incorporation are unable for reasons of religious observance to hold interest bearing assets, the competent authority may allow to derogate from points (ii) and (iii) of paragraph 1(b) of this Article, provided there is evidence of insufficient availability of non-interest bearing assets meeting these requirements and the non-interest bearing assets in question are adequately liquid in private markets.

REGULATION (paragraph 5)

(5) Supervised entities which in accordance with their statutes of incorporation are unable for reasons of religious observance to hold interest bearing assets, may include corporate debt securities as Level 2B liquid assets in subject to the preconditions specified in Article 12(1)(b) of Delegated Regulation (EU) N:o 2015/61.

11.3 Net Stable Funding Requirement (NSFR) (*Issued on 7.9.2022, valid from 1.10.2022*)

11.3.1 Required stable funding factors for off-balance sheet items

(6) In accordance with Article 428p(10) of the CRR, competent authorities may determine the required stable funding factors to be applied to off-balance-sheet exposures that are not referred to in this Chapter[11] to ensure that institutions hold an appropriate amount of available stable funding for the portion of those exposures that are expected to require funding over the one-year horizon of the net stable funding ratio. To determine those factors, competent authorities shall, in particular, take into account the material reputational damage to the institution that could result from not providing that funding.

REGULATION (paragraph 7)

(7) The FIN-FSA rules that, as regards off-balance sheet items referred to in paragraph (6), supervised entities shall apply required stable funding factors consistent with the outflow rates they apply to corresponding products and services in the calculation of the liquidity coverage ratio.

11.3.2 Determination of the term of encumbrance of segregated assets

(8) In accordance with Article 428q(2) of the CRR, institutions shall treat assets that have been segregated in accordance with Article 11(3) of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 in accordance with the underlying exposure of those asset. Institutions shall, however, subject those assets to higher required stable funding factors, depending on the term of encumbrance to be determined by the competent authorities, who shall consider whether the institution is able to freely dispose of or exchange such assets and shall consider the term of the liabilities to the institutions' customers to whom that segregation requirement relates.

REGULATION (paragraph 9)

(9) The FIN-FSA rules that the term of encumbrance for assets referred to in paragraph (8) shall be a period corresponding to the term of the credit subject to the segregation requirement granted to the supervised entity’s customers.

11.3.3 Required stable funding factors for off-balance sheet items in simplified calculation

(10) In accordance with Article 428aq(10) of the CRR, competent authorities may determine the required stable funding factors to be applied to off-balance-sheet exposures that are not referred to in this Chapter[12] to ensure that institutions hold an appropriate amount of available stable funding for the portion of those exposures that are expected to require funding over the one-year horizon of the net stable funding ratio. To determine those factors, competent authorities shall, in particular, take into account the material reputational damage to the institution that could result from not providing that funding.

[11] Refers to Chapter 4 on Required stable funding in Title IV (Stable funding requirement) of Part Six (Liquidity) of the CRR.

[12] Refers to Chapter 4 on Required stable funding in Title IV (Stable funding requirement) of Part Six (Liquidity) of the CRR.

REGULATION (paragraph 11)

(11) The FIN-FSA rules that supervised entities which have been granted permission to apply simplified calculation of the stable funding requirement shall apply the factors referred to above in paragraph (7).

11.3.4 Determination of the term of encumbrance of segregated assets in simplified calculation

(12) In accordance with Article 428ar(2) of the CRR, institutions shall treat assets that have been segregated in accordance with Article 11(3) of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 in accordance with the underlying exposure of those asset. Institutions shall, however, subject those assets to higher required stable funding factors, depending on the term of encumbrance to be determined by the competent authorities, who shall consider whether the institution is able to freely dispose of or exchange such assets and shall consider the term of the liabilities to the institutions' customers to whom that segregation requirement relates.

REGULATION (paragraph 13)

(13) The FIN-FSA rules that supervised entities which have been granted permission to apply simplified calculation of the stable funding requirement shall apply the procedure referred to above in paragraph (9).

12 Repealed regulations and guidelines

Upon entry into force, these regulations and guidelines shall repeal the following FIN-FSA regulations and guidelines:

- Regulations and guidelines 25/2013: Capital requirements calculation and large exposures
- Regulations and guidelines 10/2014: Disclosure of encumbered and unencumbered assets
- Regulations and guidelines 4/2013: Calculation of Stressed VaR and Incremental Risk Charge

These regulations and guidelines also repeal the FIN-FSA's statement issued on 31 December 2013 on the regulatory options left in the CRR within the discretion of the competent authority.

13 Revision history

These regulations and guidelines have been amended after their entry into force as follows:

Issued on 25.8.2020, 21.10.2020 and 20.1.2021, valid from 1.3.2021:

- added to paragraph (2) in section 2.5 Guidelines on credit risk mitigation for institutions applying the IRB approach with own estimates of LGDs, to paragraph (3) Guidelines on the treatment of structural FX positions under Article 352(2) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (Capital Requirements Regulation), to paragraph (4) Guidelines on the determination of the weighted average maturity of contractual payments due under the tranche of a securitisation transaction, to paragraph (5) ECB guide to internal models and ECB Guidelines (EU) 2020/978 and to paragraph (6) three EBA Guidelines on measures applied in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- corrected reference to another paragraph in paragraph (22) in section 6
- section 7 revised as follows:

– moved paragraph (4) to paragraph (10), to which updated Consolidated version of the ECB's internal models guide and added a mention that the FIN-FSA takes into account, where applicable, the ECB guide in its supervision of the internal models of less significant financial institutions.

– corrected in paragraph (6) date of issue of Guidelines [previously paragraph (7)]

– added to paragraph (8) EBA's CRM Guidelines and to paragraph (9) recommendation to comply with the Guidelines

– added subsection 7.4 and paragraph (14) on the submission to the FIN-FSA of applications and notifications related to the IRBA

– added paragraph 18, mentioning Guideline 2020/978 issued by the European Central Bank

– revised paragraph (21), date when default is deemed to have occurred [previously paragraph (19)]

– deleted paragraphs related to date of introduction of new deficit of default as well as notification of date of introduction, and threshold values of old definition of default, as new definition has been introduced as of 1 January 2021 [previously paragraphs (14) end part, (15)–(16) and (20–23)]

- added to section 10.1 paragraph (4) EBA Guidelines and to paragraph (5) recommendation to comply with Guidelines
- added to section 11 paragraph (3) EBA Guidelines and to paragraph (4) FIN-FSA's recommendation to comply with Guidelines
- amended section 15 as follows:

– added to paragraphs (7)–(9) EBA Guidelines, as a result of subsequent paragraphs were renumbered

– added to paragraph (12) a reference to FIN-FSA Regulations and guidelines 3/2020

Issued on 18 January 2022, valid from 21 January 2022:

- amended section 1, scope of application of regulations and guidelines, to take into account the Act on Alternative Investment Fund Managers as well as amended legislation related to investment firms and management companies
- added to section 2.1 necessary statutes and otherwise amended the names of certain statutes in section 2

- added to section 6 paragraph (5) new category of exposures
- annulled section 14.1 (Application of Part Six of the CRR to investment firms), in which case the previous section 14.2 “Additional liquidity outflows for other products and services” has become the new section 14.1.

The amendments relate mainly to the national implementation of Regulation (EU) 2019/2033 of the European Parliament and of the Council as well as Directive (EU) 2019/2034 of the European Parliament and of the Council. At the same time, an addition required by the Act on Wellness Services Counties (611/2021) has been made to the regulations and guidelines.

Issued on 7.9.2022, valid from 1.10.2022:

- Section 2 Legal framework and international recommendations amended as follows:
- – listing of legislation in section 2.1 updated (Acts not mentioned in the regulations and guidelines have been removed).
- – two new Commission Delegated Regulations added to section 2.2 European Union Regulations
- – a section of the Investment Services Act updated in section 2.4 FIN-FSA’s power to issue regulations
- – three EBA Guidelines, ECB Guidelines and ECB Recommendations added to section 2.5 International recommendations
- Section 4 amended as follows:
- – heading abbreviated into “Own funds” since the regulations and guidelines no longer include provisions on the minimum amount of own funds after the transitional periods have lapsed
- – section 4.1 Approval of terms and conditions of new capital instruments qualifying as own funds and their submission to FIN-FSA repealed
- – Guidance on CET1 as well as AT1 and T2 instruments carved out from section 4.1 into separate sections (4.1 and 4.2).
- – Guidance on Capital injections to into the non-restricted equity reserve, previously part of section 4.1, moved into a separate section: 4.3 Capital injections into the non-restricted equity reserve.
- – due to the above changes, section 4.3 on transitional provisions was turned into section 4.5.
- – section on Grandfathering of old capital instruments and items removed (previously section 4.3.1). Transitional periods concerning the application of new regulations have ended on 31 December 2021.
- – paragraph on the FIN-FSA's regulatory powers added to section 4.5.1.
- – paragraph on the FIN-FSA's regulatory powers added to section 5 and the text in the section updated accordingly.
- Section 7 Capital requirements for credit risk in the internal ratings based approach amended as follows:
- – Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/439, issued on the basis of a draft EBA regulatory standard, added to paragraph (2)
- – Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/930, issued on the basis of a draft EBA regulatory standard, added to paragraph (3)
- – paragraph (4) recommending that the draft regulatory standards referred to in paragraphs (2) and (3) in developing classification systems removed

- dates from which the application of recommendations in paragraphs (4), (5) and (6) is recommended removed since the entry into force dates of each Guideline has already passed [previous paragraph (9) referring to previous paragraphs (5), (6), (7) and (8)]
- paragraph on the FIN-FSA's regulatory powers added to sections 7.3 and 7.5, and the text updated accordingly.

- Provisions concerning capital requirements for counterparty risk removed from the regulations and guidelines reflecting the ECB Guidelines, as a result of which, previous headings change from section 9 onwards.
- Capital requirements for market risk added to section 9 (previously section 10), EBA Guidelines.
- Section 12 Large exposures (previously section 13) amended as follows:

- two EBA Guidelines added to section 12.1 EBA Guidelines
- section 12.4 Reporting of exceeded limits amended to correspond to EBA Guidelines EBA/GL/2021/09

- Section 13 Liquidity risk requirements (previously section 14) amended as follows:

- section Additional liquidity outflows for other products and services (previous section 14.1) removed in accordance with the ECB Guidelines
- section 13.1 FIN-FSA's regulatory powers added
- section 13.2 Liquidity Coverage Requirement (LCR) and subsections added
- section 13.3. Net stable funding requirement (NSFR) and subsections added

Issued on 19.8.2026, valid from 7.9.2026:

- Section 1 Scope of application and definitions amended as follows:
  - reference to the chapter number updated in paragraph (2)
  - clarification concerning financial and insurance conglomerates under ECB supervision added to paragraph (2)
- Section 2 Legal framework and international recommendations amended as follows:
  - Section 2.1: two new Acts added (the Act on Senate Properties and Defence Properties and the Housing Transactions Act)
  - Section 2.2: Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/1728 added (relating to the concept of a group of connected clients in the large exposures framework)
  - Section 2.2: address of the Commission website updated
  - Section 2.5 all EBA Guidelines removed from the list of international recommendations, and references added to both the FIN-FSA and EBA websites where the EBA guidelines and recommendations are available
  - Section 2.5: section 2.5: issue date of the ECB Guideline updated and Guideline (EU) 2025/1521 of the European Central Bank added to the list
- Section 4 Own funds amended as follows:
  - Section 4.1 paragraph (5): address of the EBA website updated

- Section 4.2 paragraph (10): report published by the EBA added
  - Section 4.3: new paragraph (13) concerning the EBA Q&A interpretation added
  - Sections 4.4 and 4.5 repealed
- Section 6 Capital requirements for credit risk using the standardised approach amended as follows:
  - New Section 6.2.5 Exposures to corporates added; Article 122 of the CRR added (numbering of subsequent subsections changed accordingly)
  - Section 6.2.6: paragraphs relating to the pro-rata granularity treatment of retail exposures removed (matter covered by EBA Guidelines; former paragraphs 13 and 14)
  - Section 6.2.7: list of conditions concerning the capital treatment of receivables from housing companies or mutual real estate companies updated in paragraph (15)
  - New section 6.2.8 Exposures related to land acquisition, development and construction (ADC exposures) added
  - Section 6.2.9: two paragraphs related to EBA Guidelines removed (former paragraphs 21 and 22)
  - former section 6.2.8 Items with particularly high risk repealed (contained reference to an EBA Guideline)
  - new section Transitional arrangements concerning credit ratings issued by external credit rating agencies on institutions in accordance with ECB Guidelines added
- Section 7 Capital requirements for credit risk using the internal ratings based approach (IRBA) amended as follows
  - Section 7.1 Abbreviations related to the IRBA repealed (word (IRBA) added to the title of the main section)
  - Section 7.1 (former section 7.2): reference to an EBA Guideline in paragraph (1) and reference to a draft EBA regulatory technical standard in paragraph (2) removed; former paragraphs (4)–(8) relating to EBA Guidelines deleted and technical amendment made to paragraph (3) (former paragraph (9))
  - Section 7.2 (former section 7.3): change resulting from CRR3 made to paragraph (5) (previously paragraph (11)) and technical amendment made to paragraph (7) (previously paragraph (13))
- Section 8 Credit risk mitigation techniques amended as follows:
  - legislative reference updated and technical amendment made to wording in paragraph (2)
- Sections 9 Capital requirements for market risk and 10 Capital requirements for securitisation, containing only references to EBA Guidelines, repealed
- Section 9 Capital requirements for operational risk (previously section 11) amended as follows
  - Section 9.1 (previously section 11.1): heading amended and paragraphs (1)–(3) removed (numbering of paragraphs changed as a result)
  - new Sections 9.2 and 9.3 added
  - former sections 11.1.1–11.1.4 repealed

    - changes made because the new calculation method under CRR3 replaces the previous calculation methods
- Section 10 Large exposures (previously section 12) amended as follows:
    - subsection 12.1 relating to EBA Guidelines repealed
    - subsection 12.2 renumbered as section 10.3
    - subsections 12.3 and 12.4 renumbered as sections 10.1 and 10.2
- Section 14 repealed – it contained EBA Guidelines and an interpretation concerning the significance of investment service undertakings that are subsidiaries of credit institutions. Significance has been subsequently regulated in the CRR.