

Current status and outlook of JBA TIBOR

(June 2026)



1

JBA TIBOR* is calculated objectively based on JPY money market data.

* “JBA TIBOR” collectively means the financial benchmark calculated and published by JBATA, currently represents only “Japanese Yen TIBOR”.

With the First Phase of JBA TIBOR Reform in July 2017, JBA TIBOR Administration (“JBATA”) introduced the “waterfall methodology” to increase objectivity (removing arbitrariness) of the calculation process based on various data.

Refer to pages 5 and 6

2

The operational framework of JBA TIBOR is fully compliant with the *Principles for Financial Benchmarks*

As a result of our further initiatives to resolve some remaining issues recognized for the *Principles for Financial Benchmarks* (the “Principles”), we have assessed that the operational framework of JBA TIBOR is fully compliant with the Principles (in other words, there are no additional issues to be addressed under the Principles).

Refer to page 10

3

Japanese Yen TIBOR aims to further enhance its transparency, robustness and reliability as a benchmark for continued publication.

To ensure that Japanese Yen TIBOR is recognized internationally and continues to be widely used in the market, we will not only comply with the Principles, but also closely pay attention to developments in global financial benchmark reform, with the aim of maintaining and further enhancing transparency, robustness and reliability of the benchmark.

Refer to page 11

Explanatory document



Overview of Survey on JBA TIBOR Exposures

- JBATA conducted a survey on JBA TIBOR Exposures to financial institutions (approximately 280) and [published the results](#).
- Loans and derivatives are the main products that reference Japanese yen TIBOR, with an extremely large volume of loans.

■ Japanese Yen TIBOR

(Total of all business types, as of December 2021)

Account and breakdown	Amount outstanding (JPY tri)	Number of contracts
Assets	120.3	291,128
Loans	119.8	290,824
Bonds	0.5	304
Liabilities	0.5	1,119
Bonds	0.4	87
Insurance products	0.1	1,032
Derivatives (notional amount)	180.4	47,187
OTC(ISDA)	158.4	27,309

■ (Reference) Euroyen TIBOR

(Total of all business types, as of December 2021)

Account and breakdown	Amount outstanding (JPY tri)	Number of contracts
Assets	3.8	2,725
Loans	3.8	2,716
Bonds	0.02	9
Liabilities	0.004	9
Bonds	0.004	9
Insurance products	0	0
Derivatives (notional amount)	347.7	30,688
OTC (ISDA)	345.1	30,307

- JBA TIBOR was reformed as one of the major interest rate benchmarks in July 2017 (“First Phase of JBA TIBOR reform”) to enhance its transparency, robustness and reliability based on the following international initiatives:
 - ✓ “Final Report on Principles for Financial Benchmarks” published by the IOSCO^(*1) in July 2013 (“IOSCO Principles”)
 - ✓ “Reforming Major Interest Rate Benchmarks” published by the FSB^(*2) in July 2014

■ Background of “First Phase of JBA TIBOR Reform” (International initiatives)

● IOSCO Principles

No.	Principles	No.	Principles
1	Overall Responsibility of the Administrator	11	Content of the Methodology
2	Oversight of Third Parties	12	Changes to the Methodology
3	Conflicts of Interest for Administrators	13	Transition
4	Control Framework for Administrators	14	Submitter Code of Conduct
5	Internal Oversight	15	Internal Controls over Data Collection
6	Benchmark Design	16	Complaints Procedures
7	Data Sufficiency	17	Audits
8	Hierarchy of Data Inputs	18	Audit Trail
9	Transparency of Benchmark Determinations	19	Cooperation with Regulatory Authorities
10	Periodic Review		

● FSB “Reforming Major Interest Rate Benchmarks”

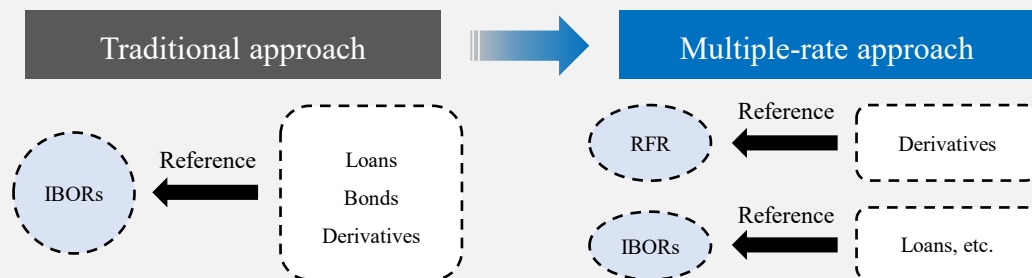
◎ IBOR reform

Reform existing major interest rate benchmarks (LIBOR, EURIBOR, TIBOR) to enhance transparency/robustness/reliability as a benchmark by eliminating the possibility of arbitrary judgment by reference banks as much as practicable.

• Development of a risk-free rates (RFR)

As for the major currencies (i.e. USD, EUR, GBP, JPY, CHF), it is necessary to develop a risk-free rate that does not include bank credit risk.

- In addition to the above, the “multiple-rate approach” that uses each interest rate benchmark based on the nature of financial instruments or transactions was recommended.



(Source) Partially edited in reference to the consultation document “Appropriate Choice and Usage of Japanese Yen Interest Rate Benchmarks” published by the Cross-Industry Committee on Japanese Yen Interest Rate Benchmarks

*1: The International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) is the international body that consists of the world’s securities supervisors and securities exchanges, etc. It primarily engages in developing international rules pertaining to securities supervision (e.g. principles, guidelines).

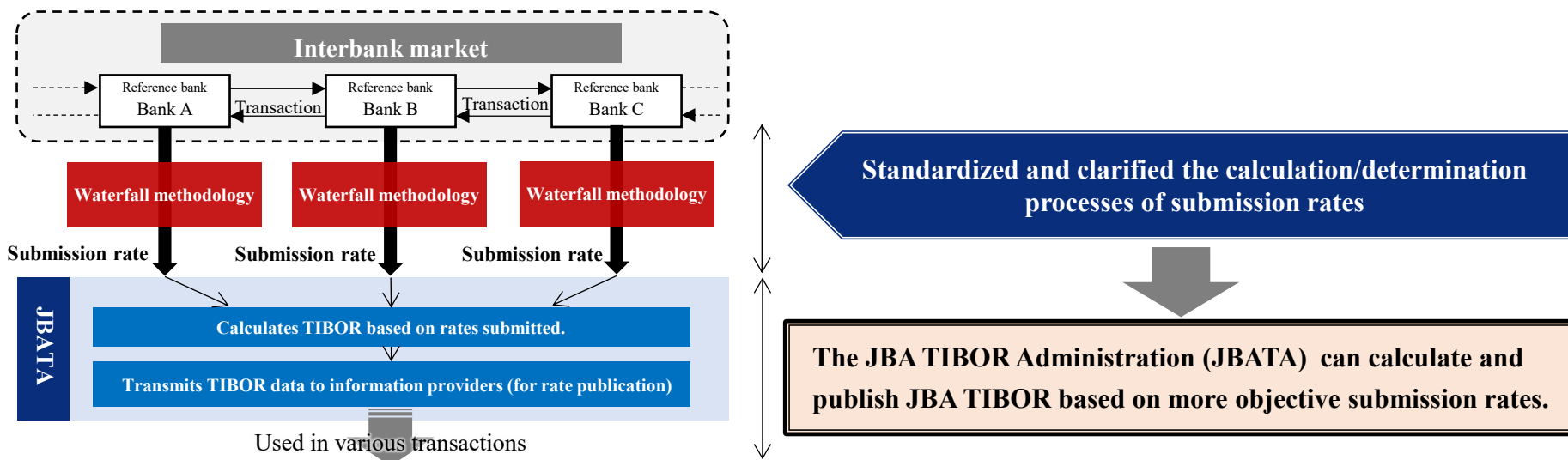
*2: The Financial Stability Board (FSB) conducts activities to promote coordination among authorities addressing vulnerabilities of the financial system and ensuring its stability. Its members include the representative of the central bank, financial supervisors, the ministry of finance and major standard setters of major jurisdictions, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

■ One of the key concepts under the First Phase of JBA TIBOR Reform was to enhance the transparency and reliability of JBA TIBOR calculation/determination processes in order to have JBA TIBOR be more anchored in actual transactions, as required by the FSB Report.

■ **Overview of reform (standardization and clarification of the calculation/determination processes of submission rates)**

- Before the First Phase of JBA TIBOR Reform, the calculation and determination processes of (reference banks’) submission rates were not clearly defined. This could have been raised as an issue that may lead to rate manipulation, such as enabling reference banks to arbitrarily adjust their submission rates in their calculation/determination processes.
- **First Phase of JBA TIBOR Reform introduced “waterfall methodology” (see next page for details) which standardized and clarified the calculation/determination processes of reference banks’ submission rates and realized a more objective process that removes any arbitrarily manipulated rates as much as practicable.**
 - ✓ Under the “waterfall methodology,” actual transaction data and other related data are used in the order of their prescribed priority when calculating and determining submission rates.

<First Phase of JBA TIBOR Reform>

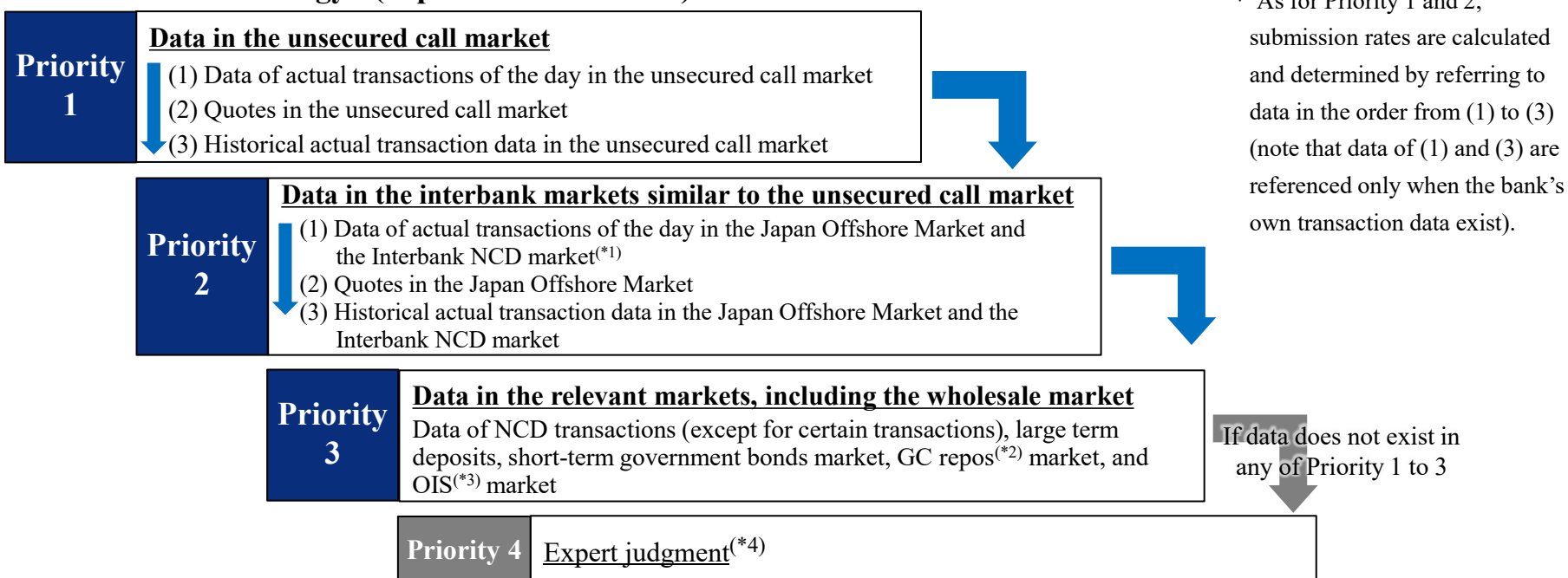


- “Waterfall methodology” defined by the First Phase of JBA TIBOR Reform is as explained below.
- According to the post-reform inputs, there have been no cases where submission rates were determined based on “expert judgment” (i.e. Priority 4). All submission rates have been objectively calculated and published based on related data.

■ “Waterfall methodology” defined by the First Phase of JBA TIBOR Reform

- First Phase of JBA TIBOR Reform standardized/clarified the processes so that submission rates are calculated/determined by referring to data in the order of the following Priority 1 to 3. Under this methodology, only when data specified in Priority 1 to 3 does not exist, factors other than actual transactions data (i.e. Priority 4) may be used.

<Waterfall methodology> (Japanese Yen TIBOR)



*1 NCD stands for Negotiable Certificate of Deposit, can be traded before maturity and is traded in the money market.

*2 “GC (General Collateral) repos” is one of the approaches to bond lending transactions collateralized by cash used mainly for funding without specifying the security.

*3 OIS stands for Overnight Index Swap. In Japan, OIS transactions are executed by exchanging the unsecured overnight call rate over a certain period as a floating rate with a fixed rate.

*4 Each reference bank’s Person Responsible for Rate Submission and Staff Performing Rate Submission Tasks exercise expert judgment and submit rates. This is retained at the lowest level of the waterfall methodology (Priority 4) so that users will be able to appropriately capture prevailing rates in the money market even when an unpredictable event occurs (e.g. rapid financial market turmoil due to large disaster) and data in Priority 1 to 3 are not available.

- Following the First Phase of JBA TIBOR Reform, JBATA has completed the efforts to resolve some remaining issues recognized for the IOSCO Principles (Principles 7 and 13), with the aim of further enhancing transparency, robustness, and reliability of JBA TIBOR (Second Phase of JBA TIBOR Reform).

■ Overview of Second Phase of JBA TIBOR Reform (remaining issues under the IOSCO Principles and the status of the initiative)

Description of IOSCO Principles		Latest Status (Issues recognized)	Latest self-assessment results ^{*2}
Principle 13 Transition	Administrators should have clear written policies and procedures, to address the need for possible cessation of a Benchmark. Administrators’ written policies and procedures to address the possibility of Benchmark cessation could include the criteria to guide the selection of a credible, alternative Benchmark, if determined to be reasonable and appropriate by the Administrator.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The written policies and procedures to address transition to fallback rates have been published in March 2020. ✓ Appropriate fallback rates for JBA TIBOR have been considered. 	<p>[Fully Complied]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The remaining issue has been resolved with the publication of Results of Public Consultation on fallback issues for JBA TIBOR (see P.8 for details) and revision of <i>Policy on Material Changes in the Definition or Calculation Method and Continuous Suspension of the JBA TIBOR Publication</i>.
Principle 7 Data Sufficiency	The data used to construct a Benchmark determination should be sufficient to accurately and reliably represent the Interest measured by the Benchmark.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The lack of an active underlying market has been making it difficult for Euroyen TIBOR to determine submission rates based on the data of the Japan Offshore Market.^{*1} ✓ The publication of all tenors of Euroyen TIBOR has permanently ceased at the end of December 2024. 	<p>[Fully Complied]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The remaining issue has been resolved with the permanent cessation of Euroyen TIBOR (see P.9 for details)

*1 The amount of the transaction balance for deposits and calls denominated in Japanese yen in the Japan Offshore Market (i.e. the underlying market) is only JPY 0.4 trillion (as of July 31, 2024), and its market size continues to be smaller compared to the Japan unsecured call market (the outstanding balance: approx. 31.7 trillion) (the figures are as of July 31, 2024))

*2 See next and subsequent pages for the latest status of compliance with each principle.

- The remaining issue in Principle 13 (Transition) has been resolved with the publication of [Results of Public Consultation on fallback issues for JBA TIBOR](#) (the “Results”) and revision of Policy on Material Changes in the Definition or Calculation Method and Continuous Suspension of the JBA TIBOR Publication.
- The results summarize “JBATA’s position” for each benchmark on respective fallback issues for JBA TIBOR (triggers, fallback rates and spread adjustments) based on the responses received in the public consultation.

■ “JBATA’s position” specified in *Results of Public Consultation on fallback issues for JBA TIBOR*

<JBATA’s position> (the case of fallback from Japanese Yen TIBOR)

(Excerpt from published information, with partially edits)

Issues	JBATA’s position			
Trigger	✓ It would be appropriate to at least include in the fallback provisions the Permanent Cessation Triggers that assume an announcement stating that JBATA has ceased or will cease to provide JBA TIBOR permanently or indefinitely.			
Benchmark replacement				
Fallback rates (Options and setting priorities in the fallback provisions)				
Options*1	Compounded TONA (fixing in arrears) *1, Term RFR *2			
	Setting priorities	Setting priorities option 1	Setting priorities option 2	
Compounded TONA (fixing in arrears)		1 st priority	Term RFR	
	2 nd priority	Compounded TONA (fixing in arrears)		
Spread adjustment	Fallback rate	Compounded TONA (fixing in arrears)	Term RFR	
	Spread adjustment methodology	Historical five-year median spread adjustment methodology *2		
	Historical data of term RFRs	— (No consideration required)		Use data of compounded TONA (fixing in arrears)
	Transition period for the spread adjustment	Not set		
	The officially published spread adjustment	Spread adjustments published by Bloomberg		

*1 The respondents supported the proposal to not include Euroyen TIBOR in the fallback rate options.

*2 The contracting parties should note that this methodology may give rise to a certain “difference” in a level of spread adjustments compared to the case of adopting a methodology based only on the latest market trends.

* 1 TONA stands for Tokyo Overnight Average Rate, and refers to unsecured overnight call rate published by the Bank of Japan.

* 2 TORF (Tokyo Term Risk Free Rate) published by QUICK Benchmarks Inc. is assumed.

Implementation of “Second Phase of JBA TIBOR Reform”

~ Action to Principle 7 (Data Sufficiency) [Action completed] ~

- In order to address the remaining issue (the lack of an active underlying market for Euroyen TIBOR to determine submission rates) for IOSCO Principle 7 (Data Sufficiency), [JBATA decided in March 2024 on the permanent cessation of Euroyen TIBOR](#) at the end of December 2024.
- As a result, Euroyen TIBOR was permanently ceased as of the end of December 2024.

■ Key milestones for Euroyen TIBOR *

Year and month	JBATA's (planned) actions	Remarks
October 2018	Published public consultation 【 <i>1st Consultative Document</i> 】 <i>Approach for Integrating Japanese Yen TIBOR and Euroyen TIBOR</i>	—
May 2019	Published the results of public consultation (October 2018)	✓ Announced that JBATA will contemplate further actions while deeming “retaining Japanese Yen TIBOR and discontinuing Euroyen TIBOR (‘retaining Japanese Yen TIBOR’)” as the most likely option.
March 2021	Announced that the timing of permanent cessation of Euroyen TIBOR, if adopted, would be at the end of December 2024	—
August 2022	Published <i>Public Consultation on fallback issues for JBA TIBOR</i>	—
March 2023	Published the results of public consultation (August 2022)	✓ Identified fallback issues on Euroyen TIBOR.
August 2023	Published <i>Public Consultation on permanent cessation of Euroyen TIBOR and related issues ([2nd Consultative Document] Approach for Integrating Japanese Yen TIBOR and Euroyen TIBOR)</i>	✓ Solicited comments from market participants with the assumption that the permanent cessation of Euroyen TIBOR would be at the end of December 2024.
March 2024	Published <i>JBATA statement on future cessation of Euroyen TIBOR (Results of Public Consultation on permanent cessation of Euroyen TIBOR and related issues)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ All the respondents supported the permanent cessation of Euroyen TIBOR at the end of December 2024. ✓ This statement constituted a “Permanent Cessation Trigger.”
December 2024	Permanent cessation of Euroyen TIBOR	—

* The information on the plan is as of the publication of this document.

Implementation of “Second Phase of JBA TIBOR Reform”

~ Summary of progress of initiative (Compliance with the IOSCO Principles) ~

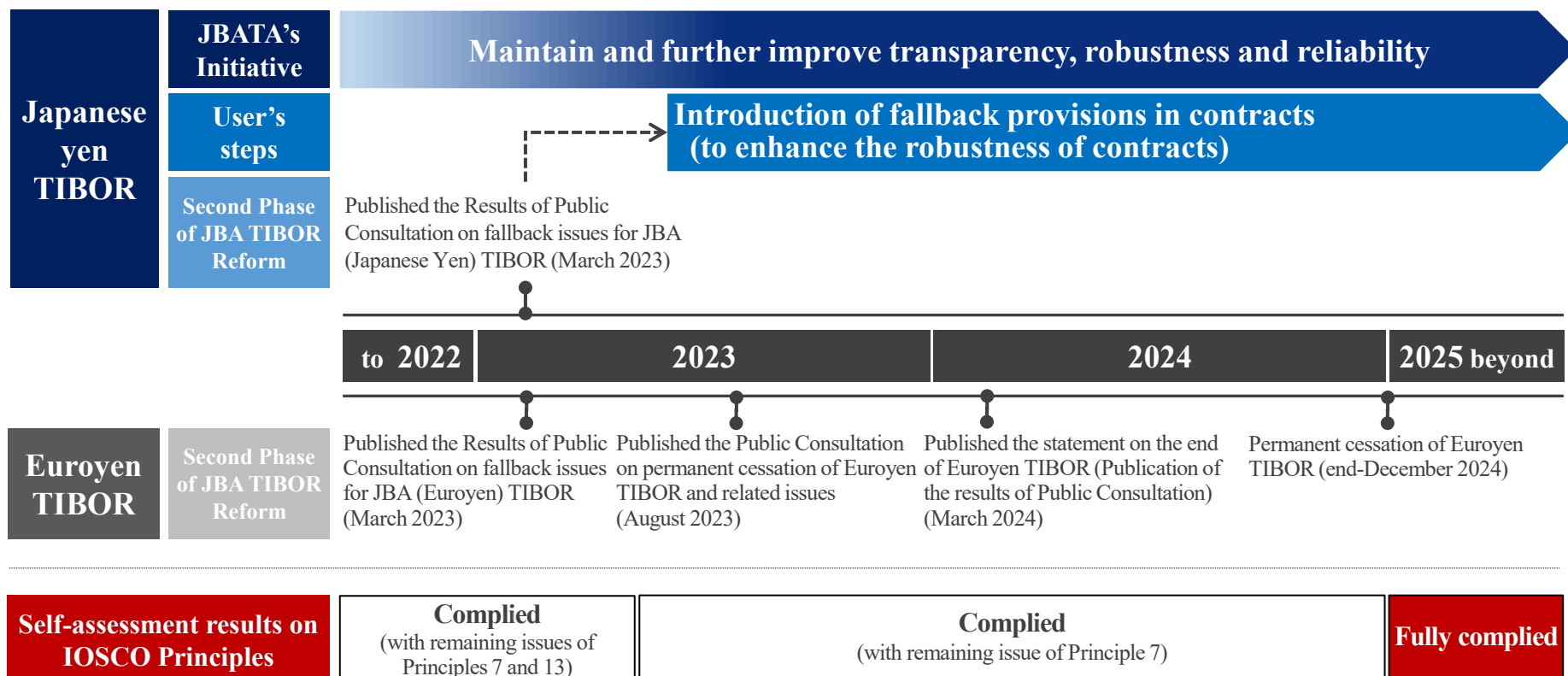
- The table below provides an overview of JBATA’s annual assessment of compliance with the IOSCO Principles.
- In the latest self-assessment results, no issues were identified in relation to the IOSCO Principles. Therefore, JBATA concludes that the operational framework of JBA TIBOR has been developed and implemented in compliance with the IOSCO Principles.

■ Status of compliance with the IOSCO Principles by JBATA (for the last two years)

No.	Principles	Self-assessment results		No.	Principles	Self-assessment results	
		March 2025	March 2026			March 2025	March 2026
1	Overall Responsibility of the Administrator	◎	◎	11	Content of the Methodology	◎	◎
2	Oversight of Third Parties	◎	◎	12	Changes to the Methodology	◎	◎
3	Conflicts of Interest for Administrators	◎	◎	13	Transition	◎	◎
4	Control Framework for Administrators	◎	◎	14	Submitter Code of Conduct	◎	◎
5	Internal Oversight	◎	◎	15*	Internal Controls over Data Collection	—	—
6	Benchmark Design	◎	◎	16	Complaints Procedures	◎	◎
7	Data Sufficiency	◎	◎	17	Audits	◎	◎
8	Hierarchy of Data Inputs	◎	◎	18	Audit Trail	◎	◎
9	Transparency of Benchmark Determinations	◎	◎	19	Cooperation with Regulatory Authorities	◎	◎
10	Periodic Review	◎	◎	◎ : Assessed as fully complied. * This principle is determined not to be applicable to our assessment.			

- While maintaining the current self-assessment results (i.e., the operational framework of JBA TIBOR is fully compliant with the IOSCO Principles (there are no additional issues to be addressed under the IOSCO Principles)), JBATA aims to maintain and further enhance transparency, robustness and reliability of the benchmark.
 - ✓ For example, JBATA understands the potential need to consider partial revisions to the waterfall methodology of Japanese Yen TIBOR (e.g., revision of the use of data in the Japan Offshore Market in the 2nd Level) and will update the progress of the discussion in our future self-assessment results.

■ Outlook of JBA TIBOR Reform



■ The Regulatory Status of JBA TIBOR under the EU Benchmarks Regulation

- The EU Benchmarks Regulation(EU BMR) is a regulatory framework established by the European Commission in 2016 and has been effective since January 2018. It was introduced in response to benchmark manipulation scandals, such as LIBOR, and aims to mitigate risks relating to conflicts of interest, governance and the exercise of discretion in benchmark determination, in line with the IOSCO Principles.
- Under the EU BMR, from January 2026, third-country benchmarks are subject to the applicable requirements for their continued use in the EU, particularly where their level of use in the EU is significant (e.g., above EUR 50 billion in referenced financial instruments).
- Based on the above, **JBATA, in coordination with the Japanese Financial Services Agency, has assessed the regulatory treatment of JPY TIBOR under the EU BMR as a third-country benchmark. As a result, JBATA is not aware of any requirement in practice to comply with the Regulation.**
- JBATA will continue to ensure full compliance with the IOSCO Principles, while closely monitoring developments relating to the EU BMR and other international regulatory frameworks, and will take appropriate action as necessary.