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II

(Non-legislative acts)

GUIDELINES

GUIDELINE OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

of 4 April 2014

on monetary and financial statistics

(recast)

(ECB/2014/15)

(2014/810/EU)

THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK,

Having regard to the Statute of the European System of Central Banks and of the European Central Bank, and in particular Articles 5.1, 12.1 and 14.3 thereof,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1745/2003 of the European Central Bank of 12 September 2003 on the application of minimum reserves (ECB/2003/9) ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2533/98 of 23 November 1998 concerning the collection of statistical information by the European Central Bank ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Council Directive 86/635/EEC of 8 December 1986 on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of banks and other financial institutions ⁽³⁾,

Having regard to Guideline ECB/2010/20 of 11 November 2010 on the legal framework for accounting and financial reporting in the European System of Central Banks ⁽⁴⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) Guideline ECB/2007/9 ⁽⁵⁾ has been significantly amended. Since further amendments are to be made, in particular in the light of Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁶⁾ concerning the European system of national and regional accounts and the consequent changes in relevant European Central Bank (ECB) statistical regulations, it should be recast in the interests of clarity.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 250, 2.10.2003, p. 10.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 318, 27.11.1998, p. 8.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 372, 31.12.1986, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 35, 9.2.2011, p. 31.

⁽⁵⁾ Guideline ECB/2007/9 of 1 August 2007 on monetary, financial institutions and markets statistics (OJ L 341, 27.12.2007, p. 1).

⁽⁶⁾ Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union (OJ L 174, 26.6.2013, p. 1).

- (2) For compiling statistics on the aggregated balance sheet of the monetary financial institution (MFI) sector for the euro area and for individual Member States whose currency is the euro (hereinafter the 'euro area Member States'), as well as the euro area consolidated balance sheet of the MFI sector and the relevant euro area monetary aggregates, the ECB requires the reporting of data on the ECB balance sheet, and on balance sheets relating to the MFI sector of euro area Member States. Data are to be reported by national central banks (NCBs) in accordance with this Guideline and using the input collected in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 of the European Central Bank (ECB/2013/33) ⁽¹⁾.
- (3) In order to derive monetary aggregates the ECB collects from the NCBs of the euro area Member States statistical information on post office giro institutions (POGIs) that receive deposits from non-monetary financial institution euro area residents in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1074/2013 of the European Central Bank (ECB/2013/39) ⁽²⁾ and on central government assets and liabilities in accordance with this Guideline.
- (4) The ECB compiles statistics on the aggregated balance sheet of sub-groups of the MFI sector, and specifically on money market funds (MMFs) and credit institutions. To derive these statistics for the euro area and individual euro area Member States, the ECB collects from the NCBs data on the assets and liabilities of MMFs in accordance with this Guideline.
- (5) NCBs may transmit to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) supplementary statistics on the balance sheet of the MFI sector via the ECB in accordance with the templates specified in this Guideline.
- (6) To better analyse developments in MFI loans to non-financial corporations in the euro area and individual euro area Member States, the ECB requires NCBs to report, where available, data on MFI loans to non-financial corporations by branch of activity. The data requirements are specified in this Guideline.
- (7) To complement the analysis of credit developments in the euro area and individual euro area Member States, NCBs are requested to provide information on MFI credit lines broken down by institutional sector in accordance with this Guideline.
- (8) To produce statistics on the reserve base of credit institutions for the euro area and individual euro area Member States in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1745/2003 (ECB/2003/9), the ECB requires data from NCBs in accordance with this Guideline. NCBs provide their input using data collected from credit institutions pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33).
- (9) In order to derive statistics on interest rates applied by MFIs to deposits and loans vis-à-vis households and non-financial corporations for the euro area and individual euro area Member States, the ECB collects information from NCBs in accordance with this Guideline. NCBs provide their input using data collected in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1072/2013 of the European Central Bank (ECB/2013/34) ⁽³⁾.
- (10) The ECB compiles statistics on the assets and liabilities of investment funds (IFs) and financial vehicle corporations engaged in securitisation transactions ('FVCs') for the euro area and individual euro area Member States based on data provided by NCBs in accordance with this Guideline. NCBs provide their input using data collected in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1073/2013 of the European Central Bank (ECB/2013/38) ⁽⁴⁾ and Regulation (EU) No 1075/2013 of the European Central Bank (ECB/2013/40) ⁽⁵⁾.

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 of the European Central Bank of 24 September 2013 concerning the balance sheet of the monetary financial institutions sector (ECB/2013/33) (OJ L 297, 7.11.2013, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ Regulation (EU) No 1074/2013 of the European Central Bank of 18 October 2013 on statistical reporting requirements for post office giro institutions that receive deposits from non-monetary financial institution euro area residents (ECB/2013/39) (OJ L 297, 7.11.2013, p. 94).

⁽³⁾ Regulation (EU) No 1072/2013 of the European Central Bank of 24 September 2013 concerning statistics on interest rates applied by monetary financial institutions (ECB/2013/34) (OJ L 297, 7.11.2013, p. 51).

⁽⁴⁾ Regulation (EU) No 1073/2013 of the European Central Bank of 18 October 2013 concerning statistics on the assets and liabilities of investment funds (ECB/2013/38) (OJ L 297, 7.11.2013, p. 73).

⁽⁵⁾ Regulation (EU) No 1075/2013 of the European Central Bank of 18 October 2013 concerning statistics on the assets and liabilities of financial vehicle corporations engaged in securitisation transactions (ECB/2013/40) (OJ L 297, 7.11.2013, p. 107).

- (11) To obtain an overview of the size and development of the issuance of electronic money, the ECB requires NCBs to report statistical information on electronic money institutions in accordance with this Guideline.
- (12) The ECB maintains the Register of Institutions and Affiliates Database (RIAD), a central repository of reference data on institutional units relevant for statistical purposes. RIAD stores, inter alia, the lists of MFIs, IFs, FVCs and payment statistics relevant institutions (PSRIs). This Guideline specifies the provisions governing how NCBs report the required data to the ECB.
- (13) The ECB compiles statistics on the assets and liabilities of pension funds (PFs) for the euro area and individual euro area Member States based on data provided by NCBs in accordance with this Guideline.
- (14) To obtain an overview of other financial intermediaries except insurance corporations and pension funds (OFIs), the ECB requires NCBs to report statistical information on security and derivative dealers (SDDs), financial corporations engaged in lending (FCLs), and other OFIs in accordance with this Guideline. In addition, the ECB requires NCBs to report statistical information on central counterparties (CCPs).
- (15) The ECB compiles statistics on securities issues for the euro area and individual euro area Member States. The framework relies heavily on information that the ECB collects from NCBs in accordance with this Guideline.
- (16) In accordance with Article 2(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2533/98, the ECB compiles the balance of payments for the euro area and related external statistics and requires euro area Member States to report national balance of payments data. The quality assessment for the euro area balance of payments and international investment position statistics and the international reserves template should be performed in accordance with the ECB Statistics Quality Framework that encompasses, inter alia, assurance of an appropriate consistency with relevant euro area monetary and financial statistics ⁽¹⁾.
- (17) To compile data on euro area structural financial indicators, consolidated banking data for euro area banking groups and statistics on sectoral and regional lending exposures of large euro area banking groups, the ECB requires NCBs to report statistical information in accordance with the templates specified in this Guideline.
- (18) To analyse developments in euro area payment systems and monitor their degree of integration, the ECB requires NCBs to report data in accordance with this Guideline, which complements Regulation (EU) No 1409/2013 of the European Central Bank (ECB/2013/43) ⁽²⁾,

HAS ADOPTED THIS GUIDELINE:

Article 1

Scope

1. General

This Guideline establishes the NCBs' obligations to report monetary and financial statistics to the ECB.

2. Reporting schemes, standards and transmission dates

NCBs shall report the items referred to in Articles 3 to 26 in accordance with the schemes set out in Annex II and in accordance with the electronic reporting standards set out in Annex III. By September of each year, the ECB shall communicate the exact transmission dates to NCBs in the form of a reporting calendar for the following year.

⁽¹⁾ See recital 13 of Guideline ECB/2011/23 of 9 December 2011 on the statistical reporting requirements of the European Central Bank in the field of external statistics (OJ L 65, 3.3.2012, p. 1); see also recital 5 of Recommendation ECB/2011/24 of 9 December 2011 on the statistical reporting requirements of the European Central Bank in the field of external statistics (OJ C 64, 3.3.2012, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ Regulation (EU) No 1409/2013 of the European Central Bank of 28 November 2013 on payments statistics (ECB/2013/43) (OJ L 352, 24.12.2013, p. 18).

3. *Back data reporting requirements in the case of adoption of the euro*

In cases of adoption of the euro, the following rules shall apply:

- (a) For MFI and MMF balance sheet statistics and statistics on IF and FVC assets and liabilities, NCBs of Member States whose currency is not the euro (hereinafter the 'non-euro area Member States') that adopt the euro following the entry into force of this Guideline shall report to the ECB back data covering all reference periods from their accession to the Union, and in any case covering at least the three years prior to their accession to the euro area. Data shall be compiled by the NCB as if the Member State in question was part of the euro area throughout all reference periods. In order to fulfil this requirement, NCBs of countries that accede to the Union are recommended to implement the requirements of these datasets in accordance with the templates for non-euro area Member States.
- (b) In addition to this general requirement, the following requirements apply in respect of MFI balance sheet items (BSI) statistics:
 - (i) back data shall also cover the three years prior to the Member State's accession to the Union, unless otherwise agreed with the ECB;
 - (ii) NCBs of euro area Member States shall report positions vis-à-vis Member States that adopt the euro following the entry into force of this Guideline covering the three years prior to the euro area enlargement, unless otherwise agreed with the ECB. This principle shall apply only to monthly outstanding amounts reported in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33). Reporting is mandatory only for those outstanding amounts exceeding EUR 50 million and is otherwise done on a voluntary basis.
- (c) For securities issues, the time series transmitted to the ECB shall commence from December 1989 for outstanding amounts, and from January 1990 for flows.
- (d) For payments statistics, five years of data shall be reported, including the latest reference year, on a best efforts basis.

4. *Back data reporting requirements arising from the introduction of the new requirements in respect of monetary and financial statistics*

- (a) Quarterly back data or estimates in line with the requirements of the revised European system of accounts (hereinafter the 'ESA 2010') laid down by Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 are needed for BSI, IF and FVC statistics as specified in Tables 1, 2 and 3 of Annex VI for the compilation of financial accounts. Data shall be reported to the ECB on a best efforts basis as follows: in September 2014 for the reference periods from Q4 2012 to Q2 2014; in December 2014 for the reference period Q3 2014; and in March 2015 for the reference period Q4 2014.
- (b) Back data or estimates for the new high priority features adopted in Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33) as specified in Table 4 of Annex VI for the reference periods from June 2014 onwards are needed on a best efforts basis by May 2015 to avoid a delay in the actual publication.
- (c) Back data or estimates for the new features adopted in Regulation (EU) No 1072/2013 (ECB/2013/34) and this Guideline as specified in Table 5 of Annex VI for the reference periods from June 2014 onwards are needed on a best efforts basis by May 2015.

Article 2

Definitions

For the purposes of this Guideline:

- (1) 'reporting agent' and 'resident' have the same meanings as defined in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 2533/98;

- (2) 'Eurosystem' means the NCBs of the euro area Member States and the ECB;
- (3) 'credit institution' has the same meaning as defined in Article 4(1)(1) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾;
- (4) 'other MFIs' means all MFIs other than central banks.

Article 3

Balance sheet item statistics on MFIs

1. Scope of reporting

(a) General

NCBs shall compile and report two separate aggregated balance sheets, both on a gross basis, in accordance with the schemes laid down in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33): one referring to the MFI sub-sector 'central bank' and one referring to the sub-sector 'other MFIs'.

NCBs shall derive the required statistical information concerning their own balance sheets from their accounting systems by means of the dedicated bridging tables available on the ECB website ⁽²⁾. The tables will be amended as needed in cooperation with NCBs to reflect evolving situations, for example in order to ensure consistency with updated accounting rules. The ECB, for statistical reporting purposes, shall derive data from its own balance sheet, corresponding to the data derived by the NCBs from their own balance sheets.

NCBs shall derive the required statistical information concerning the balance sheets of other MFIs by aggregating the BSI data collected from resident individual MFIs excluding the resident NCB.

These requirements shall cover end-month and end-quarter outstanding amounts (stocks), monthly and quarterly flow adjustments data, and monthly and quarterly data on loan securitisations and other loan transfers. The balance sheet shall be drawn up as at the last calendar day of the month/quarter without regard to local bank holidays; if this is not possible, data relating to the last working day shall be used, in accordance with national market or accounting rules.

All items are mandatory; however, with reference to cells in Tables 3 and 4 of Part 3 of Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33) corresponding to the non-euro area Member States, some special provisions apply, as described in paragraph 8. In addition, with reference to the requirements of Table 5 of Part 5 of Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33) for reporting of securitised and derecognised loans which are serviced by MFIs, NCBs may extend the reporting requirements to include loans otherwise transferred which are serviced by MFIs. To the extent that this additional information is not included in the reporting under Table 5 of Part 5 of Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33) but is available to the NCBs, the data shall be included in Table 4 of Part 1 of Annex II to this Guideline. To the extent that information on loans securitised or otherwise transferred which are not serviced by MFIs is available to NCBs (e.g. from OFIs or financial auxiliaries acting as servicers to the loans), these data shall be included in Table 4 of Part 1 of Annex II.

NCBs shall report statistical information on balance sheet items in accordance with Part 1 of Annex II.

(b) Flow adjustments

The ECB shall calculate transactions by taking the difference between end-month stocks and then removing the effects that do not arise from transactions based on the following flow adjustments:

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 (OJ L 176, 27.6.2013, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ See 'Bridging tables between the accounting balance sheet items of the NCBs and the ECB and the items to be reported for statistical purposes', to be published on the ECB's website at www.ecb.europa.eu

- (i) reclassifications and other adjustments, covering changes in the balance sheet stocks that arise due to changes in the composition and structure of the MFI population, changes in the classification of financial instruments and counterparties, changes in statistical definitions and the (partial) correction of reporting errors;
- (ii) revaluation adjustments due to changes in prices, comprising any change in the stock position due to the impact of movements in prices of assets and liabilities, and also reflecting the impact of write-offs or write-downs of loans; and changes in exchange rates, comprising any change in the stock position due to the impact of exchange rate movements on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency.

NCBs shall report to the ECB monthly and quarterly data relating to reclassifications and other adjustments and to revaluations due to price changes calculated in accordance with Annex IV. The ECB normally calculates revaluation adjustments for changes in exchange rates, although when NCBs are in a position to compile more accurate adjustments they may also transmit these adjustments to the ECB directly.

2. Reporting frequency and deadline

NCBs and the ECB's business area responsible for financial reporting shall report monthly data to the ECB by close of business on the 15th working day following the end of the month to which the data relate, while quarterly data shall be reported by close of business on the 28th working day following the end of the quarter to which the data relate.

3. Revision policy

NCBs may need to revise the data referring to the last period prior to the current reference period. In addition, revisions referring to previous periods may also occur, arising from, for example, mistakes, reclassifications, improved reporting procedures, etc. The ECB may process exceptional and ordinary revisions simultaneously or decide to postpone the processing of exceptional revisions until after the monthly production period for monetary aggregates.

The revision policy shall comply with the principles in the ECB's 'Manual on MFI balance sheet statistics'. To ensure a good balance between the quality of monetary statistics and their stability, and to enhance the consistency between the monthly and the quarterly statistics, exceptional revisions to the monthly data shall be reported at the time of submitting the quarterly statistics. Whenever revisions to monthly data are reported but the national data production framework does not allow the generation of corresponding quarterly revisions, NCBs shall ensure, on a best efforts basis, that the consistency between monthly and quarterly data is maintained, e.g. by means of estimates.

4. Checks monitoring the internal consistency of the data

Before transmitting data to the ECB, NCBs and the ECB's business area responsible for financial reporting shall verify the internal consistency of the data in accordance with the checks defined and maintained by the ECB.

5. Grossing-up

(a) Composition of the 'tail'

Where NCBs grant derogations to MMFs in accordance with Article 9(1)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33), NCBs shall ensure that their combined contribution to the total national MMF balance sheet does not exceed:

- (i) 10 % in each euro area Member State where the national MMF balance sheet accounts for more than 15 % of the total MMF balance sheet of the euro area;
- (ii) 30 % in all other euro area Member States, except for those where the national MMF balance sheet accounts for less than 1 % of the total MMF balance sheet of the euro area, in which case no specific restriction in the allocation of MMFs to the tail shall apply.

Where NCBs grant derogations to MMFs in accordance with sub-paragraphs (i), (ii) or (iv) of Article 9(2)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33), NCBs shall ensure that for each item the combined contribution of the derogations to the corresponding total amount in the national MFI balance sheet does not exceed 5 %. NCBs may also grant derogations to MMFs from the requirement to provide data on asset and liability positions vis-à-vis the euro area insurance corporations sector and the pension funds sector separately in accordance with sub-paragraph (iii) of Article 9(2)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33). The NCBs shall distinguish between assets and liabilities vis-à-vis insurance corporations and pension funds, and between positions with domestic institutions and institutions resident in other euro area Member States, and may then grant derogations with respect to each block whose contribution does not exceed 5 % of the total national MMF balance sheet.

(b) Minimum standards for grossing-up

Where NCBs grant derogations to MFIs in accordance with Article 9 of Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33), NCBs shall gross up to 100 % coverage for these MFIs in the compilation of the monthly and quarterly MFI balance sheet data reported to the ECB. NCBs may choose the procedure for grossing up to 100 % coverage, provided it fulfils the following minimum standards:

- (i) for missing breakdowns data, estimates shall be derived by applying ratios based on a sub-set of the actual reporting population considered to be more representative of the 'tail' as follows:
 - NCBs of Member States whose contribution to the aggregated MFI balance sheet of the euro area is larger than 2 % shall determine this sub-set so that the total balance sheet of the entities in the sub-set does not exceed 35 % of the national aggregated MFI balance sheet. This requirement shall not apply when the balance sheets of the institutions to which the derogations are granted account for less than 1 % of the national MFI balance sheet,
 - NCBs of Member States whose contribution to the total aggregated MFI balance sheet of the euro area is less than 2 % are encouraged to follow the same arrangement. However, should significant costs be involved, NCBs in these Member States may apply ratios based on the reporting population instead;
- (ii) in applying point (i), both the 'tail' and the sub-set of the actual reporting population may be subdivided into different groups by reference to the type of institution, e.g. MMFs or credit institutions;
- (iii) whenever the contribution of MMFs that only report their total assets once a year exceeds 30 % of the total MMF balance sheet in any given Member State, NCBs shall gross up the data reported by MMFs and credit institutions separately as follows:
 - if sufficient coverage exists from MMFs that are full reporters, their aggregated balance sheet shall be used as the basis for grossing-up,
 - if the coverage from MMFs that are full reporters is insufficient or there are no MMFs that are full reporters, NCBs shall estimate a balance sheet for the MMF sector from alternative data sources, at least once a year, and use it as the basis for grossing up;
- (iv) where the breakdowns data are available, but with a longer delay or at a lower frequency, reported data shall be carried forward into the missing periods by:
 - repeating the data when the results have proven to be adequate, or
 - applying appropriate statistical estimation techniques to take account of trends in the data or seasonal patterns;

- (v) ratios or any other intermediate calculation required to implement the minimum standards for grossing up may be derived from data obtained from supervisory authorities whenever a reliable link can be established between the statistical breakdown to be grossed up and such data.

(c) *Communication to the ECB*

NCBs shall inform the ECB of the derogations they apply and also provide information on the main elements of the new grossing-up procedures or changes to existing ones, if significant.

6. Valuation methods and/or accounting rules

In compiling the central bank balance sheet, the NCBs and the ECB shall follow the harmonised accounting rules in Guideline ECB/2010/20 as amended and apply the bridging tables mentioned in Article 3(1). In particular:

- (a) where NCBs and the ECB are required for accounting purposes to revalue their securities portfolios on a monthly rather than quarterly basis, these revaluations shall also be reflected in the statistical balance sheet on a monthly basis;
- (b) for accounting items 9.5 'other claims within the Eurosystem (net)' and 10.4 'other liabilities within the Eurosystem (net)', NCBs shall identify assets separately from liabilities and report them on a gross basis;
- (c) where accounting item 14 'revaluation accounts' is to be reported on a gross basis for accounting purposes, NCBs shall report it on a net basis for statistical purposes.

Article 8 of Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33) lays down the relevant accounting principles for the purposes of statistical reporting as regards 'other MFIs'. In particular, without prejudice to accounting practices and netting arrangements prevailing in the euro area Member States, all financial assets and liabilities shall be reported on a gross basis. In addition, in respect of deposits and loans the principal amount outstanding, excluding amounts written down or written off, shall be reported. NCBs may, exceptionally, allow the reporting of loans net of provisions and the reporting of purchased loans at the price agreed at the time of their acquisition, subject to the conditions laid down in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33).

As regards the valuation of other balance sheet items, and especially of securities held and issued, it is recommended that NCBs apply a market valuation in line with the requirements of the ESA 2010. However, the general requirement laid down in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33) that MFIs shall follow the national transposition of Directive 86/635/EEC as well as any other applicable international standards implies that valuation practices for securities and other assets vary. The application of non-standardised valuation rules is therefore acceptable as long as the book value does not diverge significantly from the market value.

7. Explanatory notes

When transmitting data to the ECB, the NCBs and the ECB's business area responsible for financial reporting shall provide explanatory notes accompanying special developments relating to the most recent reference period, including explanations concerning 'reclassifications and other adjustments', as well as relevant revisions to back periods. In particular, the explanatory notes shall be reported for developments, 'reclassifications and other adjustments' and revisions larger than EUR 5 billion (in absolute value) or in other cases when they are deemed economically significant, e.g. when developments in the reported series relate to large transactions during the reporting period, or when revisions determine significant changes in the economic interpretation of the aggregated developments. NCBs and the ECB shall provide additional explanations on the reported data at the request of the ECB.

The notes shall also indicate whether the identified significant developments, revisions or 'reclassifications and other adjustments' affecting the reported series are final or still subject to investigation.

NCBs shall report the explanatory notes preferably at the time of the data transmission and in any case before the closing of data production.

The ECB shall store centrally the explanatory notes received from the NCBs for data monitoring and statistics clarification purposes. The ECB shall handle the information provided in the notes with due respect to the confidentiality regime applicable.

8. *Special provisions relating to Tables 3 and 4 of Part 3 of Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33)*

NCBs may decide not to require MFIs to report in full in respect of the cells in Tables 3 and 4 of Part 3 of Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33) corresponding to non-euro area Member States, if figures collected at a more aggregated level are insignificant. NCBs shall review at regular intervals, and at least once a year, whether or not these provisions continue to apply. When granting these derogations, NCBs shall report quarterly estimates derived in accordance with the following criteria:

- (a) the quarterly figures shall be estimated on the basis of data reported by MFIs at lower frequency; these data shall be carried forward into the missing period(s) by repeating them or applying appropriate statistical techniques to reflect any trend in the data or seasonal pattern;
- (b) the quarterly figures shall be estimated on the basis of data reported by MFIs on a more aggregated basis, or on the basis of specific breakdowns that the NCBs consider meaningful;
- (c) the quarterly figures shall be estimated on the basis of quarterly data collected from large MFIs responsible for at least 80 % of the business with the countries for which the reporting exemption applies;
- (d) the quarterly figures shall be estimated on the basis of alternative data sources such as the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) or on the basis of balance of payments data, after any necessary adjustments required due to differing concepts and definitions used in such alternative sources compared with those used in monetary and financial statistics are made; or
- (e) the quarterly figures shall be estimated on the basis of data for the countries for which the reporting exemption applies, reported quarterly by MFIs as a single total.

Article 4

Monitoring consistency between the NCB statistical balance sheet and its accounting balance sheet

1. *Scope of monitoring*

NCBs and the ECB shall monitor the consistency between their respective end-month aggregated balance sheet for statistical purposes as reported under Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33) and their accounting items as reported for the Eurosystem's weekly financial statement under Guideline ECB/2010/20, as amended.

2. *Reporting frequency and deadline*

NCBs shall run checks on every item of monthly data in accordance with the template set out in Part 2 of Annex I. The checks shall be transmitted to the ECB with the corresponding quarterly data and the same deadline as defined in Article 3(2) for quarterly data.

For reporting periods where the dates of their Eurosystem end-month aggregated balance sheet for statistical purposes and its accounting items as reported for the Eurosystem's weekly financial statement do not coincide, NCBs may compare the statistical data with the daily balance sheet produced for the last working day of the month. As the compiler of its own balance sheet, the ECB shall follow the same procedure.

3. ECB monitoring

The ECB shall monitor the results of the consistency checks and may require NCBs to follow up on the relevant discrepancies.

Article 5

Statistics on electronic money

(a) *Monthly or quarterly statistical reporting requirements on electronic money issued by MFIs not granted a derogation under Article 9(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33)*

1. Scope of reporting

The ECB, in cooperation with the NCBs, shall identify and record on a yearly basis the features of electronic money schemes used within the Union, the availability of the statistical information concerned and the compilation methods used in relation to it. NCBs shall report statistical information on electronic money issued by all MFIs not granted a derogation under Article 9(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33), in accordance with the list of items in Table 1 of Part 2 of Annex II to this Guideline.

2. Reporting frequency and deadline

Monthly data shall be reported to the ECB together with the monthly data transmission of MFI balance sheet item statistics, as specified in Article 3(2). In the absence of data, NCBs shall use estimates or provisional data where possible.

(b) *Annual statistical reporting requirements on electronic money issued by all electronic money institutions that are not credit institutions or by small MFIs granted a derogation under Article 9(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33)*

1. Scope of reporting

This reporting shall cover electronic money institutions principally engaged in financial intermediation in the form of issuing electronic money, which thus fulfil the MFI definition, and electronic money institutions not principally engaged in financial intermediation in the form of issuing electronic money, which thus do not fulfil the MFI definition. This reporting shall also include reporting from small MFIs granted a derogation under Article 9(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33), whether or not they are credit institutions.

NCBs shall report statistical information in accordance with the list of items in Table 2 of Part 2 of Annex II to this Guideline. Data of issuers of electronic money that do not fulfil the MFI definition and which are hence not subject to regular BSI statistical reporting requirements shall be reported to the extent that NCBs can obtain them from their respective supervisory authorities or other suitable sources.

2. Reporting frequency and deadline

The series shall be reported on an annual basis to the ECB by the last working day of the month following the end of the reference period. In the absence of data, NCBs shall use estimates or provisional data where possible.

Article 6

Statistics on POGIs and central government

1. Scope of reporting

(a) General

NCBs collect statistical information on POGIs in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1074/2013 (ECB/2013/39). The requirements cover monetary liabilities vis-à-vis euro area resident non-monetary financial institutions, i.e. close substitutes for monetary financial institutions deposit liabilities, and holdings of cash and securities issued by euro area MFIs. These data shall be reported by NCBs to the ECB in accordance with Part 3 of Annex II.

NCBs shall also cover central government monetary liabilities and holdings of cash and securities issued by euro area MFIs in the reporting under Part 3 of Annex II. On *de minimis* grounds, these items shall not be reported where such assets and liabilities do not exist or are insignificant.

(b) *Flow adjustments*

Flow adjustments data shall be reported in accordance with Article 3(1)(b).

2. *Reporting frequency and deadline*

The series shall be reported on a monthly basis and with the same timeliness as specified in Article 3(2) for the monthly BSI statistics.

Article 7

Memorandum items

1. *Scope of reporting*

(a) *General*

To the extent that data are available, including on a best estimate basis, the NCBs shall report further statistical information in accordance with the list of memorandum items set out in Part 4 of Annex II as a supplement to and with the same frequency and timeliness as the BSI statistics specified in Article 3(2). The ECB, in cooperation with the NCBs, shall identify and record the availability of the statistical information concerned and the compilation methods related to it. These memorandum items represent information needed for the compilation of euro area monetary aggregates, MFI interest rate statistics and monetary union financial accounts, and have high priority, unless otherwise indicated in the tables. Subject to agreement between the ECB and the NCB, the items relating to the split of MFI debt securities issued by residency of the holder in Table 2 of Section 1 of Part 4 of Annex II need not be reported by the NCBs where alternative data sources are used by the ECB.

(b) *Flow adjustments*

Flow data may be provided subject to bilateral agreement between the ECB and the relevant NCB. Flow adjustments data shall be reported in accordance with Article 3(1)(b).

2. *Reporting frequency and deadline*

The series shall be reported monthly for the items referred to in Sections 1 and 2 of Part 4 of Annex II and quarterly for the items referred to in Section 3 of Part 4 of Annex II and with the same timeliness as the mandatory monthly and quarterly MFI balance sheet statistics reported in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33).

3. *Valuation methods and/or accounting rules*

Memorandum items required under this article shall be reported following the same valuation and accounting rules as apply to the data reported in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33).

Article 8

Reserve base statistics

1. *Scope of reporting*

Monthly statistics on the aggregated reserve base, broken down by type of liability, shall be calculated as end-month stocks in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1745/2003 (ECB/2003/9) and with the categories set out in Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33). Data required to produce these statistics in accordance with Part 5 of Annex II shall be drawn from the data that credit institutions subject to minimum reserve requirements submit to NCBs.

2. Reporting frequency and deadline

The reserve base statistics shall comprise six time series for credit institutions, referring to month-end stock figures to be transmitted to the ECB on a monthly basis, at the latest by the NCB working day preceding the start of the reserve maintenance period, via the European System of Central Banks (ESCB) data exchange system. Credit institutions in the tail shall report to the NCBs a limited breakdown on a quarterly basis. For these tail credit institutions, simplified reserve base statistics shall be used for the three reserve maintenance periods. NCBs shall use the quarterly reserve base data from the credit institutions in the tail for the monthly figures reported to the ECB in the three data transmissions following their release.

3. Revision policy

Revisions by the reporting institutions to the reserve base and/or reserve requirements made after the maintenance period has started may not lead to revisions being made to the statistics on the reserve base and on the reserve requirements.

Article 9

Macro ratio statistics

1. Scope of reporting

The ECB shall monitor on a monthly basis, using the end-month statistical information that credit institutions submit to NCBs in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33), the accuracy of the current standardised deductions from the reserve base that credit institutions may apply to the outstanding amount of their debt securities issued with an agreed maturity of up to two years. NCBs shall compile the required aggregates in accordance with Part 6 of Annex II and report them to the ECB.

2. Reporting frequency and deadline

The three time series for the credit institutions, referring to month-end stocks figures, shall be transmitted to the ECB on a monthly basis, at the latest by the NCB working day preceding the start of the maintenance period.

These series shall be transmitted even if the related balance sheet items do not apply in the relevant Member State.

Article 10

MMF balance sheet statistics

1. Scope of reporting

(a) General

NCBs shall report to the ECB separate balance sheet items data for the MMF sector in accordance with Tables 1 and 2 of Part 7 of Annex II. The data are used by the ECB to compile both MMF and credit institution balance sheet statistics. Since data on the entire MFI sector are already reported in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33), the requirements laid down in this article apply only to MMFs. Although in some Member States a small number of other institutions are classified as MFIs, these institutions shall be considered insignificant from a quantitative perspective.

(b) Flow adjustments

Reclassification and revaluation adjustments data as referred to Table 2 in Part 7 of Annex II shall be reported in accordance with Article 3(1)(b), taking into account any derogations granted under Article 9(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33). Where reporting of revaluation adjustments is subject to a derogation granted by NCBs to MMFs under Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33), NCBs shall report data on a best efforts basis for items in respect of which revaluation adjustments may be significant.

2. Reporting frequency and deadline

Data shall be reported on a quarterly basis within 28 working days of the end of the reference period.

3. *Grossing-up*

The data reported in respect of the MMFs' balance sheet shall cover 100 % of the institutions classified in this sector. Where the actual reporting coverage is less than 100 % due to cutting off the tail, NCBs shall gross up the data supplied in accordance with Article 3(5) to ensure 100 % coverage.

4. *Revision policy*

Revisions to MMF data shall be consistent with the corresponding end of quarter other MFI data. In the event that transmission of new or revised MMF data implies changes to the data for the corresponding other MFI reference period, the required revisions for other MFI data shall also be transmitted.

Article 11

Structural financial indicators

1. *Scope of reporting*

(a) General

NCBs shall report data on other structural financial indicators in accordance with Part 8 of Annex II.

NCBs shall provide data in respect of the indicators specified in Part 8 of Annex II in accordance with the conceptual and methodological rules set out therein. The statistical principles adopted for the compilation of BSI statistics shall be followed, namely:

- (i) data shall be aggregated, not consolidated;
- (ii) the residency principle shall follow the 'host country approach';
- (iii) balance sheet data shall be reported on a gross basis.

(b) Flow adjustments

Flow adjustments data shall be reported in accordance with Article 3(1)(b).

2. *Reporting frequency and deadline*

Data to calculate structural financial indicators on credit institutions shall be reported by the end of March of each year with reference to the previous year. The indicator 'number of employees of CIs' shall be provided, if possible, by the end of May each year with reference to the previous year.

3. *Revision policy*

NCBs shall apply the following general principles when revising the reported data:

- (a) during all regular annual data transmissions, in addition to data for the latest year, ordinary revisions to the previous year's data and exceptional revisions shall be sent as necessary;
- (b) exceptional revisions which significantly improve the quality of the data may be sent during the year.

4. *Grossing-up*

Collected data shall cover 100 % of the institutions defined as credit institutions in accordance with Article 1 of Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33). Where the actual reporting coverage is less than 100 % NCBs shall gross up the data supplied in accordance with Article 3(5) to ensure 100 % coverage.

5. *Explanatory notes*

The NCBs shall report to the ECB any deviation from the definitions and rules above to allow monitoring of national practice. NCBs shall submit explanatory notes explaining the reasons for significant revisions.

Article 12

Consolidated banking data

1. *Scope of reporting*

NCBs shall report consolidated banking data in accordance with Part 9 of Annex II and shall follow the conceptual and methodological rules set out therein when providing such data.

Consolidated banking data shall be reported utilising a short-term approach in accordance with the FINREP/COREP reporting standards established by the European Banking Authority.

In order to ensure the maximum possible coverage, data on all credit institutions, as defined in national laws, shall be collected.

The data shall be fully consolidated on a cross-border and cross-sector basis, where 'cross-border' refers to domestic banks' branches and subsidiaries located outside the domestic market and included in the data reported by the parent institution, and 'cross-sector' includes the branches and subsidiaries of banks classifiable as other financial institutions. Insurance companies shall not be included in the consolidation.

Consolidated banking data shall be reported separately for:

- small domestic banking groups and stand-alone credit institutions,
- medium-sized domestic banking groups and stand-alone credit institutions,
- large domestic banking groups and stand-alone credit institutions,
- foreign (non-European Union) controlled subsidiaries,
- foreign (non-European Union) controlled branches,
- foreign (European Union) controlled subsidiaries,
- foreign (European Union) controlled branches.

For the purposes of this article, banks shall be classified as large banking groups or stand-alone credit institutions if their assets are greater than 0,5 % of the total consolidated assets of European Union banks; as medium-sized banks if their assets are between 0,5 % and 0,005 % of such total consolidated assets; and as small banks if their assets are below 0,005 % of such total consolidated assets.

2. Reporting frequency and deadline

Consolidated banking data shall be reported twice a year. A full dataset shall be reported for end-of-year data. A first submission of these annual data, to be carried out by mid-April of the following year, shall comprise the items flagged with an * in Part 9 of Annex II. The full annual dataset shall be reported by mid-May.

A dataset focused on a restricted set of items shall be reported with a reference date of end-June by mid-October of the same year. The series shall be reported in accordance with Part 9 of Annex II.

3. Revision policy

Revisions to reported data shall be carried out in accordance with the following general principles:

- (a) during all regular annual and biannual data transmissions, in addition to the latest year, ordinary revisions to the previous year's data and exceptional revisions shall be sent when necessary;
- (b) where significant revisions are made, explanatory notes shall be provided to the ECB.

4. Explanatory notes

The NCBs shall report to the ECB any deviation from the definitions and the rules above to allow monitoring of national practice. NCBs shall submit explanatory notes explaining the reasons for significant revisions.

Article 13

International consolidated banking statistics (sectoral and regional lending exposures of large domestic banking groups)

1. Scope of reporting

NCBs shall report the worldwide consolidated international claims of domestic bank offices of domestically-owned large banking groups as defined in Article 12, broken down by maturity, instrument, geographic region of borrower and sector of borrower, as reported in the BIS international consolidated banking statistics.

The data shall be reported in a manner which coincides with the quarterly reporting of aggregated data to the BIS for the international consolidated banking statistics. Data shall be reported to the ECB in accordance with the reporting scheme used to transmit aggregated data to the BIS. NCBs shall aggregate the individual returns of the relevant banking groups.

Reporting is limited to those NCBs that report BIS international consolidated banking statistics and in whose countries the large banking groups are headquartered.

2. Reporting frequency and deadline

NCBs shall report quarterly data to the ECB with no more than a two-week lag from the formal BIS reporting deadline.

3. Revision policy

Revisions to reported data shall be aligned with those reported to the BIS.

4. Explanatory notes

The NCBs shall report to the ECB any deviations from these rules to allow monitoring of national practice. NCBs shall submit explanatory notes explaining the reasons for significant revisions.

Article 14

Data for IMF purposes

1. Scope of reporting

Without prejudice to NCBs' statutory obligations vis-à-vis the IMF, NCBs may transmit supplementary MFI balance sheet items statistics to the IMF via the ECB in accordance with the following technical arrangements.

2. Reporting frequency and deadline

MFI balance sheet items in accordance with Part 10 of Annex II shall be transmitted by the NCBs to the ECB within the framework of the monthly regular transmission of BSI data. The frequency and timeliness of the data transmissions shall coincide with those of the regular BSI data reporting to the ECB, in accordance with Article 3(2).

Article 15

Statistics on OFIs (excluding FVCs)

1. Scope of reporting

(a) General

NCBs shall report statistical information on OFIs (excluding FVCs) in accordance with Part 11 of Annex II. Data shall be transmitted separately for the following sub-categories of OFIs: (i) SDDs; (ii) FCLs; and (iii) other OFIs.

Data relating to OFIs shall be transmitted on the basis of data currently available at national level. Where actual data are unavailable or cannot be processed, national estimates shall be provided. Where the underlying economic phenomenon exists but is not monitored statistically and therefore national estimates cannot be provided, NCBs may choose either not to report the time series or to report it as missing. Any unreported time series shall therefore be interpreted as 'data that exist but are not collected' and the ECB may make assumptions and estimates for the purpose of compiling euro area aggregates. The reference reporting population shall comprise all types of OFIs (except FVCs) resident in the euro area Member States: institutions located in the territory, including subsidiaries of parent companies located outside that territory; and resident branches of institutions that have their head office outside that territory.

The following key indicators and supplementary information shall be provided:

- key indicators to be transmitted for the compilation of euro area aggregates: all euro area Member States shall transmit these detailed data when actual data are available. When no actual data are available for the required breakdowns or for the agreed frequency, timeliness or time range, estimates shall be provided if feasible,
- supplementary information to be transmitted as 'memo items': these data shall be transmitted by countries for which this information is currently available.

(b) Flow adjustments

Flow adjustment data may be reported in the case of significant breaks in stocks or when reclassifications and other adjustments occur. In particular, flow adjustment data may be provided, on a best efforts basis, due to reclassifications in the context of the implementation of the ESA 2010 framework.

Reclassification adjustments shall be reported in accordance with Article 3(1)(b).

2. Reporting frequency and deadline

The reporting frequency to the ECB shall be quarterly. OFI statistics shall be transmitted to the ECB at the latest on the last calendar day of the third month following the end of the reference period, or on the preceding NCB working day if the last calendar day of the month is not an NCB working day. The exact transmission dates shall be communicated to NCBs in advance in the form of a reporting calendar provided by the ECB by September of each year.

3. Revision policy

NCBs may need to revise data transmitted during the previous quarter. In addition, revisions to data on earlier quarters may also occur.

The following general principles shall apply:

- (a) when making regular quarterly data transmissions, in addition to the data on the latest quarter, only 'ordinary' revisions, i.e. revisions to the data transmitted the previous quarter, may be sent;
- (b) exceptional revisions shall be limited and reported on a different date from the regular reporting date. Minor routine historical revisions to the data shall only be sent on an annual basis, together with the transmission of data for the fourth quarter;
- (c) exceptional revisions that significantly improve the quality of the data may be sent during the year outside the regular production cycles.

4. Valuation methods and/or accounting rules

Accounting rules followed by OFIs in drawing up their accounts shall comply with the national transposition of Directive 86/635/EEC and any other applicable international standards. Without prejudice to the prevailing accounting practices in Member States, all assets and all liabilities shall be reported on a gross basis for statistical purposes. The valuation methods are indicated under the relevant categories.

5. Explanatory notes

NCBs shall provide explanatory notes to the ECB in accordance with Section 3 of Part 11 of Annex II. NCBs shall provide explanatory notes for significant revisions.

Article 16

Securities issues statistics

1. Scope of reporting

NCBs shall report statistical information covering all securities issues by euro area residents in any currency, both domestic and international, in accordance with Part 12 of Annex II.

2. Reporting frequency and deadline

The reporting frequency to the ECB shall be monthly. Securities issues statistics shall be transmitted to the ECB no later than five weeks after the end of the month to which the data relate. The ECB shall communicate the exact transmission dates to the NCBs in advance in the form of a reporting calendar.

3. Explanatory notes

NCBs shall provide explanatory notes to the ECB as provided for in Section 3 of Part 12 of Annex II.

*Article 17***MFI interest rate statistics****1. *Scope of reporting***

For the purposes of MFI interest rate (MIR) statistics, NCBs shall report aggregated national monthly statistics relating to outstanding amounts and new business as specified in Appendices 1 and 2 of Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1072/2013 (ECB/2013/34). In addition, NCBs shall report aggregated national monthly statistical information relating to new business as specified in Part 13 of Annex II.

2. *Reporting frequency and deadline*

This statistical information shall be reported in accordance with the yearly calendar laid down by the ECB and communicated to the NCBs by the end of September each year.

3. *Derogations*

NCBs may grant derogations in respect of the reporting of both interest rates applied to and business volumes of collateralised/guaranteed loans to non-financial corporations, indicators 62 to 85 included in Tables 3 and 4 of Appendix 2 of Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1072/2013 (ECB/2013/34). These may be granted if the national aggregate business volume of the corresponding item (indicators 37 to 54) covering all loans represents less than 10 % of the national aggregate business volume of the sum of all loans in the same size category and less than 2 % of the business volume for the same size and same initial period of interest-rate fixation category at euro area level. If derogations are granted, these thresholds shall be checked on an annual basis.

4. *Selection of the reporting population and grossing-up*

Where the actual MIR reporting coverage is less than 100 % due to the use of sampling, NCBs shall select and maintain the sample and gross up the new business volumes data supplied to ensure 100 % coverage, as specified in Part 14 of Annex II. If a derogation provided for in Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 1072/2013 (ECB/2013/34) or in paragraph 3 of this article is granted, data reported on a quarterly basis shall be carried forward into the monthly missing periods by applying appropriate statistical estimation techniques to take into account trends in the data and seasonal patterns.

5. *Revision policy*

NCBs may need to revise the previous reference month's values. Revisions arising from, for example, mistakes, reclassifications, improved reporting procedures, etc., applied to data prior to the previous reference month may also occur.

They shall apply the following general principles:

- (a) where NCBs revise the data for the period prior to the previous reference month they shall submit explanatory notes to the ECB;
- (b) NCBs shall also provide explanatory notes for significant revisions;
- (c) in transmitting revised data, NCBs shall take account of the established timeliness of regular reporting of MIR statistics. Exceptional revisions shall be reported outside the monthly production periods.

*Article 18***Payment statistics****1. *Scope of reporting***

NCBs shall report to the ECB information on payment statistics in accordance with Annex III to Regulation (EU) No 1409/2013 (ECB/2013/43) and Part 16 of Annex II to this Guideline. This shall comprise, inter alia, the following:

- (a) data on the number of institutions, payment accounts, payment cards, terminals, participants in payment systems and selected balance sheet items shall be reported for all items in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 6 in Annex III of the Regulation and Tables 1, 2 and 5 in Part 16 of Annex II. Such data on stocks shall refer to end-period figures, except for the item in Table 1 of Part 16 of Annex II which shall refer to the 'average for the last reserve maintenance period';
- (b) data on payment transactions by instrument, terminal and/or system, included in Tables 4, 5, and 7 in Annex III of the Regulation and Tables 3, 4, 6 and 7 in Part 16 of Annex II shall be reported as gross flows, i.e. totals, for the period.

2. Reporting frequency and deadline

The series shall be reported on an annual basis to the ECB, by the end of May of each year with reference to the previous calendar year. Indicators in Regulation (EU) No 1409/2013 (ECB/2013/43) shall be reported on an annual basis. The additional data requested in Part 16 of Annex II may be reported on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis, in accordance with the specification in the relevant table.

For the tables in this Guideline, and in the absence of actual data, NCBs shall either request relevant additional information from reporting agents or shall use estimates or provisional data. The methodology for those estimates shall be defined by each NCB, depending on country specificities. Where relevant, NCBs shall provide explanatory notes to clarify the approach used.

3. Revision policy

NCBs shall apply the following general principles when revising the reported data:

- (a) during all regular annual data transmissions, in addition to the latest period, ordinary revisions to the previous year's data and exceptional revisions shall be sent as necessary;
- (b) exceptional revisions, which significantly improve the quality of the data, may be transmitted during the year, following approval by the ECB.

4. Explanatory notes

NCBs shall provide explanatory notes to the ECB, explaining deviations from the reporting requirements and structural breaks in detail, including the impact on the data.

Article 19

Statistics on IF assets and liabilities

1. Scope of reporting

(a) General

NCBs shall report statistical information on IF assets and liabilities in accordance with Part 17 of Annex II for each of the following sub-sectors, which are classified by nature of investment: equity funds, bond funds, mixed funds, real estate funds, hedge funds, and other funds. Each of these sub-sectors shall be further broken down into open-end funds and closed-end funds, i.e. by type of IF. For the purpose of IFs broken down by nature of investment, investment funds mainly investing in investment funds' shares or units (i.e. funds of funds) shall be classified under the category of funds in which they primarily invest.

These requirements shall cover end-month and end-quarter stocks, monthly and quarterly flow adjustments as well as monthly information on new issuance/sale and redemptions of investment fund shares/units.

All end-month stocks and monthly flow adjustments shall also be reported for the sub-sector exchange-traded funds (ETFs), as an 'of-which' position of 'total funds'.

To the extent that data are available, including on a best estimate basis, end-quarter stocks and quarterly flow adjustments shall also be reported for the sub-sector private equity funds (including venture capital funds) as an 'of which' position of 'total funds'.

(b) Flow adjustments

NCBs shall report to the ECB separate data on revaluation adjustments due to price and exchange rate changes and reclassification adjustments, as set out in Part 17 of Annex II and in accordance with Annex IV.

Financial transactions, and thus adjustments, shall be derived in accordance with the ESA 2010, and such derivation shall be referred to as the 'ESA 2010 method'. NCBs may deviate from the ESA 2010 due to divergent national practices in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1073/2013 (ECB/2013/38). Where security-by-security (s-b-s) stock information is available, revaluation adjustments may be derived in accordance with a common Eurosystem method, i.e. the flow-derivation method referred to in Part 4 of Annex IV.

(c) Bearer shares

If the data on bearer shares reported by IFs, MFIs and/or OFIs in accordance with Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1073/2013 (ECB/2013/38) are incomplete or not yet available, NCBs shall provide data on bearer shares on a best estimate basis by reference to the geographical and sectoral breakdown in Table 1 of Part 17 of Annex II.

(d) Split of the counterpart sector 'insurance corporations and pension funds' into two counterpart sectors: 'insurance corporations' and 'pension funds'

To the extent that data are available, including on a best estimate basis, and not deemed insignificant, NCBs shall report separate information on the counterpart sectors insurance corporations and pension funds on a quarterly basis, in accordance with Table 1 of Part 17 of Annex II.

(e) ETFs broken down into synthetic and physical ETFs

End-month stocks and monthly flow adjustments shall be required for ETFs broken down into synthetic and physical ETFs as soon as a suitable definition for this breakdown is available from the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA). The ECB shall check regularly for such a definition and, when appropriate, issue the required reporting schemes.

2. Reporting frequency and deadline

NCBs shall report to the ECB the monthly and quarterly IF data by close of business on the 28th working day following the end of the month/quarter to which the data relate.

3. Revision policy

The following general rules shall apply to the revisions of monthly and quarterly data:

- (a) the revisions shall be undertaken so that the monthly and quarterly data are consistent with each other;
- (b) during the regular production periods, i.e. from the 28th working day following the end of the reference month/quarter to the day the data are disseminated back to the NCBs, NCBs may revise the data referring to the previous reference quarter, to the two months preceding it, and to the months following the previous reference quarter;
- (c) outside the regular production periods, NCBs may also revise data referring to reference periods prior to the two months preceding the previous reference quarter, inter alia, in the case of mistakes, reclassifications or improved reporting procedures.

4. Derogations and grossing-up

To ensure the quality of the euro area IF statistics, where NCBs grant derogations to the smallest IFs in accordance with Article 8(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1073/2013 (ECB/2013/38) they shall gross up to 100 % coverage for these IFs in the compilation of the monthly and quarterly IF data reported to the ECB.

NCBs may choose the procedure for grossing up to 100 % coverage, provided it fulfils the following minimum standards:

- (a) for missing breakdowns data, estimates shall be derived by applying ratios based on the corresponding investment fund sub-sector, e.g. if an open-end bond fund falls within the tail and only data on investment fund shares/units issued are collected, the missing breakdowns shall be derived by applying the structure of the open-end bond funds category;
- (b) no investment fund sub-sector, e.g. open-end real-estate funds, closed-end real estate funds, etc., is completely excluded.

In accordance with Article 8(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1073/2013 (ECB/2013/38), derogations may be granted to IFs that due to national accounting rules value their assets at a frequency lower than quarterly. Notwithstanding such derogations, the monthly and quarterly IF data reported by NCBs to the ECB shall always include data relating to these IFs.

5. Derivation of aggregated data

NCBs shall derive the aggregated data on quarterly assets and liabilities of the IF sub-sectors in line with Table 1 of Part 17 of Annex II as follows.

- (a) For securities with publicly available identification codes, the NCBs shall map the information provided on an s-b-s basis to the information derived from the Centralised Securities Database (CSDB) as a main reference database. The mapped s-b-s information shall be used to compile the value of assets and liabilities in euro and to derive the necessary breakdowns for each individual security of the IF. If the security identifiers are not found in the CSDB, or the information necessary to compile the assets and liabilities in line with Table 1 of Part 17 of Annex II is not available from the CSDB, the NCBs shall estimate the missing data. NCBs may also collect s-b-s information on securities without publicly available identification codes by using NCB internal security identifiers.
- (b) NCBs shall aggregate the data on securities derived under (a) and add them to the information reported for securities without publicly available identification codes to produce aggregates for: (i) debt securities broken down by maturity, currency and counterparty; (ii) equity and investment fund shares, broken down by instrument and counterparty; and (iii) total IF shares/units issued.
- (c) NCBs shall derive the required statistical information on the IF assets and liabilities by adding the data on securities derived under (b) and the assets and liabilities other than securities collected from resident individual IFs.
- (d) NCBs shall aggregate the assets and liabilities of all IFs resident in a Member State and belonging to the same sub-sector.

The above shall also apply when NCBs collect data on IF assets and liabilities on a monthly basis in accordance with Article 5(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1073/2013 (ECB/2013/38).

6. Estimation of monthly data

In accordance with Article 5(1)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 1073/2013 (ECB/2013/38), NCBs shall collect data on IF shares/units issued on a monthly basis. For reference months that are not end-quarter months, NCBs shall estimate the monthly data on IF assets and liabilities other than investment fund shares/units issued based on the collected monthly and quarterly data unless data are collected on a monthly basis as set out in Article 5(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1073/2013 (ECB/2013/38).

Where possible, NCBs shall make estimates at individual fund level. Alternatively, an NCB may make estimates by IF sub-sector or may request the ECB to make the estimates. In the latter case the ECB may request additional information such as fund-by-fund or s-b-s data.

7. Valuation methods and/or accounting rules

The valuation and/or accounting rules in Regulation (EU) No 1073/2013 (ECB/2013/38) shall also apply when the NCBs report IF data to the ECB. However, for items subject to accrued interest the following rules shall apply:

- (a) 'debt securities' include accrued interest;
- (b) 'deposit and loan claims' and 'deposits and loans received' exclude accrued interest which is recorded under remaining assets/liabilities.

8. Explanatory notes

NCBs shall submit explanatory notes explaining the reasons for significant revisions. In addition, the NCBs shall provide the ECB with explanatory notes concerning reclassification adjustments. NCBs shall also provide explanatory notes concerning the revisions mentioned in Article 19(3)(c).

9. Group reporting

In accordance with Article 4(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1073/2013 (ECB/2013/38), NCBs may allow IFs to report their assets and liabilities as a group, provided that this leads to results that are similar to fund-by-fund reporting. IFs which report as a group shall belong to the same sub-sector; for example, closed-end real estate funds or open-end real estate funds.

Article 20

Statistics on the assets and liabilities of FVCs

1. Scope of reporting

NCBs shall compile and report separate aggregated statistical information on FVCs' assets and liabilities in accordance with Part 18 of Annex II. Data shall be submitted for the following four sub-categories: (a) FVCs engaged in traditional securitisation; (b) FVCs engaged in synthetic securitisation; (c) FVCs engaged in insurance-linked securitisation; and (d) other FVCs.

These requirements shall cover data on outstanding amounts, financial transactions and write-offs/write-downs provided on a quarterly basis.

NCBs may submit to the ECB the required data on write-offs/write-downs on a best efforts basis.

2. Reporting frequency and deadline

NCBs shall report to the ECB the data on FVCs' outstanding amounts, financial transactions and write-offs/write-downs on a quarterly basis by close of business on the 28th working day following the end of the quarter to which the data relate.

3. Revision policy

The following general rules shall apply to the revision of quarterly data:

- (a) during the regular production periods, i.e. from the 28th working day following the end of the reference quarter to the day preceding the day the data are disseminated back to the NCBs, NCBs may revise the data referring to the previous reference quarter;

- (b) outside the regular production periods, NCBs may also revise data referring to reference periods prior to the previous reference quarter, inter alia, in the case of errors, reclassifications or improved reporting procedures;
- (c) revisions to data reported under Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33) on loans originated and serviced by euro area MFIs shall be included, where relevant, in the FVC statistics in accordance with paragraphs (a) and (b).

4. *Compilation approaches*

In order to meet the statistical reporting requirements from which FVCs are exempt under Article 5(1)(c) of Regulation (EU) No 1075/2013 (ECB/2013/40) the NCBs, after consulting the ECB, shall decide on the most appropriate way to compile data on FVCs' assets and liabilities, depending on the organisation of the relevant markets and the availability of other relevant statistical, public or supervisory information.

5. *Data sources and data quality standards*

If NCBs derive data on FVCs' assets and liabilities from other statistical data sources, from public sources such as pre-sale reports or investor reports, or from supervisory data sources, the data quality standards described below shall apply.

Data which are identified as anchor series in Part 18 of Annex II to this Guideline shall be subject to high quality standards, comparable to those for data directly reported by FVCs in accordance with Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1075/2013 (ECB/2013/40). Data which are identified as non-anchor series in Part 18 of Annex II to this Guideline may be estimated in accordance with less stringent quality standards, e.g. using interpolations and extrapolations when data are collected from public or supervisory sources at a frequency lower than quarterly and with a timeliness longer than the 28th working day following the reference period.

If data are not directly reported by FVCs in accordance with Article 5(1)(c) of Regulation (EU) No 1075/2013 (ECB/2013/40), the quality of the data shall be monitored by the NCBs on the basis of the information available from the annual financial statements. The outcome of the quality checks shall be provided by the NCBs to the ECB by the end of September each year or at the earliest point in time thereafter, in accordance with the applicable national legal practices in the FVC's Member State of residence. If the cross-checks between the data derived on a quarterly basis and the annual financial statements show that high quality standards are not met, the NCBs shall take the necessary measures to ensure that the data meet the required quality standards, including the possible direct collection of data under Regulation (EU) No 1075/2013 (ECB/2013/40).

If NCBs derive data on FVCs' assets and liabilities from supervisory data sources, they shall ensure that these sources are sufficiently aligned with the statistical concepts and definitions under the FVC reporting requirements. The same shall apply to data derived from other statistical data sources.

If the CSDB or another securities database is used as a data source for data on the issuance of FVC debt securities, the NCBs shall monitor the coverage and quality of the data on an annual basis. The outcome of the quality checks shall be provided by the NCBs to the ECB by the end of February each year by taking as a reference the end-December data of the preceding year. If the coverage and quality indicators show that high quality standards are not met, the NCBs shall take the necessary measures to meet the required quality standards, including the possible direct collection of data under Regulation (EU) No 1075/2013 (ECB/2013/40).

6. *Loans originated and serviced by euro area MFIs and exchange of cross-border information*

Each NCB shall exchange data on securitised loans that are originated and serviced by domestic MFIs for FVCs resident in other euro area Member States by aggregating the serviced loans separately for each Member State in which FVCs are resident, in accordance with Article 6 of Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33) and Table 3 of Part 18 of Annex II to this Guideline.

The ECB shall provide, in line with the applicable legal acts protecting confidential data, the technical gateway for the exchange of cross-border information. NCBs shall transmit this information to the ECB by the 23rd working day following the end of the quarter to which the data relate. The ECB shall redistribute the data to the NCBs concerned on the 24th working day following the end of the quarter to which the data relate.

NCBs that are involved in the exchange of data for existing securitisations shall clarify any outstanding queries and coordination issues on a bilateral basis and, if required, exchange relevant information. If there are new securitisations, the relevant NCBs may request the ECB to act as coordinator.

Fulfilment of the above obligations enables NCBs, in accordance with Article 5(1)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 1075/2013 (ECB/2013/40), to compile the part of the FVC data relating to the outstanding amounts and financial transactions of securitised loans that are originated by euro area MFIs and where the MFIs continue to service the securitised loans from data collected from MFIs in accordance with Article 6 of Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33) instead of directly collecting these data from FVCs.

7. Derogations and grossing-up

If NCBs compile data on FVCs' assets and liabilities directly from the FVCs and, where relevant, based on data reported by MFIs under Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33) and grant derogations to FVCs under Article 5(1)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 1075/2013 (ECB/2013/40), the NCBs shall gross up to 100 % coverage for all FVCs when compiling the data on FVCs' quarterly assets and liabilities reported to the ECB for outstanding amounts, financial transactions and write-offs/write-downs.

If NCBs compile data on assets and liabilities of FVCs from other statistical, public and/or supervisory sources they may base their compilation on a sample of FVCs as long as these FVCs account for at least 95 % of the total outstanding amount of assets of the FVC reference reporting population in the relevant Member State as represented in the list of FVCs. NCBs shall gross up to 100 % coverage when compiling the quarterly data on FVCs' assets and liabilities reported to the ECB for outstanding amounts, financial transactions and write-offs/write-downs.

8. Explanatory notes

NCBs shall submit explanatory notes to the ECB setting out the reasons for significant revisions as well as for any revisions made pursuant to Article 20(3)(b).

Article 21

Statistics on MFI loans to non-financial corporations by branch of activity

1. Scope of reporting

NCBs shall report to the ECB, where available, data on MFI loans to domestic non-financial corporations, and MFI loans to other euro area Member States' non-financial corporations broken down by branch of activity following the statistical classification of economic activities in the Union (NACE Rev. 2), in accordance with Part 19 of Annex II.

2. Reporting frequency and deadline

NCBs shall report the data to the ECB quarterly by close of business on the 28th working day following the end of the quarter to which the data relate.

3. Revision policy

NCBs shall report revisions in accordance with the following principles:

- (a) in addition to each regular data transmission, revisions to the previous reference periods shall be sent where required;

- (b) exceptional revisions which significantly improve the quality of the data may be sent as soon as they are available.

4. Explanatory notes

The NCBs shall report to the ECB any significant changes in the national definitions and classifications used and shall submit explanatory notes explaining the reasons for significant revisions, where applicable. In addition, the NCBs shall provide information on major reclassifications in the MFI sector and, if available, major reclassifications of non-financial corporations in the NACE Rev. 2 breakdowns transmitted.

Article 22

Statistics on MFI credit lines

1. Scope of reporting

NCBs shall compile and report aggregated statistical information on MFI credit lines granted to domestic residents and MFI credit lines granted to other euro area non-domestic residents, broken down by institutional sector, in accordance with Part 20 of Annex II.

MFI credit lines shall have the same meaning as 'undrawn credit facilities', classified as 'medium risk', 'medium/low risk' and 'low risk', as laid down in Regulation (EU) No 575/2013. NCBs shall apply this definition on a best efforts basis and whenever a different national definition for credit lines applies may report using the national definition, but shall aim to harmonise the compilation of MFI credit lines data in order to enhance cross-country comparability in the longer term.

NCBs shall calculate sectoral breakdowns and transmit them to the ECB. If these sectoral breakdowns are not collected at national level, NCBs may either request such additional information from reporting agents or, alternatively, they may estimate the sectoral breakdowns using information available at national level from other sources.

NCBs shall submit to the ECB data on statistical reclassifications on a best efforts basis.

2. Reporting frequency and deadline

NCBs shall report the data to the ECB quarterly. The quarterly outstanding amounts and reclassification adjustments data shall be transmitted to the ECB by close of business on the 28th working day following the end of the quarter to which they relate.

3. Revision policy

NCBs shall report revisions in accordance with the following principles:

- (a) in addition to each regular data transmission, revisions to the previous reference quarter shall be sent where required;
- (b) exceptional revisions which significantly improve the quality of the data may be sent as soon as they are available.

4. Explanatory notes

NCBs shall submit explanatory notes to the ECB setting out the reasons for significant revisions.

Article 23

Statistics on the assets and liabilities of CCPs

1. Scope of reporting

NCBs shall compile and report separate aggregated statistical information on the assets and liabilities of CCPs in accordance with Part 21 of Annex II.

For the purpose of this statistical reporting, CCPs are those entities identified as central counterparties by ESMA and that are 'other financial intermediaries, except insurance corporations and pension funds' (S.125) or 'financial auxiliaries' (S.126) as specified in the classification of institutional sectors laid down in Chapter 23 of ESA 2010.

CCPs identified by ESMA that are classified within the ESA 2010 'monetary financial institutions (MFIs)' institutional sector shall not form part of this statistical reporting.

2. Minimum threshold for mandatory reporting

NCBs shall report the data to the ECB on a mandatory basis by reference to the following thresholds:

- (a) for cells related to repurchase agreements, identified with the letter 'R' in Part 21 of Annex II, mandatory reporting applies if the balance sheet outstanding amount of any of these cells exceeds EUR 10 billion, with the exception of those cells referring to positions vis-à-vis MFIs.

If the threshold is met by one or more cells denominated as 'R', all cells denominated as 'R' shall be reported, irrespective of their actual balance sheet value;

- (b) for cells not related to repurchase agreements, identified with the letters 'NR' in Part 21 of Annex II, mandatory reporting applies either if it is required under (a) or if the balance sheet outstanding amount of any of these cells exceeds EUR 10 billion.

If the threshold is met by one or more cells denominated as 'NR', all cells denominated as 'NR' shall be reported, irrespective of their actual balance sheet value.

If neither of the thresholds (a) or (b) are met, NCBs shall submit data to the ECB on CCPs' balance sheets on a voluntary basis. If NCBs choose not to report on a voluntary basis, they shall monitor whether these thresholds are not met at least on an annual basis.

3. Reporting frequency and deadline

NCBs shall report the data to the ECB quarterly. The quarterly outstanding amounts and reclassification adjustments data shall be transmitted to the ECB by close of business on the 28th working day following the end of the quarter to which the data relate.

4. Revision policy

NCBs shall report revisions in accordance with the following principles:

- (a) in addition to each regular data transmission, revisions to the previous reference quarter shall be sent where required;
- (b) exceptional revisions which significantly improve the quality of the data may be sent as soon as they are available.

5. Explanatory notes

NCBs shall submit explanatory notes to the ECB setting out the reasons for significant revisions.

*Article 24***Recording of reference data on institutional units relevant for statistical purposes****1. *Unique place of storage of reference data***

NCBs shall communicate and maintain all reference data describing institutional units or legal units, where applicable, that are required for statistical purposes via the 'Register of Institutions and Affiliates Database' (RIAD), the central repository that holds attributes on individual organisational units as well as various types of relationships between them which, inter alia, permit the derivation of group structures by reference to different definitions.

RIAD enables the processing of information on an individual attribute provided by more than one source. If applicable, NCBs thus have to agree on the specific method to be applied in RIAD to derive the 'authoritative' version of reference data from multiple national 'candidate' data sources.

The specific data provision requirements for individual sets of (financial) corporations are described in Article 25 and Annex V.

2. *Management of identifiers in RIAD*

All organisational units recorded in RIAD can hold multiple identifiers. NCBs shall be responsible for assigning and managing the main identifier, called 'RIAD code', thereby ensuring unambiguous data exchange between RIAD and any other (local) sending/receiving systems.

RIAD may also assign to individual entities any national or supranational codes ('aliases'), which should preferably follow available standards.

3. *Corporate actions*

In order to manage an entity's reference data, NCBs shall first create such data in RIAD. Subsequently NCBs shall manage all demographic changes, such as start of activities, update of individual attributes and even the closure of the entity, by reporting new attribute values and/or adapting the validity range of values. (Actual deletions are only anticipated in the exceptional case of erroneous inclusion of an entity.)

NCBs need to describe mergers (or inversely splits) of units with a complete set of accompanying corporate actions, such as closure, modification and/or creation of one or more units.

Changes in the ESA sector, e.g. the reallocation of one entity from the MFI to the IF list, are to be reported via the update of the value and validity range in the 'ESA sector' attribute.

4. *Transmission standards*

Prior to the transmission of updates to the ECB, NCBs shall carry out validation checks matching the relevant data exchange specifications. When input procedures are used, NCBs shall maintain an adequate set of controls to minimise operational errors and ensure the accuracy and consistency of the updates reported via RIAD.

In the event of failure of RIAD, NCBs shall transmit updates by e-mail to the following address: RIAD-Support@ecb.europa.eu

NCBs may use their national character set, provided they use the Roman alphabet. They shall use Unicode (UTF-8) to correctly display all special character sets when receiving information from the ECB via RIAD.

5. Acquisition and error acknowledgements

On receipt of the updates, the ECB shall immediately carry out checks to validate the formal accuracy and internal consistency of the information provided.

The ECB shall immediately send back to the NCBs: (a) an acquisition acknowledgement containing summary information on the updates which have been processed and implemented successfully in the relevant dataset; and/or (b) an error acknowledgement containing detailed information on the updates and validation checks which have failed.

On receipt of an error acknowledgement, NCBs shall take action to transmit corrected information. If correct information depends on updates recently sent by other NCBs and is not available on the ECB's website, NCBs shall contact the ECB with specific details of the information required.

6. Confidentiality

NCBs shall declare the confidentiality status of each attribute describing an organisational unit by selecting one of three pre-defined values: 'F' meaning free, i.e. not confidential; 'N' meaning data attribute may be released only for the use of the ESCB and associated institutions for which a memorandum of understanding is in place, i.e. not for external release; or 'C' for confidential statistical information.

Article 25

Lists of financial institutions maintained for statistical purposes

1. Types of lists to be maintained and published

In order to enable the establishment and maintenance of the list of MFIs for statistical purposes, referred to in Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33), the variables specified in Parts 1 and 2 of Annex V need to be collected in RIAD at the intervals prescribed. NCBs shall report any updates of these variables without delay, in particular when an institution joins the MFI sector, i.e. in the event of establishment of an MFI as the result of a merger, establishment of new legal entities as the result of the division of an existing MFI, establishment of a new MFI, or change in the status of a previous non-MFI such that it becomes an MFI, or when an existing MFI leaves the MFI sector, i.e. in the event of the involvement of an MFI in a merger, purchase of an MFI by another institution, division of an MFI into separate legal entities, change in the status of an MFI such that it becomes a non-MFI, or liquidation of an MFI.

The continuously updated reference data in RIAD allows the maintenance of the official MFI list based on institutional sector classification, activity status and other features of an institution. In this context special attention may be given to cases where an institution on the MFI list is restricted in its financial intermediation activities, e.g. in the acceptance of deposits or granting of loans, in particular prior to its liquidation and/or removal from the MFI sector. In order to allow close monitoring of the consistency with national classifications of MFIs the ECB may periodically request further information from the relevant NCB.

To enable the establishment and maintenance of the list of IFs for statistical purposes referred to in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) No 1073/2013 (ECB/2013/38), the variables specified in Parts 1 and 2 of Annex V need to be collected in RIAD at the intervals prescribed. NCBs shall report any updates of these variables, in particular when an institution joins the IF population or when an existing IF leaves the IF population.

To enable the establishment and maintenance of the list of FVCs for statistical purposes referred to in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) No 1075/2013 (ECB/2013/40), the variables specified in Parts 1 and 2 of Annex V need to be collected in RIAD at the intervals prescribed. NCBs shall report any updates of these variables, in particular when an institution joins or leaves the FVC population.

To enable the establishment and maintenance of the list of payment statistics relevant institutions (PSRIs) for statistical purposes referred to in Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 1409/2013 (ECB/2013/43), the variables specified in Part 1 of Annex V need to be collected in RIAD at the intervals prescribed. NCBs shall report any updates of these variables, in particular when an institution joins or leaves the PSRI population.

2. Reporting frequency and deadline

NCBs shall transmit to the ECB, where possible, updates of the variables specified for MFIs as soon as changes in the MFI sector or in the attributes of existing MFIs occur. If this is not possible, NCBs shall provide a written explanation of the delay between the occurrence of the event and its reporting to the ECB.

NCBs shall transmit to the ECB updates of the variables specified for IFs at least on a quarterly basis, with a timeliness of two months following the reference date. However, the net asset value variable shall be updated for all investment funds on an annual basis, with a lag of a maximum of two months following the reference date of end-December.

NCBs shall transmit to the ECB updates of the variables specified for FVCs at least on a quarterly basis, within 14 working days following the reference date.

NCBs shall transmit to the ECB updates of the variables specified for PSRIs as at year-end, with a timeliness of three months following the reference date.

3. Dissemination and publication

By 18.00 CET every ECB working day, the ECB shall make a copy of the MFI dataset available on its website. At the same time as it releases the list of MFIs on its website, the ECB shall send it to the NCBs via RIAD. At the same time the ECB shall publish a list of changes implemented in the population of MFIs and disseminate it every ECB working day to all NCBs. This dissemination shall contain the full details of each of the following changes reported by NCBs: (a) new MFIs and (b) deleted MFIs.

By 18.00 CET on the last ECB working day of each calendar month, the ECB shall take a copy of the MFI dataset and combine it with the variable 'reserve' from the Monetary Policy Eligible Counterparties dataset of the same date indicating whether credit institutions resident in the euro area are subject to minimum reserves or not. The ECB shall then make this list of MFIs and institutions subject to minimum reserves available on its website.

By 18.00 CET on the fourth working day following the deadline for transmitting updates the ECB shall take a copy of the IF dataset and make it available to the NCBs. The ECB shall then make the list of IFs available on its website.

By 18.00 CET on the second working day following the deadline for transmitting updates the ECB shall take a copy of the FVC dataset, and make it available to the NCBs. The ECB shall then make the list of FVCs available on its website.

By 18.00 CET on the last ECB working day of each calendar month, the ECB shall take a copy of all institutions recorded in RIAD and make it available to the NCBs.

The ECB shall not publish data marked as 'confidential' or 'not for publication'. Likewise the ECB shall not transmit values to NCBs if marked as 'confidential'. In respect of quantitative measures marked as 'confidential' or 'not for publication', the ECB may, however, publish or distribute a range of size classes.

Article 26

PF statistics

1. Scope of reporting

(a) General

NCBs shall report to the ECB statistical information on PFs in accordance with Part 22 of Annex II. Data relating to PFs shall be transmitted on the basis of data currently available at national level. Where actual data are unavailable, estimates shall be provided on a best efforts basis.

The reporting population shall comprise PFs as defined in the ESA 2010 (in paragraphs 2.105 and 2.106) and includes all PFs which are resident in the euro area Member States.

(b) Outstanding amounts and financial transactions

NCBs shall report outstanding amounts at the end of the reference period and financial transactions during the quarter, which shall be derived in accordance with the ESA 2010.

2. Reporting frequency and deadline

The reporting frequency to the ECB shall be quarterly. PF statistics described in paragraph 1(a) shall be reported to the ECB within a period not exceeding 85 calendar days from the end of the reference quarter. Starting with the reporting of the first quarter of 2017, PF statistics shall be reported to the ECB within a period not exceeding 82 calendar days from the end of the reference quarter. The exact transmission dates shall be communicated to NCBs in advance in the form of a reporting calendar provided by the ECB by September of each year.

3. Revision policy

NCBs may need to revise data transmitted during the previous quarter. In addition, revisions to data on earlier quarters may also be made.

The following general principles shall apply:

- (a) on the occasion of all regular quarterly data transmissions, in addition to the data on the latest quarter, only 'ordinary' revisions, i.e. revisions to the data transmitted the previous quarter, may be sent;
- (b) exceptional revisions shall be limited and reported on a different date from the regular reporting. Minor routine historical revisions to the data shall only be sent on an annual basis, together with the transmission of data for the fourth quarter;
- (c) exceptional revisions that significantly improve the quality of the data may be sent during the year outside the regular production cycles.

4. Valuation methods and/or accounting rules

Without prejudice to the prevailing accounting practices in Member States, all assets and liabilities shall be reported on a gross basis for statistical purposes. The valuation methods shall be in line with the ESA 2010. In principle, assets and liabilities must be valued using current market prices on the date to which the balance sheet relates. Deposit liabilities and loans shall be reported at their principal amount outstanding at the end of the quarter.

5. Explanatory notes

NCBs shall provide explanatory notes to the ECB including data sources, data collection systems, compilation procedure, legal framework, deviations from the ECB's reporting instructions, and reporting population. NCBs shall provide explanatory notes for significant revisions and, especially, for breaks in historical series.

Article 27

Verification

Without prejudice to the ECB's verification rights under Regulation (EC) No 2533/98 and Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33), the NCBs shall monitor and ensure the quality and reliability of statistical information made available to the ECB.

*Article 28***Transmission standards**

The NCBs shall use the ESCB-Net provided by the ESCB for the electronic transmission of the statistical information required by the ECB. The statistical message format developed for this electronic exchange of statistical information shall be the standard format agreed by the Statistics Committee. This requirement shall not prevent the use of any other means of transmitting statistical information as a fall-back solution with the ECB's prior consent.

*Article 29***Simplified amendment procedure**

Taking account of the views of the Statistics Committee (STC), the ECB's Executive Board shall be entitled to make any technical amendments to this Guideline's annexes provided that such amendments neither change the underlying conceptual framework nor affect the reporting burden on reporting agents in Member States. The Executive Board shall inform the Governing Council of any such amendment without undue delay.

*Article 30***Publication**

NCBs shall not publish national contributions to the monthly euro area monetary aggregates and their counterparts until the ECB has published these aggregates. Where NCBs publish such data, they shall be the same as data that contributed to the last published euro area aggregates. Where NCBs reproduce euro area aggregates published by the ECB, they shall reproduce them faithfully.

*Article 31***Repeal**

Guideline ECB/2007/9 is hereby repealed.

*Article 32***Taking effect and implementation**

This Guideline shall take effect on the day of its notification to the NCBs of the euro area Member States. The NCBs of the euro area Member States shall comply with Articles 11, 12, 13 and 16 from the date of notification, with Article 26 from 1 January 2016, and with the remaining provisions of the Guideline from 1 January 2015.

By 31 December 2018 the Executive Board shall submit to the Governing Council a report, taking account of the views of the STC in liaison with other relevant Committees, concerning (a) the need for and the possible timeline for integrating the reporting requirements in the area of payment statistics referred to in Article 18 with the reporting requirements set out in Regulation (EU) No 1409/2013 (ECB/2013/43) on payment statistics, and (b) the possible impact on the reporting requirements in the area of pension funds statistics referred to in Article 26 of any new developments concerning the collection of insurance statistics by the ESCB.

*Article 33***Addressees**

This Guideline is addressed to the NCBs of the euro area Member States.

Done at Frankfurt am Main, 4 April 2014.

For the Governing Council of the ECB
The President of the ECB
Mario DRAGHI

ANNEX I

Monitoring the consistency between accounting and statistical data in respect of the NCB/ECB balance sheets

PART 1

Description of the monthly consistency checks

	Chk No	Statistical item NCB/ECB balance sheet	Relationship		Accounting item
Liabilities	1	Currency in circulation	$\geq$	The statistical category should slightly exceed the accounting category, as only the statistical category includes coins issued by the central government	Banknotes in circulation
	2	Deposits of euro area residents	$\geq <$	The statistical category should be larger than the sum of the accounting items. This is due to the fact that intra-Eurosystem positions are included within the statistical category at an aggregated level, whereas they are excluded from the accounting items ⁽¹⁾ . However, the relationship may be different as the accounting items include the intra-Eurosystem positions representing the counterpart to the euro banknote adjustments which are recorded under 'remaining assets/liabilities' for statistical purposes, and as balances in foreign currency are revalued at a different frequency (quarterly as regards the accounting data, monthly as regards the statistical data)	Liabilities to euro area credit institutions in euro + other liabilities to euro area credit institutions in euro + liabilities to other euro area residents in euro + liabilities to euro area residents in foreign currency
	3	Deposits of euro area residents, of which monetary financial institutions (MFIs)	$\geq <$	This check should reflect the impact of the inclusion of intra-Eurosystem balances on a gross basis within the statistical category and of their exclusion from the accounting categories ⁽¹⁾ . In principle, the statistical data should be larger than the accounting data, partly because they include liabilities to financial counterparties in foreign currency. However, the different classification of the counterpart to the euro banknotes adjustments may reverse this relationship	Liabilities to euro area credit institutions in euro + other liabilities to euro area credit institutions in euro
	4	Deposits of euro area residents, of which central government + other general government/other euro area residents	$= <$	The sum of the statistical categories should be smaller than the sum of the accounting categories due to the inclusion of liabilities to credit institutions in foreign currency only in the accounting data	Liabilities to other euro area residents in euro + liabilities to euro area residents in foreign currency
	5	Debt securities issued	$=$	The statistical category should equal the accounting category	Debt certificates issued

	Chk No	Statistical item NCB/ECB balance sheet	Relationship		Accounting item
Assets	6	Capital and reserves	>=	The statistical category may differ slightly from the accounting one because of the revaluation effect, which takes place on a quarterly basis in some central banks. Moreover, a difference arises as the accounting balance sheet item 'profits not yet allocated' and some of the item 'provisions account' are recorded as a sub-set of the residual item in the accounting data, but are part of 'capital and reserves' in the statistical data	Capital and reserves + revaluation accounts
	7	External liabilities	≈	The statistical category should be approximately the same as the sum of the accounting items. The two values can only differ due to different valuation periodicity	Liabilities to non-euro area residents in euro + liabilities to non-euro area residents in foreign currency + counterpart of special drawing rights allocated by the International Monetary Fund
	8	Remaining liabilities	≈	Any difference between the statistical category and the accounting category might be explained by the differences identified elsewhere in the balance sheet	Other liabilities
	9	Loans to euro area residents	>=	See Checks Nos 10 and 11	Lending to euro area credit institutions in euro + other claims on euro area credit institutions in euro + general government debt in euro
	10	Loans to euro area residents, of which MFIs	>=	The statistical category should be larger than the sum of the accounting items. Differences are mainly due to intra-Eurosystem positions being reported gross in the statistical data, but netted out from the accounting report (see also liabilities) ⁽¹⁾ . Moreover, accounting data do not include balances in foreign currency	Lending to euro area credit institutions in euro + other claims on euro area credit institutions in euro
	11	Loans to euro area residents, of which general government	>=	The statistical category is an all-currency concept and may be larger than the accounting category, which refers to loans denominated only in euro	General government debt in euro
	12	Holdings of debt securities issued by euro area residents	>=	The statistical category should be larger than the accounting category because it includes holdings of securities denominated in foreign currency and some other securities holdings, which are classified under 'other assets' (for staff pension funds, investment of own capital, etc.) in accounting data	Securities of euro area residents in euro

Chk No	Statistical item NCB/ECB balance sheet	Relationship		Accounting item
13	Loans to euro area residents, of which other euro area residents + holdings of shares/other equity issued by euro area residents + fixed assets + remaining assets	≈	See Check No 8	Other assets + claims on euro area residents in foreign currency
14	External assets	>=	The statistical category should be slightly larger than the sum of the accounting categories because it includes some shares and other equity and cash (banknotes) in foreign currencies, which are excluded from the accounting category. The two values can also differ due to different valuation periodicity	Gold and gold receivables + claims on non-euro area residents in foreign currency + claims on non-euro area residents in euro

(¹) However, from a national perspective, this effect should not be present, since both sets of data are reported on a gross basis while only accounting data are consolidated by the ECB (and intra-Eurosystem positions are netted out) for the purpose of the weekly financial statement.

PART 2

Template for the consistency checks

The consistency checks must be performed and transmitted to the ECB in accordance with Article 4. A consistency check is deemed as failed where the difference between the statistical value and the accounting value is greater than EUR 2 billion (in absolute value). In such cases, NCBs must provide explanations of the reasons underlying the failure.

Name of the central bank: ...

Consistency checks for the end-month: ...

Items	Statistical value ⁽¹⁾	Accounting value ⁽¹⁾	Difference ⁽¹⁾	Check result ⁽²⁾	Explanation ⁽³⁾
1 — Currency in circulation					
2 — Deposits of euro area residents					
3 — Deposits of euro area residents, of which MFIs					
4 — Deposits of euro area residents, of which non-MFIs					
5 — Debt securities issued					
6 — Capital and reserves					
7 — External liabilities					
8 — Remaining liabilities					
9 — Loans to euro area residents					
10 — Loans to euro area residents, of which MFIs					
11 — Loans to euro area residents, of which general government					
12 — Holdings of debt securities issued by euro area residents					
13 — Residual assets					
14 — External assets					

⁽¹⁾ Values must be reported in EUR million.

⁽²⁾ Enter 'OK' if the linear relationship of the consistency check is satisfied, or 'Failed' if the consistency check fails.

⁽³⁾ For every failed consistency check, please classify the failure by selecting from the four following categories: (a) discrepancies due to one-off revision; (b) discrepancies due to regular revision; (c) discrepancies due to different presentation or classification rules; and (d) any other discrepancies, including reporting errors. Detailed explanations must also be provided.

ANNEX II

REPORTING SCHEMES

PART I

Balance sheet item statistics on monetary financial institutions

All statistical returns must contain the data specified in the relevant tables of Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33) or of this Guideline, irrespective of the actual existence of the underlying phenomenon, and even when they are zero or missing. 'NC' must be used to indicate that the phenomenon does not exist. However, if data are not available for the memorandum items, national central banks (NCBs) may decide not to provide them.

For monthly series required under Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33) that were reported with a quarterly frequency for the periods prior to January 2003 under Regulation (EC) No 2819/98 (ECB/1998/16) ⁽¹⁾, historical revisions referring to periods prior to January 2003 must be reported on the initiative of the European Central Bank (ECB) or the relevant national central bank (NCB) following a bilateral agreement.

As regards balance sheet data for other monetary financial institutions (MFIs), NCBs are expected to report to the ECB data on outstanding amounts in accordance with Tables 1 to 4 of Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33), and flow adjustments in accordance with Tables 1 and 2 below. NCBs and the ECB must also report data on their own balance sheets in accordance with the same requirements, with the exception of the items relating to money market fund (MMF) shares/units issued. In addition, NCBs and the ECB must also report data on their own holdings of gold and gold receivables (only monetary gold) and receivables from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) (e.g. drawing rights and special drawing rights (SDR)), and on their liabilities to the IMF in relation to SDRs.

As regards the requirements concerning loan securitisations and other loan transfers, NCBs are expected to report to the ECB data in accordance with Tables 5a and 5b of Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33), and flow adjustments data in accordance with Tables 3a and 3b below. Additional items on loans securitisation and other loan transfers should be reported in Table 4, in so far as these data are not required under Tables 5a and 5b of Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33).

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EC) No 2819/98 of the European Central Bank of 1 December 1998 concerning the consolidated balance sheet of the monetary financial institutions sector (ECB/1998/16) (OJ L 356, 30.12.1998, p. 7).

BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	Total	B. Euro area other than domestic													C. Rest of the world			D. Total
		MFIs				Non-MFIs									Total	Banks	Non-Banks	
		of which: central bank (S.1.121)	of which: deposit-taking corporations except the central bank (S.1.122)	of which: credit institutions subject to RRs, ECB and NCBs	General government (S.1.3)		Total	Non-MMF investment funds (S.1.24)	Other financial intermediaries + financial auxiliaries + captive financial institutions and money lenders (S.1.25+S.1.26+S.1.27)		Insurance corporations (S.1.28)	Pension funds (S.1.29)	Non-financial corporations (S.1.1)	Households + non-profit institutions serving households (S.1.4+S.1.5)				
					Central Government (S.1.311)	Other general government			of which: CCP (*)	of which: FVCs								
LIABILITIES																		
8 Currency in circulation																		
9 Deposits																		
up to 1 year																		
over 1 year																		
of which: intra-group positions																		
of which: transferable deposits																		
of which: up to 2 years																		
of which: syndicated loans																		
9e Euro																		
9.1e Overnight																		
of which: transferable deposits																		
9.2e With agreed maturity																		
up to 1 year																		
over 1 and up to 2 years																		
over 2 years																		
9.3e Redeemable at notice																		
up to 3 months																		
over 3 months																		
of which: over 2 years																		
9.4e Repos																		
9x Foreign currencies																		
9.1x Overnight																		
9.2x With agreed maturity																		
up to 1 year																		
over 1 and up to 2 years																		
over 2 years																		
9.3x Redeemable at notice																		
up to 3 months																		
over 3 months																		
of which: over 2 years																		
9.4x Repos																		
10 MMFs shares/units (*)	#																#	#
11 Debt securities issued																		
11e Euro																		
up to 1 year																		#
over 1 and up to 2 years																		#
of which: up to 2 years and nominal capital guarantee below 100%																		#
over 2 years																		#
11x Foreign currencies																		
up to 1 year																		#
over 1 and up to 2 years																		#
of which: up to 2 years and nominal capital guarantee below 100%																		#
over 2 years																		#
12 Capital and reserves																		#
13 Remaining liabilities																		#
Counterpart of SDRs (*)																		#

BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	A. Domestic													
	MFIs				Non-MFIs									
	of which central bank (S.121)	of which deposit- taking corpor- ations except the central bank (S.122)	General government (S.13)	Total (e)	Other resident sectors									
					Non-MMF investment funds (S.124)	Other financial intermediaries + financial auxiliaries + captive financial institutions and money lenders (S.125+S.126+S.127) (f)		Insurance corporations (S.128)	Pension funds (S.129)	Non- financial corpor- ations (S.11)	Households + non-profit institutions serving households (S.14+S.15)			
						of which: CCP (i)	of which: FVCs				Total	Credit for consump- tion	Lending for house purchase	Other lending of which: SP/P (j)
ASSETS														
1 Cash														
1e of which: euro														
2 Loans	#	#	#	#	#									
up to 1 year				#	#	#		#	#	#	#	#	#	#
over 1 year and up to 5 years				#	#	#		#	#	#	#	#	#	#
over 5 years				#	#	#		#	#	#	#	#	#	#
of which: intra-group positions		#												
of which: syndicated loans	#		#	#						#				
of which: reverse repos														
2e of which: euro			#	#	#	#		#	#	#	#			
of which: revolving loans and overdrafts										#	#			
of which: convenience credit card credit										#	#			
of which: extended credit card credit										#	#			
3 Debt securities held							#							
3e Euro			#	#										
up to 1 year	#		#											
over 1 and up to 2 years	#													
over 2 years	#													
3x Foreign currencies			#	#										
up to 1 year	#		#											
over 1 and up to 2 years	#													
over 2 years	#													
4 Equity	#			#										
5 Investment fund shares/units														
MMF shares/units	#													
Non-MMF investment fund shares/units					#									
6 Non-financial assets (including fixed assets)														
7 Remaining assets														
Gold & gold receivables (only monetary gold) (i)														
Receivables from IMF - drawing rights, SDR, other (j)														

(i) Reclassification adjustments are to be transmitted to the ECB for all cells; revaluation adjustments only for cells marked with a #.

(j) Central counterparties.

(k) Sole proprietorships/partnerships without legal status.

(l) Item does not apply to the NCB balance sheet.

(m) Item only relevant for the NCB balance sheet.

[illegible]

Table 2.

Items for which quarterly flow adjustments are required (*)

BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	A. Domestic																	
	MFIs	Total	Non MFIs															
			General government (S.13)					Other resident sectors										
			Total	Central government (S.1311)	Other general government			Total	Non-MMF investment funds (S.124)	Other financial intermediaries + financial auxiliaries + captive financial institutions and money lenders (S.125+ S.126+ S.127)	Insurance corporations (S.128)	Pension funds (S.129)	Non-financial corporations (S.11)		Households + non-profit institutions serving households (S.14+S.15)			
					Total	State government (S.1312)	Local government (S.1313)						Social security funds (S.1314)	Real estate collateral	Total	Credit for consumption	Lending for house purchase	Other lending
LIABILITIES																		
8 Currency in circulation																		
9 Deposits																		
9.1. Overnight																		
9.2. With agreed maturity																		
9.3. Redeemable at notice																		
9.4. Repos																		
10. MMFs shares/units																		
11. Debt securities issued																		
12. Capital and reserves																		
13. Remaining liabilities																		
of which: financial derivatives																		
# #																		
of which: accrued interest on deposits																		
ASSETS																		
1. Cash																		
2. Loans																		
upto 1 year																		
over 1 and up to 5 years																		
over 5 years																		
2e Euro																		
3. Debt securities held																		
up to 1 year																		
over 1 year																		
4. Equity																		
5. Investment fund shares/units																		
MMFs shares/units																		
Non-MMF investment fund shares/units																		
6. Non-financial assets (including fixed assets)																		
7. Remaining assets																		
of which: financial derivatives																		
# #																		
of which: accrued interest on loans																		

(*) Reclassification adjustments are to be transmitted to the ECB for all cells; revaluation adjustments only for cells marked with a #.

BALANCE SHEET ITEMS		B. Euro area other than domestic																C. Rest of the world				D. Total								
		MFIs	Total	Non MFIs													Total													
				General government (S.13)				Other resident sectors									Bank-s		Non-banks											
				Total	Central government (S.13-11)	Other general government		Total	Non-MMF investment funds (S.12-4)	Other financial intermediaries + financial auxiliaries + captive financial institutions and money lenders (S.125+S.12-6+S.127)	Insurance corporations (S.1-28)	Pension funds (S.12-9)	Non-financial corporations (S.11)	Real estate collateral	Total	Credit for consumption	Lending for house purchase	Other lending	Real estate collateral	General government	Other resident sectors									
				Total	State government (S.13-12)	Local government (S.13-13)	Social security funds (S.13-14)																							
LIABILITIES																														
8 Currency in circulation																														
9 Deposits																														
9.1. Overnight																														
9.2. With agreed maturity																														
9.3. Redeemable at notice																														
9.4. Repos																														
10. MMFs shares/units																														
11. Debt securities issued																														
12. Capital and reserves																														
13. Remaining liabilities																														
of which: financial derivatives		#	#																								#			
of which: accrued interest on deposits																														
ASSETS																														
1. Cash																														
2. Loans																														
upto 1 year		#	# # #																#	# # #										
over 1 and up to 5 years																														
over 5 years																														
2e Euro																														
3. Debt securities held																														
up to 1 year																														
over 1 year																														
4. Equity																														
5. Investment fund shares/units																														
MMFs shares/units																														
Non-MMF investment fund shares/units																														
6. Non-financial assets (including fixed assets)																														
7. Remaining assets																														
of which: financial derivatives		#	#																								#			
of which: accrued interest on loans																														

Table 3a.

Securitisations and other loan transfers: items for which monthly flow adjustments are required (*)

BALANCE SHEET ITEMS		A. Domestic										B. Euro area other than domestic										C. Rest of the world	
		MFIs	General government (S.13)		Other resident sectors							MFIs	General government (S.13)		Other resident sectors								
			Total	Other gen.gov't (S.1312+S.1313+S.1314)	Total	Non-MMF investment funds (S.124)	Other financial intermediaries + financial auxiliaries + captive financial institutions and money lenders (S.125+S.126+S.127)	Insurance corporations (S.128)	Pension funds (S.129)	Non-financial corporations (S.11)	Households + non-profit institutions serving households (S.14+S.15)		Total	Other gen. gov't (S.1312+S.1313+S.1314)	Total	Non-MMF investment funds (S.124)	Other financial intermediaries + financial auxiliaries + captive financial institutions and money lenders (S.125+S.126+S.127)	Insurance corporations (S.128)	Pension funds (S.129)	Non-financial corporations (S.11)	Households + non-profit institutions serving households (S.14+S.15)		
1. Outstanding amounts of securitised loans not derecognised																							
1.1 Total																							
1.1.1 of which securitised through a euro area FVC																							
2. Loans securitised and derecognised for which the MFI acts as servicer ⁽¹⁾																							
2.1 Outstanding amounts																							

(*) Adjustments for write-offs/write-downs only apply in respect of Part 2; reclassification adjustments apply throughout.

(†) NCBS may extend the coverage of this item to loans otherwise transferred and derecognised from the MFI balance sheet for which the MFI acts as servicer, in accordance with the practice applied in Table 5 of Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33).

Table 3b.

Securitisations and other loan transfers: items for which quarterly flow adjustments are required (*)

BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	A. Domestic												
	MFIs	General government (S.13)		Total	Other resident sectors								
		Total	Other general government (S.1312+S.1313+S.1314)		Non-MMF investment funds (S.124)	Other financial intermediaries + financial auxiliaries + captive financial institutions and money lenders (S.125+S.126+S.127)	Insurance corporations (S.128)	Pension funds (S.129)	Non-financial corporations (S.11)	Households + non-profit institutions serving households (S.14+S.15)			
										Credit for consumption	Lending for house purchase	Other lending SP/P (?)	
1. Securitised loans, write-downs practised at the time of the loan transfer													
1.1 counterparty in the transfer is an FVC													
up to 1 year													
over 1 and up to 5 years													
over 5 years													
1.1.1. of which counterparty in the transfer is a euro area FVC													
up to 1 year													
over 1 and up to 5 years													
over 5 years													
2. Loans securitised and derecognised for which the MFI acts as servicer (1)													
2.1 Outstanding amounts													
Loan purpose													
up to 1 year													
over 1 and up to 5 years													
over 5 years													
3. Outstanding amounts of loans serviced in a securitisation													
3.1 Loans serviced: all FVCs													
up to 1 year													
over 1 and up to 5 years													
over 5 years													
3.1.1 Loans serviced: of which euro area FVCs													
up to 1 year													
over 1 and up to 5 years													
over 5 years													

(*) Reclassification adjustments only apply in respect of Parts 2 and 3; adjustments for write-offs/write-downs apply throughout.

(1) NCBS may extend the coverage of this item to loans otherwise transferred and derecognised from the MFI balance sheet for which the MFI acts as servicer, in accordance with the practice applied in Table 5 of Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33).

(2) Sole proprietorships/partnerships without legal status.

[illegible]

Table 4.

Securitisations and other loan transfers: loans derecognised from the MFI balance sheet

BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	A. Domestic										
	MFIs		Non-MFIs								
	General government (S.13)		Other resident sectors								
	Total	Other general government (S.1312+S.1313+S.1314)	Total	Non-MMF investment funds (S.124)	Other financial intermediaries + financial auxiliaries + captive financial institutions and money lenders (S.125+S.126+S.127)	Insurance corporations (S.128)	Pension funds (S.129)	Non-financial corporations (S.11)	Households + non-profit institutions serving households (S.14+S.15)		
									Credit for consumption	Lending for house purchase	Other lending SP/P ⁽²⁾
3. Loans derecognised by MFIs⁽¹⁾											
3.1 Outstanding amounts	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M		
Loan purpose									Q	Q	Q
up to 1 year								Q			
over 1 and up to 5 years								Q			
over 5 years								Q			
3.2 Financial transactions, excluding the impact of loan transfers	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M		
Loan purpose									Q	Q	Q
up to 1 year								Q			
over 1 and up to 5 years								Q			
over 5 years								Q			

M Monthly data requirements.

Q Quarterly data requirements.

⁽¹⁾ NCBs report available data on loans derecognised by MFIs which are not included in the reported data of Table 5 of Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33).⁽²⁾ Sole proprietorships/partnerships without legal status.

BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	B. Euro area other than domestic												C. Rest of the world	
	MFIs	Non-MFIs												
		General government (S.13)		Other resident sectors										
		Total	Other general government (S.1312+S.1313+S.1314)	Total	Non-MMF investment funds (S.124)	Other financial intermediaries + financial auxiliaries + captive financial institutions and money lenders (S.125+S.126+S.127)	Insurance corporations (S.128)	Pension funds (S.129)	Non-financial corporations (S.11)	Households + non-profit institutions serving households (S.14+S.15)				
										Credit for consumption	Lending for house purchase	Other lending SP/P (°)		
3. Loans derecognised by MFIs (1)														
3.1 Outstanding amounts		M	M		M	M	M	M	M	M				M
Loan purpose										Q	Q	Q	Q	
up to 1 year									Q					
over 1 and up to 5 years									Q					
over 5 years									Q					
3.2 Financial transactions, excluding the impact of loan transfers		M	M		M	M	M	M	M	M				M
Loan purpose										Q	Q	Q	Q	
up to 1 year									Q					
over 1 and up to 5 years									Q					
over 5 years									Q					

PART 2

Statistics on electronic money

Table 1.

Monthly statistical reporting requirements on electronic money issued by MFIs not granted a derogation under Article 9(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33)

BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	A. Domestic	B. Euro area other than domestic	C. Rest of the world	D. Total
LIABILITIES				
9 Deposits (<i>all currencies</i>)				
9e Deposits (<i>euro</i>)				
9.1e Overnight				
of which: electronic money				
9.1.1e Hardware-based electronic money				
9.1.2e Software-based electronic money				
9x Deposits (<i>foreign currencies</i>)				
9.1x Overnight				
of which: electronic money				
9.1.1x Hardware-based electronic money				
9.1.2x Software-based electronic money				

Table 2.

Annual statistical reporting requirements on electronic money issued by all electronic money institutions that are not credit institutions or by small MFIs granted a derogation under Article 9(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33)

BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	A. Domestic	B. Euro area other than domestic	C. Rest of the world	D. Total
TOTAL ASSETS/TOTAL LIABILITIES				
Total assets/liabilities (<i>all currencies</i>)				
of which: electronic money institutions				
of which: MFIs other than credit institutions				
of which: MFIs granted a derogation under Article 9(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33)				
of which: non-MFIs issuing electronic money				
LIABILITIES				
9 Deposits (<i>all currencies</i>)				
9.1 Overnight				
of which: electronic money				

BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	A. Domestic	B. Euro area other than domestic	C. Rest of the world	D. Total
of which: issued by MFIs other than credit institutions				
of which: issued by MFIs granted a derogation under Article 9(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33)				
of which: issued by non-MFIs issuing electronic money				

PART 3

Statistics on POGIs and central government

The statistical requirements on POGIs and central government cover their monetary liabilities vis-à-vis euro area resident non-monetary financial institutions and their holdings of cash and securities issued by euro area MFIs. NCBs are expected to report to the ECB data on outstanding amounts in accordance with the scheme laid down in Annex 1 to Regulation (EU) No 1074/2013 (ECB/2013/39), and flow adjustments in accordance with Table 1 below.

If the reporting sector is not applicable in the specific country (e.g. no POGI as defined in Regulation (EU) No 1074/2013 (ECB/2013/39) exists and central government positions are insignificant), NCBs may choose not to report this set of series.

Table 1.

POGIs and central government data, items for which monthly flow adjustments are required (*)

BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	Euro area																		
	MFIs	A. Domestic										B. Euro area other than domestic							
		MFIs	Non-MFIs									MFIs	Non-MFIs						
			General government (S.13)		Other resident sectors								General government (S.13)		Other resident sectors				
			Central government (S.1311)	Other general government (S.1312+S.1313+S.1314)	Total	Non-MMF investment funds (S.124)	Other financial intermediaries + financial auxiliaries + captive financial institutions and money lenders (S.125+S.126+S.127)	Insurance corporations (S.128)	Pension funds (S.129)	Non-financial corporations (S.11)	Households + non-profit institutions serving households (S.14+S.15)		Central Government (S.1311)	Other general government (S.1312+S.1313+S.1314)	Total	Non-MMF investment funds (S.124)	Other financial intermediaries + financial auxiliaries + captive financial institutions and money lenders (S.125+S.126+S.127)	Insurance corporations (S.128)	Pension funds (S.129)
ASSETS																			
1 Cash																			
1e of which: euro																			
2 Loans																			
up to 1 year																			
over 1 year and up to 5 years																			
over 5 years																			
3 Debt securities held																			
3e Euro																			
up to 1 year			#									#							
over 1 and up to 2 years			#									#							
3x Foreign currencies																			
up to 1 year			#									#							
over 1 and up to 2 years			#									#							
4 MMF shares/units			#									#							
LIABILITIES																			
5 Deposits																			
5e Euro																			
5.1e Overnight																			
5.2e With agreed maturity																			
up to 1 year																			
over 1 and up to 2 years																			
5.3e Redeemable at notice																			
up to 3 months																			
5.4e Repos																			
5x Foreign currencies																			
5.1x Overnight																			
5.2x With agreed maturity																			
up to 1 year																			
over 1 and up to 2 years																			
5.3x Redeemable at notice																			
up to 3 months																			
5.4x Repos																			

(*) Reclassification adjustments must be transmitted to the ECB for all cells; revaluation adjustments, if significant, only for the cells indicated with a #.

PART 4

Memorandum items

Section 1: Monthly memorandum items for the derivation and assessment of the monetary aggregates and counterparts

Table 1. (*)

ECB/NCBs' data

	Domestic	Euro area other than domestic	Rest of the world	Total
LIABILITIES				
8 Currency in circulation				
of which: banknotes				
— Euro banknotes				#
— National denomination banknotes				# (1)
of which: coins				
— Coins denominated in euro				#
— Coins in national denominations				# (1)
11 Debt securities issued (2)				
Up to 1 year				
14 Remaining liabilities				
of which: accruals on deposits				†
of which: transit items				†
of which: suspense items				†
of which: financial derivatives				†
of which: intra-Eurosystem liabilities related to the allocation of euro banknotes		(3)		
ASSETS				
7 Remaining assets				
of which: accruals on loans				†
of which: transit items				†
of which: suspense items				†
of which: financial derivatives				†
of which: intra-Eurosystem claims related to the allocation of euro banknotes		(3)		

(*) Stocks are to be transmitted to the ECB for all cells; reclassification adjustments only for the cells indicated with a # Cells marked with a cross (†) indicate low priority memorandum items.

(1) Banknotes and coins denominated in the former national currencies which remain outstanding after the adoption of the euro. Data should be reported for at least 12 months after the enlargement.

(2) Debt securities issued by the NCB are to be reported only if the phenomenon is applicable.

(3) Net positions vis-à-vis the Eurosystem originated by (a) distribution of euro banknotes issued by the ECB (8 % of total issues); and (b) application of the capital share mechanism. The individual NCB's and ECB's net credit or debit position must be allocated to either the asset or liability side of the balance sheet according to the sign; i.e. a positive net position vis-à-vis the Eurosystem must be reported on the asset side, a negative net position on the liability side.

Table 2. (*)

Other MFIs data

	Domestic	Euro area other than domestic	Rest of the world	Total
LIABILITIES				
9 Deposits				
Counterpart liability to non-derecognised loans ⁽¹⁾	†	†	†	
11 Debt securities issued ⁽²⁾				
Up to 1 year	#	#	#	
Euro	#	#	#	
Foreign currencies	#	#	#	
Over 1 and up to 2 years	#	#	#	
Euro	#	#	#	
Foreign currencies	#	#	#	
13 Capital and reserves				
of which: provisions				⁽³⁾
14 Remaining liabilities				
of which: accruals on deposits				†
of which: transit items				†
of which: suspense items				†
of which: financial derivatives				†
of which: provisions				⁽³⁾
ASSETS				
7 Remaining assets				
of which: accruals on loans				†
of which: transit items				†
of which: suspense items				†
of which: financial derivatives				†

(*) Stocks are to be transmitted to the ECB for all cells; reclassification and revaluation adjustments only for the cells indicated with a #. Cells marked with a cross (†) indicate low priority memorandum items.

(1) These items represent the counterpart liability to loans securitised but not derecognised from the MFI balance sheet under the applicable accounting standards.

(2) Subject to agreement between the ECB and the NCB, this set of information does not need to be reported by the NCBs where alternative data sources are used by the ECB.

(3) These items refer to specific and general provisions against loans, securities and other types of assets (e.g. allowances for impairments and loan losses) that are allocated to 'capital and reserves' and/or 'remaining liabilities' in accordance with accounting rules. These provisions should be reflected only to the extent that they are not netted from the asset category they refer to in the statistical balance sheet.

Section 2: Monthly memorandum items to derive weighting information for MFI interest rate statistics

Other MFIs' data (stocks)

Euro-denominated loans granted by other MFIs to indicated sub-categories of 'other residents'				
ASSETS	Non-financial corp. (S.11)	Households etc. (S.14+S.15)		
		Consumer credit	Housing loans	Other (residual)

A. Domestic**Loans**

of which euro

Up to 1 year

Over 1 and up to 2 years

Over 2 and up to 5 years

Over 5 years

**B. Other euro area
Member States****Loans**

of which euro

Up to 1 year

Over 1 and up to 2 years

Over 2 and up to 5 years

Over 5 years

NCBs/ECB/other MFIs' data (*), (**)

	Domestic						Euro area other than domestic						Rest of the world	Total	
	MFIs	Central government	OFls	ICs	PFs	NFCs	MFIs	Central government	OFls	ICs	PFs	NFCs			
LIABILITIES															
11 Debt securities issued															
of which: interest accruals															(1)
14 Remaining liabilities															
of which: accruals on debt securities issued															(1)
of which: net equity of households in pension funds reserves															# (2)
of which: revaluation accounts															(3)
of which: liability to non-resident branches/offices															(3)
of which: liability adjustment accounts															
of which: debit balance on income/expenditure accounts; current/previous years' profits/losses; securities lending business; short positions in securities; depreciation															(3)
ASSETS															
3 Debt securities held															
of which: interest accruals															(1)
Up to 1 year		#						#					#		
of which: euro		#						#					#		

	Domestic						Euro area other than domestic						Rest of the world	Total
	MFIs	Central government	OFls	ICs	PFs	NFCs	MFIs	Central government	OFls	ICs	PFs	NFCs		
Over 1 year		#						#					#	
of which: euro		#						#					#	
5 Equity														
listed shares	#		#	#	#	#	#		#	#	#	#	#	
unlisted shares	#		#	#	#	#	#		#	#	#	#	#	
other equity	#		#	#	#	#	#		#	#	#	#	#	
7 Remaining assets														
of which: accruals on debt securities held														(1)
of which: prepayment of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims														# (4)
of which: revaluation accounts														(3)
of which: claims/capital injections into non-resident branches/offices														(3)
of which: asset adjustment accounts														
of which: credit balance on income/expenditure accounts; current/previous years' profits/losses; own shares; securities lending business														(3)

(*) Some of the requirements in this table may not apply to the NCBs'/ECB's balance sheets and should therefore be reported for other MFIs only. Stocks are to be transmitted to the ECB for all cells; reclassification and revaluation adjustments only for cells indicated with a #.

(**) OFIs: OFIs in this table refer to other financial intermediaries except insurance corporations and pension funds+ financial auxiliaries + captive financial institutions and money lenders (S.125+S.126+S.127); ICs: insurance corporations (S.128); PFs: pension funds (S.129); NFCs: non-financial corporations (S.11).

(1) The MFI balance sheet statistics compilation framework does not specify a rule for the recording of interest accruals on debt securities issued and held. NCBs should report these accruals within the corresponding instrument category or in remaining assets/remaining liabilities in accordance with national practices.

(2) Liabilities of MFIs with households in the form of technical provisions established to provide pensions for employees. This typically refers to employee pension funds that have not been externalised to an independent institution.

(3) These cells are only applicable where the items are not reported in the relevant categories in accordance with the requirements of Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33) (e.g. securities lending business, short positions in securities, own shares) but within remaining assets/remaining liabilities. These additional sub-items allow the ECB to correct monetary union financial accounts data as necessary. Explanatory information should be reported to the ECB clarifying the content of these composite items, if available.

(4) The part of gross premiums paid by MFIs which is to be allocated to the following accounting period plus claims by MFIs that are not yet settled.

PART 5

Reserve base statistics

Table 1.

Balance sheet item data required to compile statistics on the reserve base

BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	World Euro area other MFIs not subject to reserve requirements, euro area non-MFIs and rest of the world	Total
LIABILITIES		
9 Deposits (all currencies)		
9.1 Overnight		
9.2 With agreed maturity — up to 2 years	R1	
9.3 Redeemable at notice — up to 2 years		
9 Deposits (all currencies)		
9.2 With agreed maturity — over 2 years	R2	
9.3 Redeemable at notice — over 2 years		
9.4 Repurchase agreements	R3	
11 Debt securities issued (all currencies)		
Up to 2 years	R4	
Over 2 years ⁽¹⁾		R5

⁽¹⁾ Debt securities issued with an agreed maturity of over two years also include the amounts of securities held by other credit institutions (CIs) subject to reserve requirements, by the ECB or by NCBs of the participating Member States.

Table 2.

Balance sheet item data required for control purposes

	A. Domestic
	Not allocated
Lump sum allowance	R6

Calculation of lump sum allowance for control purposes (R6):

Lump sum allowance: The allowance is applied to every credit institution. Each credit institution deducts a maximum lump sum designed to reduce the administrative cost of managing very small reserve requirements. Should [reserve base × reserve ratio] be less than EUR 100 000, then the lump sum allowance equals [reserve base × reserve ratio]. Should [reserve base × reserve ratio] be greater than or equal to EUR 100 000, then the lump sum allowance equals EUR 100 000. Institutions allowed to report statistical data regarding their consolidated reserve base as a group (as defined in Section 1 of Part 2 of Annex III to Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33) hold minimum reserves through one of the institutions in the group which is acting as an intermediary exclusively for these institutions. In accordance with Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 1745/2003 (ECB/2003/9), in the latter case only the group as a whole is entitled to deduct the lump sum allowance.

The minimum (or 'required') reserves are computed as follows:

Minimum (or 'required') reserves = reserve base × reserve ratio – lump sum allowance.

The reserve ratio applies in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1745/2003 (ECB/2003/9).

PART 6

Macro ratio statistics

Credit institutions' balance sheet item data to compile the macro ratio

BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	A. Domestic		B. Euro area other than domestic		C. Rest of the world	D. Total
	MFIs	Non-MFIs	MFIs	Non-MFIs		
LIABILITIES						
11. Debt securities issued (all currencies)						
Up to 2 years						
ASSETS						
3. Debt securities held (all currencies)						
Up to 2 years						

PART 7

MMF balance sheet statistics

Tabel 1.

MMFs — Stocks

Quarterly series

BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	A. Domestic										
	Total	MFIs	Non-MFIs								
			Total	General government (S.13)		Total	Other residents				
				Central government (S.1311)	Other general government (S.1312+S.1313+S.1314)		Non-MMF investment funds (S.124)	OFIs + financial auxiliaries + captive financial institutions and money lenders (S.125+S.126 +S.127)	Insurance corporations (S.128)	Pension funds (S.129)	Non-financial corporations (S.11)
LIABILITIES											
Deposits											
MMFs shares/units											
Capital & reserves											
Remaining liabilities											
ASSETS											
Loans											
Equity											
Total currencies											
up to 1 year											
over 1 year											
Euro											
up to 1 year											
over 1 and up to 2 years											
over 2 years											
Foreign currencies											
up to 1 year											
over 1 and up to 2 years											
over 2 years											
Equity											
Investment fund shares/units											
MMF shares/units											
Non-MMF investment fund shares/units											
Remaining assets											
of which: financial derivatives											

(Monthly and quarterly) requirements addressed to MFIs by Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33).

(Quarterly) requirements addressed to IFs by Regulation (EU) No 1073/2013 (ECB/2013/38), to be reported for MMFs as memo items if available at NCBs.

(Monthly and quarterly) requirements addressed to MFIs by Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33).

(Quarterly) requirements addressed to IFs by Regulation (EU) No 1073/2013 (ECB/2013/38), to be reported for MMFs as memo items if available at NCBs.

[illegible]

MMFs — Reclassifications

Quarterly series

BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	A. Domestic										
	Total	MMFs	Non-MMFs								
			Total	General government (S.13)		Total	Other residents				
				Central government (S.1311)	Other general government (S.1312+S.1313+S.1314)		Non-MMF investment funds (S.124)	OFIs + financial auxiliaries + captive financial institutions and money lenders (S.125+S.126 +S.127)	Insurance corporations (S.128)	Pension funds (S.129)	Non-financial corporations (S.11)
LIABILITIES											
Deposits											
MMFs shares/units											
Capital & reserves											
Remaining liabilities											
ASSETS											
Loans											
Debt securities held											
Total currencies											
up to 1 year											
over 1 year											
Euro											
up to 1 year											
over 1 and up to 2 years											
over 2 years											
Foreign currencies											
up to 1 year											
over 1 and up to 2 years											
over 2 years											
Equity											
Investment fund shares/units											
MMF shares/units											
Non-MMF investment fund shares/units											
Remaining assets											
of which: financial derivatives											

(Monthly and quarterly) requirements addressed to MFIs by Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33).

(Quarterly) requirements addressed to IFs by Regulation (EU) No 1073/2013 (ECB/2013/38), to be reported for MMFs as memo items if available at NCBS.

(Monthly and quarterly) requirements addressed to MMFs by Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33).

(Quarterly) requirements addressed to IFs by Regulation (EU) No 1073/2013 (ECB/2013/38), to be reported for MMFs as memo items if available at NCBs.

[illegible]

MMFs — Revaluations

Quarterly series

BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	A. Domestic											
	Total	MFIs	Non-MFIs									
			Total	General government (S.13)		Total	Other residents					
				Central government (S.1311)	Other general government (S.1312+S.1313+S.1314)		Non-MMF investment funds (S.124)	OFIs + financial auxiliaries + captive financial institutions and money lenders (S.125+S.126 +S.127)	Insurance corporations (S.128)	Pension funds (S.129)	Non-financial corporations (S.11)	Households + non-profit institutions serving households (S.14+S.15)
LIABILITIES												
Deposits												
MMFs shares/units												
Capital & reserves												
Remaining liabilities												
ASSETS												
Loans												
Debt securities held												
Total currencies												
up to 1 year												
over 1 year												
Euro												
up to 1 year												
over 1 and up to 2 years												
over 2 years												
Foreign currencies												
up to 1 year												
over 1 and up to 2 years												
over 2 years												
Equity												
Investment fund shares/units												
MMF shares/units												
Non-MMF investment fund shares/units												
Remaining assets												
of which: financial derivatives												

(Monthly and quarterly) requirements addressed to MFIs by Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33).

(Quarterly) requirements addressed to IFs by Regulation (EU) No 1073/2013 (ECB/2013/38), to be reported for MMFs as memo items if available at NCBs.

(Monthly and quarterly) requirements addressed to MMFs by Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33).

(Quarterly) requirements addressed to IFs by Regulation (EU) No 1073/2013 (ECB/2013/38), to be reported for MMFs as memo items if available at NCBs.

Under Article 9(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33), NCBs may grant a derogation in respect of the reporting of revaluation adjustments to MMFs. Nevertheless, if the amounts involved are significant, NCBs are requested to provide information on a best efforts basis.

[illegible]

Table 2.

MMFs — Stocks

Quarterly series

BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	All currencies	Euro	Other currencies			
			GBP	USD	JPY	CHF
ASSETS						
Loans						
Rest of the world						
Debt securities held						
Domestic						
issued by MFIs						
issued by non-MFIs						
Euro area other than domestic						
issued by MFIs						
issued by non-MFIs						
Rest of the world						
	(Quarterly) requirements addressed to MFIs by Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33).					

PART 8

Structural financial indicators

1. **Number of branches of credit institutions (CIs)** as at the end of the reference period. This indicator must only include branches that belong to CIs. The offices of institutional units that are not themselves CIs must be excluded, even if they belong to the same group as a CI.
2. **Number of employees of CIs.** This indicator refers to the average number of CI employees during the reference year. Employees of financial institutions that are not themselves CIs must be excluded, even if these institutions belong to the same group.
3. **Share of the five largest CIs in total assets ('CR5').** This indicator refers to the concentration of the banking business. NCBs must adopt the following unconsolidated aggregated approach to derive it: (a) rank the balance sheet totals of all reporting CIs; (b) calculate (i) the sum of the five largest balance sheet totals; and (ii) the sum of all balance sheet totals; and (c) calculate the proportion of (i) over (ii). Data to be reported to the ECB must be expressed as percentages, e.g. a value of 72,4296 % must be reported as 72,4296 and not as 0,7243. Although the composition of the five largest banks may change over time, NCBs must only provide the share of the five largest CIs at a specific point in time (end-December of the reference year).
4. **Herfindahl index (HI) for CIs' total assets.** Similar to the previous indicator, this refers to the concentration of banking business. NCBs must follow as far as possible an aggregated approach. In this case, the calculation of the HI must include the aggregated balance sheet of each CI included in the group, perhaps using the accounting information contained in these institutions' annual financial statements. Where not all CIs are in the tail report data, data must be grossed up.

The HI is obtained by summing the squares of the market shares of all the CIs in the banking sector and must be reported to the ECB in accordance with the following formula:

$$HI = \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i/X)^2, \text{ where:}$$

n = total number of CIs in the country

X_i = total assets of CI_i

$X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ = total assets of all CIs of the country.

5. **Total investments of insurance companies** ⁽¹⁾. This indicator refers to these companies' total financial assets, and is obtained by deducting the non-financial assets such as fixed assets from the aggregated balance sheet total. If necessary, figures should be grossed up to ensure 100 % coverage. If separate information on insurance companies is not available, this indicator may be combined with the indicator 'total assets under management by pension funds' to form one single indicator. NCBs must flag the series if 'combined' recording is adopted.
6. **Total assets under management by pension funds** ⁽²⁾. This indicator refers to the aggregated balance sheet totals of autonomous pension funds. If separate information on pension funds is not available, this indicator may be combined with the indicator 'total investments of insurance companies' to form one single indicator. In this case, a nil return must be provided in respect of the indicator 'total assets under management by pension funds'.

⁽¹⁾ For this indicator, the corresponding ESA 2010 sector is S.128.

⁽²⁾ For this indicator, the corresponding European system of accounts (hereinafter the 'ESA 2010') sector is S.129.

7. **Number of branches of CIs from other EU countries.** This indicator refers to the number of branches in the reporting country which belong to CIs resident in other EU countries. If a CI has more than one branch in a particular country, it is counted as one. NCBs must ensure that data as from the end of 1999 are consistent with data reported in the framework of the MFI list.
8. **Total assets of branches of CIs from other EU countries.** This indicator refers to the aggregated balance sheet total of the branches covered by the indicator 'number of branches of CIs from other EU countries'.
9. **Number of subsidiaries of CIs from other EU countries.** This indicator refers to the number of subsidiaries in the reporting country which are controlled by a CI resident in other EU countries. Only subsidiaries that are themselves CIs may be counted.
10. **Total assets of subsidiaries of CIs from other EU countries.** This indicator refers to the aggregated balance sheet total of the subsidiaries covered by the indicator 'number of subsidiaries of CIs from other EU countries'.
11. **Number of branches of CIs from extra EU countries.** This indicator refers to the number of branches resident in the reporting country, which belong to CIs resident in countries that are not in the EU. If a bank has more than one branch in a particular country, it is counted as one. NCBs must ensure that data are consistent with data reported in the framework of the MFI list.
12. **Total assets of branches of CIs from extra EU countries.** This indicator refers to the aggregated balance sheet total of the branches covered by the indicator 'number of branches of CIs from extra EU countries'.
13. **Number of subsidiaries of CIs from extra EU countries.** This indicator refers to the number of subsidiaries resident in the reporting country, controlled by CIs resident in countries that are not Member States.
14. **Total assets of subsidiaries of CIs from extra EU countries.** This indicator refers to the aggregated balance sheet total of the subsidiaries covered by the indicator 'number of subsidiaries of CIs from extra EU countries'.
15. **Number of branches of CIs from other euro area Member States.** This indicator refers to the number of branches resident in the reporting country, belonging to CIs resident in other euro area Member States. If a bank has more than one branch in a particular country, it is counted as one. NCBs must ensure that data are consistent with data reported in the framework of the MFI list.
16. **Total assets of branches of CIs from other euro area Member States.** This indicator refers to the aggregated balance sheet total of the branches covered by the indicator 'number of branches of CIs from other euro area Member States'.
17. **Number of subsidiaries of CIs from other euro area Member States.** This indicator refers to the number of subsidiaries resident in the reporting country which are controlled by CIs resident in other euro area Member States.
18. **Total assets of subsidiaries of CIs from other euro area Member States.** This indicator refers to the aggregated balance sheet total of the subsidiaries covered by the indicator 'number of subsidiaries of CIs from other euro area Member States'.

Table 1.

Structural financial indicators (stocks)

Structural Indicators	1. Domestic area				2. Other EU countries	3. Extra EU countries	4. Other participating Member States
	Credit institutions	Insurance corporations and pension funds			Credit institutions	Credit institutions	Credit institutions
		Total	Insurance corporations	Pension funds			
Number of employees of CIs	S1						
Number of branches of CIs	S2				S3	S4	S5
Number of subsidiaries of CIs					S6	S7	S8
Herfindahl index for CIs total assets	S9						
Share of the 5 largest CIs in total assets (CR5)	S10						
Total assets		S11	S12	S13			
Total assets of branches					S14	S15	S16
Total assets of subsidiaries					S17	S18	S19

Table 2.

Structural financial indicators (flow adjustments)

Structural Indicators	1. Domestic area				2. Other EU countries	3. Extra EU area	4. Other participating Member States
	Credit institutions	Insurance corporations and pension funds			Credit institutions	Credit institutions	Credit institutions
		Total	Insurance corporations	Pension funds			
Reclassifications and other adjustments							
Total assets		S20	S21	S22			
Total assets of branches					S23	S24	S25
Total assets of subsidiaries					S26	S27	S28
Other revaluation adjustments							
Total assets		S29	S30	S31			
Total assets of branches					S32	S33	S34
Total assets of subsidiaries					S35	S36	S37

PART 9

Consolidated banking data

Table 1.A.

CBD Annual — Reporters

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
Section 1. Reporting population	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
No of stand alone credit institutions							
No of credit institutions consolidated in banking groups							
No. of banking groups							
Total number of credit institutions *							

Table 1.B.

CBD Annual — Profitability and efficiency

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
Section 2. Consolidated Income Statement	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
CONTINUING OPERATIONS							
Financial & operating income and expenses							
Interest income							
Cash & cash balances with central banks							
Financial assets held for trading [if accounted for separately] *							

Section 2. Consolidated Income Statement	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
<i>Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss [if accounted for separately] *</i>							
<i>Available-for-sale financial assets *</i>							
<i>Loans and receivables [including finance leases] *</i>							
<i>Held-to-maturity investments*</i>							
<i>Derivatives - Hedge accounting, interest rate risk*</i>							
<i>Other assets</i>							
(Interest expenses)							
<i>(Deposits from central banks)</i>							
<i>(Financial liabilities held for trading [if accounted for separately])*</i>							
<i>(Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss [if accounted for separately])*</i>							
<i>(Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost)*</i>							
<i>(Derivatives - Hedge accounting, interest rate risk)*</i>							
<i>(Other liabilities)</i>							
(Expenses on share capital repayable on demand)							
Net interest income [full sample]*							
Net interest income [non-IFRS and non-portfolio reporting IFRS banks]							
Dividend income [full sample]*							
<i>Financial assets held for trading [if accounted for separately]</i>							

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
Section 2. Consolidated Income Statement	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
<i>Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss [if accounted for separately]</i>							
<i>Available-for-sale financial assets</i>							
Dividend income [non-IFRS and non-portfolio reporting IFRS banks]*							
Fee and commission income							
(Fee and commission expenses)							
Net fee and commission income [full sample]*							
Net fee and commission income [non-IFRS and non-portfolio reporting IFRS banks]*							
Realised gains (losses) on financial assets & liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss, net*							
<i>Available-for-sale financial assets</i>							
<i>Loans and receivables [including finance leases]</i>							
<i>Held-to-maturity investments</i>							
<i>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</i>							
<i>Other</i>							
Gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities held for trading, net*							
<i>Equity instruments and related derivatives</i>							
<i>Interest rate instruments and related derivatives</i>							

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
Section 2. Consolidated Income Statement	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
<i>Foreign exchange trading</i>							
<i>Credit risk instruments and related derivatives</i>							
<i>Commodities and related derivatives</i>							
<i>Other [including hybrid derivatives]</i>							
Gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, net*							
Gains (losses) from hedge accounting, net							
Exchange differences, net							
Trading and foreign exchange results [full sample]							
Trading and foreign exchange results [non-IFRS and non-portfolio reporting IFRS banks]							
Gains (losses) on derecognition of assets other than held for sale, net							
Other operating income [full sample]							
Other operating income [non-IFRS and non-portfolio reporting IFRS banks]							
(Other operating expenses)							

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
Section 2. Consolidated Income Statement	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
Total operating income [full sample]*							
Total operating income [non-IFRS and non-portfolio reporting IFRS banks]							
(Administration costs)							
<i>(Staff expenses)</i>							
<i>(General and administrative expenses)</i>							
(Depreciation)							
<i>(Property, Plant and Equipment)</i>							
<i>(Investment Properties)</i>							
<i>(Intangible assets [other than goodwill])</i>							
(Total operating expenses) [full sample]*							
(Total operating expenses) [non-IFRS and non-portfolio reporting IFRS banks]							
(Provisions) [full sample]							
(Provisions) [non-IFRS and non-portfolio reporting IFRS banks]							
(Impairment) [full sample]							
<i>(Impairment on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss)</i>							
<i>(Financial assets measured at cost [unquoted equity])*</i>							

Section 2. Consolidated Income Statement	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
<i>(Available-for-sale financial assets) *</i>							
<i>(Loans and receivables [including finance leases])*</i>							
<i>(Held to maturity investments) *</i>							
<i>(Impairment on non-financial assets)</i>							
<i>(Property, plant and equipment)</i>							
<i>(Investment properties)</i>							
<i>(Goodwill)</i>							
<i>(Intangible assets [other than goodwill])</i>							
<i>(Investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method)</i>							
<i>(Other)</i>							
(Impairment) [non-IFRS and non-portfolio reporting IFRS banks]							
Net value adjustments/impairments on financial assets [non-IFRS and non-portfolio reporting IFRS banks]							
Net value adjustments/impairments on non-financial assets [non-IFRS and non-portfolio reporting IFRS banks]							
Negative goodwill immediately recognised in profit or loss							
Share of the profit (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method							

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
Section 2. Consolidated Income Statement	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
Profit (loss) from non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale not qualifying as discontinued operations							
TOTAL PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS							
Tax (expense) income related to profit or loss from continuing operations							
TOTAL PROFIT (LOSS) AFTER TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS [full sample]							
TOTAL PROFIT (LOSS) AFTER TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS [non-IFRS and non-portfolio reporting IFRS banks]							
Profit (loss) after tax from discontinued operations							
TOTAL PROFIT (LOSS) AFTER TAX AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS [full sample]*							
Profit (loss) attributable to minority interest							
PROFIT (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT							
No of institutions with RoE < 0							

Section 2. Consolidated Income Statement	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
No of institutions with RoE 0-5 %							
No of institutions with RoE 5-10 %							
No of institutions with RoE 10-15 %							
No of institutions with RoE 15-20 %							
No of institutions with RoE > 20 %							
% of total banking assets of institutions with RoE < 0							
% of total banking assets of institutions with RoE 0-5 %							
% of total banking assets of institutions with RoE 5-10 %							
% of total banking assets of institutions with RoE 10-15 %							
% of total banking assets of institutions with RoE 15-20 %							
% of total banking assets of institutions with RoE > 20 %							

Table 1.C.

CBD Annual — Asset quality

Section 3. Non-performing loans, loss provision and impaired assets	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
Total doubtful and non-performing loans (loans and debt securities) (*)							
Total loss provisions (*)							
Total impaired assets (loans and debt securities)							

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
Section 4. Available-for-sale financial assets. Fair value of impaired assets IAS 39.58-70	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
Equity instruments	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Debt instruments							
Loans and advances							
Total	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
Section 5. Available-for-sale financial assets. Total net carrying amount	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
Equity instruments	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Debt instruments							
Loans and advances							
Total	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
Section 6. Loans and receivables (including finance leases) and held-to-maturity investments Impaired assets (total gross carrying amount) IFRS 7.37; IFRS 7 IG 29 (a)	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
Loans and receivables							
Debt instruments							
Loans and advances							

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
Section 6. Loans and receivables (including finance leases) and held-to-maturity investments Impaired assets (total gross carrying amount) IFRS 7.37; IFRS 7 IG 29 (a)	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
Held-to-maturity investments							
Debt instruments							
Loans and advances							

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
Section 7. Loans and receivables (including finance leases) and held-to-maturity investments (Allowances for individually assessed financial assets) IAS 39 AG 84-86; IFRS 7.37 (b)	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
Loans and receivables							
Debt instruments							
Loans and advances							
Held-to-maturity investments							
Debt instruments							
Loans and advances							

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
Section 8. Loans and receivables (including finance leases) and held-to-maturity investments (Allowances for collectively assessed financial assets) (includes allowances for incurred but not reported losses) IAS 39 AG 84-90	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
Loans and receivables							
Debt instruments							

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
Section 8. Loans and receivables (including finance leases) and held-to-maturity investments (Allowances for collectively assessed financial assets) (includes allowances for incurred but not reported losses) IAS 39 AG 84-90	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
of which: allowances for incurred but not reported losses							
Loans and advances							
of which: allowances for incurred but not reported losses							
Held-to-maturity investments							
Debt instruments							
of which: allowances for incurred but not reported losses							
Loans and advances							
of which: allowances for incurred but not reported losses							

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
Section 9. Loans and receivables (including finance leases) and held-to-maturity investments Total net carrying amount	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
Loans and receivables							
Debt instruments							
Loans and advances							
Held-to-maturity investments							
Debt instruments							
Loans and advances							

(*) Not mandatory items that should be reported if the data are available.

Table 1.D.

CBD Annual — Balance sheet

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
Section 10. Assets							
Cash and cash balances with central banks (*)							
Financial assets held for trading (*)							
<i>Derivatives held for trading</i>							
<i>Equity instruments</i>							
<i>Debt instruments</i>							
<i>Loans and advances</i>							
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss							
<i>Equity instruments</i>							
<i>Debt instruments</i>							
<i>Loans and advances</i>							
Available-for-sale financial assets							
<i>Equity instruments</i>							
<i>Debt instruments</i>							
<i>Loans and advances</i>							
Loans and receivables including finance leases							
<i>Debt instruments</i>							
<i>Loans and advances</i>							
Held-to-maturity investments							

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
Section 10. Assets							
<i>Debt instruments</i>							
<i>Loans and advances</i>							
Derivatives–Hedge accounting							
<i>Fair value hedges</i>							
<i>Cash flow hedges</i>							
<i>Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation</i>							
<i>Fair value hedge of interest rate risk</i>							
<i>Cash flow hedge interest rate risk</i>							
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk							
Tangible assets							
<i>Property, Plant and Equipment</i>							
<i>Investment property</i>							
Intangible assets							
<i>Goodwill</i>							
<i>Other intangible assets</i>							
Investments in associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures (accounted for using the equity method – including goodwill)							
Tax assets							
<i>Current tax assets</i>	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
Section 10. Assets	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
<i>Deferred tax assets</i>	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other assets							
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale							
Total loans and advances [full sample] (*)							
Total loans and advances [non-IFRS and non- portfolio reporting IFRS banks]							
Total debt instruments [full sample] (*)							
Total debt instruments [non-IFRS and non- portfolio reporting IFRS banks]							
Total equity instruments including shares and other variable-yield securities [full sample] (*)							
Total equity instruments including shares and other variable-yield securities [non-IFRS and non-portfolio reporting IFRS banks]							
Residual assets [non-IFRS and non-portfolio reporting IFRS banks]							
<u>TOTAL ASSETS (full sample) (*)</u>							
<u>TOTAL ASSETS (non-IFRS and non- portfolio reporting IFRS banks) (*)</u>							

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
Section 11. Liabilities	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
Deposits from central banks							
Financial liabilities held for trading							
<i>Derivatives held for trading</i>							
<i>Short positions</i>							
<i>Deposits from credit institutions</i>							
<i>Deposits (other than from credit institutions)</i>							
<i>Debt certificates (including bonds intended for repurchase in short term)</i>							
<i>Other financial liabilities held for trading</i>							
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss							
<i>Deposits from credit institutions</i>							
<i>Deposits (other than from credit institutions)</i>							
<i>Debt certificates (including bonds)</i>							
<i>Subordinated liabilities</i>							
<i>Other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss</i>							
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost							
<i>Deposits from credit institutions</i>							
<i>Deposits (other than from credit institutions)</i>							
<i>Debt certificates (including bonds)</i>							

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
Section 11. Liabilities	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
<i>Subordinated liabilities</i>							
<i>Other financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</i>							
Financial liabilities associated with transferred financial assets							
Derivatives–Hedge accounting							
<i>Fair value hedges</i>							
<i>Cash flow hedges</i>							
<i>Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation</i>							
<i>Fair value hedge of interest rate risk</i>							
<i>Cash flow hedge interest rate risk</i>							
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk							
Provisions							
<i>Restructuring</i>							
<i>Pending legal issues and tax litigation</i>							
<i>Pensions and other post retirement benefit obligations</i>							
<i>Credit commitments and guarantees</i>							
<i>Onerous contracts</i>							
<i>Other provisions</i>							
Tax liabilities							
<i>Current tax liabilities</i>	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
Section 11. Liabilities	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
<i>Deferred tax liabilities</i>	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other liabilities							
Share capital repayable on demand (e.g. cooperative shares)							
Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale							
Amounts owed to credit institutions [full sample] (*)							
Amounts owed to credit institutions [non-IFRS and non-portfolio reporting IFRS banks]							
Amounts owed to customers (other than credit institutions) [full sample] (*)							
Amounts owed to customers (other than credit institutions) [non-IFRS and non-portfolio reporting IFRS banks]							
Total debt certificates [full sample] (*)							
Total debt certificates [non-IFRS and non-portfolio reporting IFRS banks]							
Residual liabilities (non-IFRS and non-portfolio reporting IFRS banks)							
<u>TOTAL LIABILITIES (full sample)</u>							
<u>TOTAL LIABILITIES (non-IFRS and non-portfolio reporting IFRS banks)</u>							

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
Section 12. Equity and minority interest	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
Issued capital							
<i>Paid in capital</i>	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
<i>Unpaid capital which has been called up</i>	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Share premium							
Other Equity							
<i>Equity component of compound financial instruments</i>	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
<i>Other equity instruments</i>	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Revaluation reserves and other valuation differences on:							
<i>Tangible assets</i>							
<i>Intangible assets</i>							
<i>Hedge of net investments in foreign operations (effective portion)</i>							
<i>Foreign currency translation</i>							
<i>Cash flow hedges (effective portion)</i>							
<i>Available-for-sale financial assets</i>							
<i>Non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale</i>							
<i>Other items</i>							
Reserves (including retained earnings)							
(Treasury shares)							
Income from current year							

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
Section 12. Equity and minority interest	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
(Interim dividends)							
Minority interest							
Revaluation reserves and other valuation differences							
Other items							
TOTAL EQUITY [full sample] (*)							
TOTAL EQUITY [non-IFRS and non-portfolio reporting IFRS banks]							
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY							

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
Section 13. Loan commitments, financial guarantees and other commitments	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
LOAN COMMITMENTS							
— Given:							
— Received:							
FINANCIAL GUARANTEES							
— Given:							
— Guarantees received:							
— Credit derivatives received:							
OTHER COMMITMENTS (e.g. note issuance facilities, revolving underwriting facilities,...)							

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
Section 13. Loan commitments, financial guarantees and other commitments	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
— Given to another counterparty:							
— Received from another counterparty:							

(*) Not mandatory items that should be reported if the data are available.

Table 1.E.

CBD Annual — Capital adequacy

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
Section 14. Own funds	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
TOTAL OWN FUNDS FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES							
ORIGINAL OWN FUNDS							
Eligible capital							
Of which: Non-innovative instruments subject to limit							
Of which: Innovative instruments subject to limit							
Paid up capital							
(Own shares)							
Share premium							
Other instruments eligible as capital							
Eligible reserves							

Section 14. Own funds	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
Minority interest							
Of which: Non-innovative instruments subject to limit							
Of which: Innovative instruments subject to limit							
Of which: Hybrid instruments							
Funds for general banking risks							
Other country specific original own funds							
Of which: Non-innovative instruments subject to limit							
Of which: Innovative instruments subject to limit							
Of which: Hybrid instruments							
(Other deductions from Original Own Funds)							
Of which: (Excess on limits for non innovative instruments)							
Of which: (Excess on limits for innovative instruments)							
Of which: (Excess on the limits for hybrid instruments)							
ADDITIONAL OWN FUNDS							
Core Additional Own Funds							
Of which: Excess on limits for original own funds transferred to core additional own funds							

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
Section 14. Own funds							
Supplementary Additional Own Funds							
(Deductions from Additional Own Funds)							
(DEDUCTIONS FROM ORIGINAL AND ADDITIONAL OWN FUNDS)							
TOTAL ORIGINAL OWN FUNDS FOR GENERAL SOLVENCY PURPOSES (*)							
TOTAL ADDITIONAL OWN FUNDS FOR GENERAL SOLVENCY PURPOSES							
TOTAL ADDITIONAL OWN FUNDS SPECIFIC TO COVER MARKET RISKS							
(DEDUCTIONS FROM TOTAL OWN FUNDS)							
MEMORANDUM ITEMS: IRB provision excess (shortfall)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
Section 15. Capital requirements							
TOTAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS (*)							
TOTAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CREDIT, COUNTERPARTY CREDIT AND DILUTION RISKS AND FREE DELIVERIES							
Standardised approach (SA)							
SA exposure classes excluding securitization positions							

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
Section 15. Capital requirements	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
Central governments or central banks							
Regional governments or local authorities							
Administrative bodies and non-commercial undertakings							
Multilateral Development Banks							
International Organisations							
Institutions							
Corporates							
Retail							
Secured by real estate property							
Past due items							
Items belonging to regulatory high-risk categories							
Covered bonds							
Short-term claims on institutions and corporate							
Collective investments undertakings (CIU)							
Other items							
IRB exposure classes excluding securitization positions							
Central governments and central banks							
Institutions							

Section 15. Capital requirements	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
Corporates							
Retail							
Equity							
Other non-credit obligation assets							
Securitization positions SA							
Internal ratings based Approach (IRB)							
IRB approaches when neither own estimates of LGD nor Conversion Factors are used							
Central governments and central banks							
Institutions							
Corporates							
IRB approaches when own estimates of LGD and/or Conversion Factors are used							
Central governments and central banks							
Institutions							
Corporates							
Retail							
Equity IRB							
Securitization positions IRB							
Other non credit-obligation assets							

Section 15. Capital requirements	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
SETTLEMENT/DELIVERY RISK							
TOTAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS FOR POSITION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND COMMODITY RISKS							
Position, foreign exchange and commodity risks under standardised approaches (SA)							
Traded debt instruments							
Equity							
Foreign Exchange							
Commodities							
Position, foreign exchange and commodity risks under internal models (IM)							
TOTAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS FOR OPERATIONAL RISKS (OpR)							
OpR Basic indicator approach (BIA)							
OpR Standardised (STA) / Alternative Standardised (ASA) approaches							
OpR Advanced measurement approaches (AMA)							
OTHER AND TRANSITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS							

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries	Foreign non-EU controlled branches	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries	Foreign EU controlled branches
Section 16. Credit risk - number of institutions by approach	Large banks	Medium banks	Small banks				
Standardised Approach							
Foundation IRB							
Advanced IRB							
Total number of institutions (using one or more of the credit risk approaches)							

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries	Foreign non-EU controlled branches	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries	Foreign EU controlled branches
Section 17. Market risk - number of institutions by approach	Large banks	Medium banks	Small banks				
Standardised Approach							
Internal Models							
Total number of institutions (using one or more of the market risk approaches)							

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries	Foreign non-EU controlled branches	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries	Foreign EU controlled branches
Section 18. Capital requirements. Operational risk - number of institutions by approach	Large banks	Medium banks	Small banks				
Basic Indicator Approach							
Standardised Approach / Alternative Standardised							
Advanced Measurement Approach							
Total number of institutions (using one or more of the operational risk approaches)							

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks + foreign controlled non-EU subsidiaries and branches			Foreign (EU) controlled subsidiaries and foreign (EU) controlled branches		
Section 19. Capital requirements. Solvency ratio (%)	Number of institutions	Capital requirements	Assets	Number of institutions	Capital requirements	Assets
< 8						
8 - 10						
10 - 12						
12 - 14						
> 14						

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks + foreign controlled non-EU subsidiaries and branches			Foreign (EU) controlled subsidiaries and foreign (EU) controlled branches		
Section 20. Capital requirements. Tier 1 ratio (%)	Number of institutions	Capital requirements	Assets	Number of institutions	Capital requirements	Assets
< 4						
4 - 6						
6 - 8						
8 - 12						
> 12						

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries	Foreign non-EU controlled branches	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries	Foreign EU controlled branches
Section 21. Exposures	Large banks	Medium banks	Small banks				
TOTAL EXPOSURES TO CREDIT RISK (pre CCF, pre-CRM)							
Standardised Approach (SA)							
SA exposure classes excluding securitization positions							
Central governments or central banks							

Section 21. Exposures	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries	Foreign non-EU controlled branches	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries	Foreign EU controlled branches
	Large banks	Medium banks	Small banks				
Regional governments or local authorities							
Administrative bodies and non-commercial undertakings							
Multilateral Development Banks							
International Organisations							
Institutions							
Corporates							
Retail							
Secured by real estate property							
Past due items							
Items belonging to regulatory high-risk categories							
Covered bonds							
Short-term claims on institutions and corporate							
Collective investments undertakings (CIU)							
Other items							
IRB exposure classes excluding securitization positions							
Central governments and central banks							
Institutions							
Corporates							
Retail							

Section 21. Exposures	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries	Foreign non-EU controlled branches	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries	Foreign EU controlled branches
	Large banks	Medium banks	Small banks				
Equity							
Other non-credit obligation assets							
Securitization positions SA							
Internal ratings based Approach (IRB)							
Foundation IRB							
Central governments and central banks							
Institutions							
Corporates							
Retail							
Advanced IRB							
Central governments and central banks							
Institutions							
Corporates							
Retail							
Equity IRB							
Securitization positions IRB							
Other non credit-obligation assets							
VALUE ADJUSTMENTS AND PROVISIONS	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Standardised Approach	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

Section 21. Exposures	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries	Foreign non-EU controlled branches	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries	Foreign EU controlled branches
	Large banks	Medium banks	Small banks				
Standardised Approach excluding securitization positions	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Securitization positions SA	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Internal ratings based Approach (IRB)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Foundation IRB	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Central governments and central banks	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Institutions	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Corporates	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Retail	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Advanced IRB	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Central governments and central banks	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Institutions	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Corporates	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Retail	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Equity IRB	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Securitization positions IRB	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other non credit-obligation assets	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
IRB: EXPECTED LOSS	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Foundation IRB	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Central governments and central banks	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

Section 21. Exposures	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries	Foreign non-EU controlled branches	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries	Foreign EU controlled branches
	Large banks	Medium banks	Small banks				
Institutions	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Corporates	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Retail	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Advanced IRB	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Central governments and central banks	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Institutions	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Corporates	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Retail	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Equity IRB	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

(*) Not mandatory items that should be reported if the data are available.

Table 2.A.

CBD Semi-annual — Reporters

Section 1. Reporting population	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
No of stand alone credit institutions							
No of credit institutions consolidated in banking groups							
No of banking groups							
Total number of credit institutions							

Table 2.B.

CBD Semi-annual — Profitability and efficiency

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
Section 2. Consolidated Income Statement	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
CONTINUING OPERATIONS							
Financial & operating income and expenses							
Interest income [full sample]							
Financial assets held for trading [if accounted for separately]							
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss [if accounted for separately]							
Available-for-sale financial assets							
Loans and receivables [including finance leases]							
Held-to-maturity investments							
Derivatives - Hedge accounting, interest rate risk							
(Financial liabilities held for trading [if accounted for separately])							
(Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss [if accounted for separately])							
(Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost)							
(Derivatives - Hedge accounting, interest rate risk)							
Net interest income [full sample]							
Net interest income [non-IFRS and non-portfolio reporting IFRS banks]							

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
Section 2. Consolidated Income Statement	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
Dividend income [full sample]							
Dividend income [non-IFRS and non-portfolio reporting IFRS banks]							
Net fee and commission income [full sample]							
Net fee and commission income [non-IFRS and non-portfolio reporting IFRS banks]							
Realised gains (losses) on financial assets & liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss, net							
Gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities held for trading, net							
Gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, net							
Total operating income [full sample]							
Total operating income [non-IFRS and non-portfolio reporting IFRS banks]							
(Total operating expenses) [full sample]							
(Total operating expenses) [non-IFRS and non-portfolio reporting IFRS banks]							
(Provisions) [full sample]							
(Provisions) [non-IFRS and non-portfolio reporting IFRS banks]							

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
Section 2. Consolidated Income Statement	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
(Impairment) [full sample]							
(Impairment) [non-IFRS and non-portfolio reporting IFRS banks]							
(Impairment on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss)							
(Financial assets measured at cost [unquoted equity])							
(Available-for-sale financial assets)							
(Loans and receivables [including finance leases])							
(Held to maturity investments)							
TOTAL PROFIT (LOSS) AFTER TAX AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS [full sample]							

Table 2.C.

CBD Semi-annual — Asset quality

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
Section 3. Non-performing loans, loss provision and impaired assets	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
Total doubtful and non-performing loans (loans and debt securities)							
Total loss provisions (loans and debt securities)							

Table 2.D.

CBD Semi-annual — Balance sheet

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
Section 10. Assets	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
Cash and cash balances with central banks							
Financial assets held for trading							
Available-for-sale financial assets							
Intangible assets [full sample]							
Total loans and advances [full sample]							
Total loans and advances [non-IFRS and non-portfolio reporting IFRS banks]							
Total debt instruments [full sample]							
Total debt instruments [non-IFRS and non-portfolio reporting IFRS banks]							
Total equity instruments including shares and other variable-yield securities [full sample]							
Total equity instruments including shares and other variable-yield securities [non-IFRS and non-portfolio reporting IFRS banks]							
TOTAL ASSETS [full sample]							
TOTAL ASSETS [non-IFRS and non-portfolio reporting IFRS banks]							

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
Section 11. Liabilities	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
Amounts owed to credit institutions [full sample]							
Amounts owed to credit institutions [non-IFRS and non-portfolio reporting IFRS banks]							
Amounts owed to customers (other than credit institutions) [full sample]							
Amounts owed to customers (other than credit institutions) [non-IFRS and non-portfolio reporting IFRS banks]							
Total debt certificates [full sample]							
Total debt certificates [non-IFRS and non-portfolio reporting IFRS banks]							

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
Section 12. Equity and minority interest	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
<u>TOTAL EQUITY [full sample]</u>							
<u>TOTAL EQUITY [non-IFRS and non-portfolio reporting IFRS banks]</u>							

Table 2.E.

CBD Semi-annual — Capital adequacy

	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
Section 14. Own funds	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
TOTAL OWN FUNDS FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES							
TOTAL ORIGINAL OWN FUNDS FOR GENERAL SOLVENCY PURPOSES							
	Domestic banking groups (consolidated) and stand-alone banks			Foreign non-EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign non-EU controlled branches (stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled subsidiaries (subconsolidated or stand alone)	Foreign EU controlled branches (stand alone)
Section 15. Capital requirements	A. Large	B. Medium	C. Small				
TOTAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS							
TOTAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CREDIT, COUNTERPARTY CREDIT AND DILUTION RISKS AND FREE DELIVERIES							
TOTAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS FOR POSITION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND COMMODITY RISKS							
TOTAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS FOR OPERATIONAL RISKS (OpR)							
OTHER AND TRANSITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS							

PART 10

Data for IMF purposes

Table 1.

NCB data (stocks)

	Domestic NCB	NCBs resident in other euro area Member States	ECB	Rest of the world	Not allo- cated
LIABILITIES					
9 Deposits					
ASSETS					
2 Loans					
of which: international reserve-related deposits held with the ECB ⁽¹⁾					
3 Debt securities held					
5 Equity					

(¹) This item includes the NCBs' euro-denominated claims equivalent to the transfer of foreign currency reserves from the NCBs to the ECB.

Table 2.

Other MFIs data (stocks)

	Domestic NCB	NCBs resident in other euro area Member States	ECB	Rest of the world	Not allo- cated
LIABILITIES					
9 Deposits					
ASSETS					
2 Loans					
3 Debt securities held					
5 Equity					

PART 11

Statistics on other financial intermediaries, except insurance corporations and pension funds (excluding financial vehicle corporations)*Section 1: Reporting tables*

Data to be reported for security and derivative dealers (SDDs), financial corporations engaged in lending (FCLs) and other financial intermediaries, except insurance corporations and pension funds other than SDDs and FCLs (other OFIs) are set out in the table below.

Data on SDDs, FCLs and other OFIs. Key indicators/memorandum items

Item name and maturity/geographical/sectoral breakdown	SDDs	FCLs	Other OFIs
ASSETS			
Deposits/world/total	Key		
Loans/world/total		Key	
Loans/world/MFIs		Key	
Loans/world/non-MFIs/total		Key	
Loans/world/non-MFIs/non-financial corporations		Key	
Loans/world/non-MFIs/households/total		Key	
Loans/world/non-MFIs/households/consumer credit		Key	
Loans/world/non-MFIs/households/lending for house purchase		Key	
Loans/world/non-MFIs/households/other purposes (residual)		Key	
Loans/domestic/total		Key	
Loans/domestic/MFIs		Key	
Loans/domestic/non-MFIs/total		Key	
Loans/domestic/non-MFIs/non-financial corporations		Key	
Loans/domestic/non-MFIs/households/total		Key	
Loans/domestic/non-MFIs/households/consumer credit		Key	
Loans/domestic/non-MFIs/households/lending for house purchase		Key	
Loans/domestic/non-MFIs/households/other purposes (residual)		Key	
Loans/euro area other than domestic/total		Key	
Loans/euro area other than domestic/MFIs		Key	
Loans/euro area other than domestic/non-MFIs/total		Key	
Loans/euro area other than domestic/non-MFIs/non-financial corporations		Key	
Loans/euro area other than domestic/non-MFIs/households/total		Key	
Loans/euro area other than domestic/non-MFIs/households/consumer credit		Key	

Item name and maturity/geographical/sectoral breakdown	SDDs	FCLs	Other OFIs
Loans/euro area other than domestic/non-MFIs/households/lending for house purchase		Key	
Loans/euro area other than domestic/non-MFIs/households/other purposes (residual)		Key	
Debt securities held/world/total	Key	Key	
Equity/world/total	Key	Key	
Investment fund shares/units/world/total	Key		
Financial derivatives/world/total	Key		
Remaining assets including 'loans'/world/total	Key		
Remaining assets including 'deposits', 'cash', 'investment fund shares/units', 'non-financial assets' and 'financial derivatives'/world/total		Key	
TOTAL ASSETS/LIABILITIES/world/total	Key	Key	Memo
LIABILITIES			
Loans and deposits received/world/total	Key	Key	
Debt securities issued/world/total	Key	Key	
Capital and reserves/world/total	Key	Key	
Financial derivatives/world/total	Key		
Remaining liabilities/world/total	Key		
Remaining liabilities including 'financial derivatives'/world/total		Key	

Section 2: Instrument categories and valuation rules

In line with the ESA 2010, in principle assets and liabilities must be valued using current market prices on the date to which the balance sheet relates. Deposits and loans must be reported at face value, excluding accrued interest.

Assets

Total assets/liabilities: total assets must equal the sum of all items separately identified on the assets side of the balance sheet and must also equal total liabilities.

1. Deposits: this item ⁽¹⁾ consists of two main sub-categories: transferable deposits and other deposits. Holdings of currency must also be included under this item.

Valuation rules: in accordance with the general principle of accruals accounting, interest earned on deposits must be subject to on-balance-sheet recording as it accrues i.e. on an accruals basis, rather than when it is actually received or paid, i.e. on a cash basis. Accrued interest on deposits must be classified on a gross basis under the category 'remaining assets'.

In the case of FCLs, this item should be allocated under 'remaining assets'.

⁽¹⁾ In the MFI balance sheet no distinction is made between deposits and loans on the asset and on the liability side. Instead, all non-negotiable funds placed with/lent to MFIs (=liabilities) are deemed to be in 'deposits' and all funds placed by/lent by the MFIs (=assets) are deemed to be 'loans'. However, the ESA 2010 outlines a difference based on the criterion of who initiates the transaction. Where the borrower takes the initiative, the financial transaction must be classified as a loan. Where the lender takes the initiative, the transaction must be classified as a deposit.

2. Loans: this item consists of:

- loans granted to households in the form of credit for consumption, i.e. loans granted for the purpose of mainly personal use in the consumption of goods and services; lending for house purchase, i.e. credit extended for the purpose of investing in houses for own use or rental, including building and refurbishments; and other, i.e. loans granted for purposes other than consumption and house purchase, such as business, debt consolidation, education, etc.,
- financial leases granted to third parties,
- bad loans that have not yet been repaid or written off,
- holdings of non-negotiable securities,
- subordinated debt in the form of loans.

For the sub-category SDDs, loans must be allocated under 'remaining assets'.

Valuation rules: loans made by OFIs must be recorded gross of all related provisions, both general and specific, until the loans are written off by the reporting institution, at which point the loans must be removed from the balance sheet.

In accordance with the general principle of accruals accounting, interest earned on loans must be subject to on-balance-sheet recording as it accrues, i.e. on an accruals basis; rather than when it is actually received or paid, i.e. on a cash basis. Accrued interest on loans must be classified on a gross basis under the category 'remaining assets'.

3. Debt securities: this item includes holdings of debt securities, which are negotiable financial instruments serving as evidence of debt, are usually traded on secondary markets or can be offset on the market, and do not grant the holder any ownership rights over the issuing institution. It includes traded loans which have become negotiable on an organised market, provided that there is evidence of secondary market trading, including the existence of market makers, and frequent quotation of the financial asset, such as provided by bid-offer spreads.

Valuation rules: in line with the ESA 2010, debt securities must be reported at market value.

4. Equity: equity represents property rights in corporations or quasi-corporations. Such financial assets generally entitle the holders to a share in the profits of the corporations or quasi-corporations and to a share in their net assets in the event of liquidation. Equity does not include investment fund shares/units.

This item includes:

- listed shares: equity securities listed on an exchange. Such an exchange may be a recognised stock exchange or any other form of secondary market. Listed shares are also referred to as quoted shares. The existence of quoted prices of shares listed on an exchange means that current market prices are usually readily available (ESA 2010, paragraph 5.146),
- unlisted shares: equity securities not listed on an exchange (ESA 2010, paragraph 5.147),
- other equity: all forms of equity that are not listed or unlisted shares (ESA 2010, paragraphs 5.153-5.154).

Valuation rules: in line with the ESA 2010, equity must be reported at market value.

5. Investment fund shares/units: this item includes holdings of shares/units issued by MMFs and non-MMF investment funds.

For the sub-category FCLs, investment fund shares/units must be allocated under 'remaining assets'.

Valuation rules: in line with the ESA 2010, investment fund shares/units must be reported at market value.

6. Financial derivatives: this item includes:

- options,
- warrants,
- futures,
- forwards,
- swaps,
- credit derivatives.

In the case of FCLs, this item should be allocated under 'remaining assets'.

Financial derivatives are recorded at market value on the balance sheet on a gross basis. Individual derivative contracts with positive market values are recorded on the asset side of the balance sheet, and contracts with negative market values on the liability side. Gross future commitments arising from derivative contracts should not be entered as on-balance-sheet items. Financial derivatives may be recorded on a net basis in accordance with different valuation methods. In the event that only net positions are available, or positions are recorded other than at market value, these positions are reported instead. This item does not include financial derivatives that are not subject to on-balance-sheet recording in accordance with national rules.

7. Remaining assets: this is the residual item on the asset side of the balance sheet, defined as 'assets not included elsewhere'. This item comprises assets such as accrued interest receivable on loans/deposits and accrued rent on buildings, dividends to be received, amounts receivable not related to the main OFI business, gross amounts receivable in respect of suspense items, gross amounts receivable in respect of transit items, other assets not separately identified e.g. non-financial assets (including fixed assets), loans and deposits depending on the sub-category of OFI.

Liabilities

Total assets/liabilities: total liabilities must equal the sum of all items separately identified on the liability side of the balance sheet and also equal total assets (see also the asset item 'total assets/liabilities').

1. Loans and deposits received: this item consists of:

- deposits: transferable deposits and other deposits (see assets) placed with OFIs. These deposits are generally placed by MFIs,
- loans: loans granted to OFIs which are either evidenced by non-negotiable documents or not evidenced by documents.

2. Debt securities issued: securities issued by OFIs, other than equity, which are instruments that are usually negotiable and traded on secondary markets or which can be offset on the market and which do not grant the holder any ownership rights over the issuing institution.

3. Capital and reserves: this item comprises the amounts arising from the issue of equity capital by an OFI to shareholders or other proprietors, representing for the holder property rights in the OFI and generally an entitlement to a share in its profits and in its own funds in the event of liquidation. Funds arising from non-distributed benefits or funds set aside by the OFI in anticipation of likely future payments and obligations are also included. It includes:

- equity capital,
- non-distributed benefits or funds,
- specific and general provisions against loans, securities and other types of assets,
- operating profit/loss.

4. Financial derivatives: see the asset item 'financial derivatives'.
5. Remaining liabilities: this is the residual item on the liabilities side of the balance sheet, defined as 'liabilities not included elsewhere'. This item comprises liabilities such as gross amounts payable in respect of suspense items, gross amounts payable in respect of transit items, accrued interest payable on deposits, dividends to be paid, amounts payable not related to the main OFI business, provisions representing liabilities against third parties, margin payments made under derivative contracts representing cash collateral placed to protect against credit risk but remaining in the ownership of the depositor and being repayable to the depositor when the contract is closed out, net positions arising from securities lending without cash collateral, net amounts payable in respect of future settlements of transactions in securities; other liabilities not separately identified e.g. debt securities, financial derivatives depending on the sub-category of OFI.

Section 3: National explanatory notes

1. Data sources/data collection system: this must include:
 - data sources used to compile OFI statistics, e.g. statistical offices, direct reporting from OFIs and/or fund managers,
 - details on the collection systems, e.g. voluntary reports, business surveys, sampling, reporting subject to the existence of thresholds and grossing up.
2. Compilation procedures: the method used to compile data must be described, e.g. a detailed description of estimates/assumptions made and how series are aggregated if two series have different frequencies.
3. Legal framework: comprehensive information on the institutions' national legal framework must be provided. Links with Union legislation must be specifically outlined. If several types of institutions are included under the same category, information must be provided for all types of institutions.
4. Deviations from the ECB's reporting instructions: NCBs must provide information on deviations from the reporting instructions.

Deviations from the reporting instructions may occur with respect to:

- instrument breakdown: the instrument coverage may differ from the ECB's reporting instructions, e.g. two different instruments cannot be separately identified,
 - geographical breakdown,
 - sectoral breakdown,
 - valuation methods.
5. Reporting population: NCBs may classify in a specific OFI sub-category all institutions complying with the OFI definition. They must describe all institutions included in or excluded from each OFI sub-category. Where possible, NCBs must provide estimates of data coverage in terms of total assets of the reporting population.
 6. Breaks in historical series: breaks and major changes over time in the collection, reporting coverage, reporting schemes and compilation of the historical series must be described. In the case of breaks, the extent to which old and new data may be considered comparable must be indicated.
 7. Other comments: any other relevant comments or indications.

PART 12

Securities issues statistics*Section 1: Introduction*

Securities issues statistics for the euro area provide two main aggregates:

- all issues by euro area residents in any currency, and
- all issues made worldwide in euro, both domestic and international.

A principal distinction must be drawn on the basis of the residency of the issuer whereby the Eurosystem NCBs collectively cover all issues by the residents of the euro area. The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) reports issues by the 'rest of the world' (RoW), referring to all non-euro area residents (including international organisations).

The chart below summarises the reporting requirements.

	Securities issues		
	By euro area residents (each NCB reporting on its domestic residents)	By RoW residents (BIS/NCB)	
		Non-euro area Member States	Other coun- tries
In euro/national denomi- nations	Block A	Block B	
In other currencies (*)	Block C	Block D not required	

(*) 'Other currencies' refers to all other currencies, including the national currencies of non-euro area Member States.

Section 2: Reporting requirements

Table 1.

Block A reporting form for NCBs (*)

	DOMESTIC RESIDENT ISSUERS//EURO/NATIONAL DENOMINATIONS			
	Outstanding amounts	Gross issues	Redemptions	Net issues
	A1	A2	A3	A4
1. SHORT-TERM DEBT SECURITIES				
Total	S1	S51	S101	S151
ECB/NCB	S2	S52	S102	S152
MFIs other than central banks	S3	S53	S103	S153
OFls	S4	S54	S104	S154
Insurance corp. and pension funds	S5	S55	S105	S155
Non-financial corporations	S6	S56	S106	S156
Central government	S7	S57	S107	S157

	DOMESTIC RESIDENT ISSUERS//EURO/NATIONAL DENOMINATIONS			
	Outstanding amounts	Gross issues	Redemptions	Net issues
	A1	A2	A3	A4
State and local government	S8	S58	S108	S158
Social security funds	S9	S59	S109	S159
2. LONG-TERM DEBT SECURITIES				
Total	S10	S60	S110	S160
ECB/NCB	S11	S61	S111	S161
MFIs other than central banks	S12	S62	S112	S162
OFIs	S13	S63	S113	S163
Insurance corp. and pension funds	S14	S64	S114	S164
Non-financial corporations	S15	S65	S115	S165
Central government	S16	S66	S116	S166
State and local government	S17	S67	S117	S167
Social security funds	S18	S68	S118	S168
2.1 of which fixed rate issues:				
Total	S19	S69	S119	S169
ECB/NCB	S20	S70	S120	S170
MFIs other than central banks	S21	S71	S121	S171
OFIs	S22	S72	S122	S172
Insurance corp. and pension funds	S23	S73	S123	S173
Non-financial corporations	S24	S74	S124	S174
Central government	S25	S75	S125	S175
State and local government	S26	S76	S126	S176
Social security funds	S27	S77	S127	S177
2.2 of which floating rate issues:				
Total	S28	S78	S128	S178
ECB/NCB	S29	S79	S129	S179

	DOMESTIC RESIDENT ISSUERS//EURO/NATIONAL DENOMINATIONS			
	Outstanding amounts	Gross issues	Redemptions	Net issues
	A1	A2	A3	A4
MFIs other than central banks	S30	S80	S130	S180
OFIs	S31	S81	S131	S181
Insurance corp. and pension funds	S32	S82	S132	S182
Non-financial corporations	S33	S83	S133	S183
Central government	S34	S84	S134	S184
State and local government	S35	S85	S135	S185
Social security funds	S36	S86	S136	S186
2.3 of which zero coupon bonds:				
Total	S37	S87	S137	S187
ECB/NCB	S38	S88	S138	S188
MFIs other than central banks	S39	S89	S139	S189
OFIs	S40	S90	S140	S190
Insurance corp. and pension funds	S41	S91	S141	S191
Non-financial corporations	S42	S92	S142	S192
Central government	S43	S93	S143	S193
State and local government	S44	S94	S144	S194
Social security funds	S45	S95	S145	S195
3. QUOTED SHARES (**)				
Total	S46	S96	S146	S196
MFIs other than central banks	S47	S97	S147	S197
OFIs	S48	S98	S148	S198
Insurance corp. and pension funds	S49	S99	S149	S199
Non-financial corporations	S50	S100	S150	S200

(*) Debt securities other than shares refer to 'securities other than shares, excluding financial derivatives'.

(**) Quoted shares refer to 'quoted shares excluding investment fund and money market fund shares/units'.

Table 2.

Block C reporting form for NCBs

	DOMESTIC RESIDENT ISSUERS//OTHER CURRENCIES			
	Outstanding amounts	Gross issues	Redemptions	Net issues
	C1	C2	C3	C4
4. SHORT-TERM DEBT SECURITIES				
Total	S201	S241	S281	S321
MFIs other than central banks	S202	S242	S282	S322
OFIs	S203	S243	S283	S323
Insurance corp. and pension funds	S204	S244	S284	S324
Non-financial corporations	S205	S245	S285	S325
Central government	S206	S246	S286	S326
State and local government	S207	S247	S287	S327
Social security funds	S208	S248	S288	S328
5. LONG-TERM DEBT SECURITIES				
Total	S209	S249	S289	S329
MFIs other than central banks	S210	S250	S290	S330
OFIs	S211	S251	S291	S331
Insurance corp. and pension funds	S212	S252	S292	S332
Non-financial corporations	S213	S253	S293	S333
Central government	S214	S254	S294	S334
State and local government	S215	S255	S295	S335
Social security funds	S216	S256	S296	S336
5.1 of which fixed rate issues:				
Total	S217	S257	S297	S337
MFIs other than central banks	S218	S258	S298	S338
OFIs	S219	S259	S299	S339
Insurance corp. and pension funds	S220	S260	S300	S340
Non-financial corporations	S221	S261	S301	S341
Central government	S222	S262	S302	S342
State and local government	S223	S263	S303	S343

	DOMESTIC RESIDENT ISSUERS//OTHER CURRENCIES			
	Outstanding amounts	Gross issues	Redemptions	Net issues
	C1	C2	C3	C4
Social security funds	S224	S264	S304	S344
5.2 of which floating rate issues:				
Total	S225	S265	S305	S345
MFIs other than central banks	S226	S266	S306	S346
OFIs	S227	S267	S307	S347
Insurance corp. and pension funds	S228	S268	S308	S348
Non-financial corporations	S229	S269	S309	S349
Central government	S230	S270	S310	S350
State and local government	S231	S271	S311	S351
Social security funds	S232	S272	S312	S352
5.3 of which zero coupon bonds:				
Total	S233	S273	S313	S353
MFIs other than central banks	S234	S274	S314	S354
OFIs	S235	S275	S315	S355
Insurance corp. and pension funds	S236	S276	S316	S356
Non-financial corporations	S237	S277	S317	S357
Central government	S238	S278	S318	S358
State and local government	S239	S279	S319	S359
Social security funds	S240	S280	S320	S360

Table 3.

Block B Reporting form for the BIS

	ROW RESIDENT ISSUERS//EURO/NATIONAL DENOMINATIONS		
	Outstanding amounts	Gross issues	Redemptions
	B1	B2	B3
6. SHORT-TERM DEBT SECURITIES			
Total	S361	S411	S461
NCB	S362	S412	S462
MFIs other than central banks	S363	S413	S463

	ROW RESIDENT ISSUERS//EURO/NATIONAL DENOMINATIONS		
	Outstanding amounts	Gross issues	Redemptions
	B1	B2	B3
OFls	S364	S414	S464
Insurance corp. and pension funds	S365	S415	S465
Non-financial corporations	S366	S416	S466
Central government	S367	S417	S467
State and local government	S368	S418	S468
Social security funds	S369	S419	S469
International organisations	S370	S420	S470
7. LONG-TERM DEBT SECURITIES			
Total	S371	S421	S471
NCB	S372	S422	S472
MFIs other than central banks	S373	S423	S473
OFls	S374	S424	S474
Insurance corp. and pension funds	S375	S425	S475
Non-financial corporations	S376	S426	S476
Central government	S377	S427	S477
State and local government	S378	S428	S478
Social security funds	S379	S429	S479
International organisations	S380	S430	S480
7.1 of which fixed rate issues:			
Total	S381	S431	S481
NCB	S382	S432	S482
MFIs other than central banks	S383	S433	S483
OFls	S384	S434	S484
Insurance corp. and pension funds	S385	S435	S485
Non-financial corporations	S386	S436	S486
Central government	S387	S437	S487

	ROW RESIDENT ISSUERS//EURO/NATIONAL DENOMINATIONS		
	Outstanding amounts	Gross issues	Redemptions
	B1	B2	B3
State and local government	S388	S438	S488
Social security funds	S389	S439	S489
International organisations	S390	S440	S490
7.2 of which floating rate issues:			
Total	S391	S441	S491
NCB	S392	S442	S492
MFIs other than central banks	S393	S443	S493
OFls	S394	S444	S494
Insurance corp. and pension funds	S395	S445	S495
Non-financial corporations	S396	S446	S496
Central government	S397	S447	S497
State and local government	S398	S448	S498
Social security funds	S399	S449	S499
International organisations	S400	S450	S500
7.3 of which zero coupon bonds:			
Total	S401	S451	S501
NCB	S402	S452	S502
MFIs other than central banks	S403	S453	S503
OFls	S404	S454	S504
Insurance corp. and pension funds	S405	S455	S505
Non-financial corporations	S406	S456	S506
Central government	S407	S457	S507
State and local government	S408	S458	S508
Social security funds	S409	S459	S509
International organisations	S410	S460	S510

Table 4.

Block A memorandum items reporting form for NCBs

	DOMESTIC RESIDENT ISSUERS//EURO/NATIONAL DENOMINATIONS			
	Outstanding amounts	Gross issues	Redemptions	Net issues
	A1	A2	A3	A4
8. UNQUOTED SHARES				
Total	S511	S521	S531	S541
MFIs other than central banks	S512	S522	S532	S542
OFls	S513	S523	S533	S543
Insurance corp. and pension funds	S514	S524	S534	S544
Non-financial corporations	S515	S525	S535	S545
9. OTHER EQUITY				
Total	S516	S526	S536	S546
MFIs other than central banks	S517	S526	S536	S546
OFls	S518	S526	S536	S546
Insurance corp. and pension funds	S519	S526	S536	S546
Non-financial corporations	S520	S526	S536	S546

1. Residency of the issuer

Issues by subsidiaries owned by the reporting country's non-residents operating in the reporting country's economic territory must be classified as issues by the reporting country's resident units.

Issues by head offices located in the reporting country's economic territory which operate internationally must also be considered as issues by resident units. Issues by head offices or subsidiaries located outside the reporting country's economic territory but owned by residents of the reporting country must be considered as issues by non-residents. For example, issues by Volkswagen Brazil are considered to have been carried out by units resident in Brazil and not in the reporting country's territory.

To avoid double counting or gaps, the reporting of issues by financial vehicle corporations (FVCs) must be addressed bilaterally, involving the BIS and the NCBs concerned. The NCBs, and not the BIS, must report issues by FVCs which fulfil the residency criteria of the ESA 95 and are classified as euro area residents.

2. Sectoral breakdown of issuers

Issues must be classified according to the sector incurring the liability for the securities issued. Securities issued through FVCs where the liability for the issue is incurred by the parent organisation and not the FVC must be attributed to the parent organisation and not the FVC. For example, issues by an FVC of Philips must be allocated to the non-financial corporation sector and reported by the Netherlands. However, the FVC and its parent must be located in the same country. Hence, where the parent company is not a resident of the reporting country, the FVC must be treated as a notional resident of the reporting country, and the issuing sector must be OFIs. For example, issues by Toyota Motor Finance Netherlands BV must be attributed to OFIs of the Netherlands, because the parent company 'Toyota' is not resident in the Netherlands.

The sectoral classification comprises the following nine types of issuers:

- ECB/NCBs,
- MFIs,
- OFIs
- insurance corporations and pension funds,
- non-financial corporations,
- central government,
- State and local government,
- social security funds,
- international institutions.

If a public corporation becomes privatised by issuing quoted shares, the issuing sector must be classified as 'non-financial corporations'. Similarly, if a public CI is privatised, the issuing sector must be classified 'MFIs other than central banks'. Issues by households or non-profit institutions serving households must be classified as issues by 'non-financial corporations'.

The BIS follows the mappings between the sectoral breakdown of issuers available in the BIS database and those requested in the report forms, as shown in the chart below.

Sectoral breakdown in BIS database		Classification in report forms
Central bank	→	NCB and ECB
Commercial banks	→	MFIs
OFI	→	OFIs
Central government	→	Central government
Other government State agencies	→	State and local government
Corporations	→	Non-financial corporations
International institutions	→	International institutions (RoW)

3. Maturity of issues

Short-term debt securities comprise securities that have an original maturity of one year or less, even if they are issued under longer-term facilities.

Long-term debt securities comprise securities that have an original maturity of more than one year. Issues with optional maturity dates, the latest of which is more than one year away, and issues with indefinite maturity dates, are classified as long-term. As proposed in paragraph 5.22 of the ESA 95, the maturity breakdown may be flexible, i.e. in exceptional cases short-term securities may have an original maturity of two years.

The methodology currently applied by the BIS differs. The BIS considers all euro commercial paper ECP and other euronotes drawn under a short-term programme as short-term instruments, and all instruments issued under long-term documentation as long-term instruments whatever their original maturity.

A two-year maturity split, as in the MFI balance sheet statistics, is not considered necessary.

4. Classification of issues

Issues are analysed under two broad groupings: (a) debt securities, i.e. securities other than shares excluding financial derivatives ⁽¹⁾; and (b) quoted shares excluding investment fund shares/units ⁽²⁾. Private placements are covered as far as possible. Money market paper is included as part of debt securities. Unquoted shares and other equity may be reported on a voluntary basis as two separate memorandum items.

The following instruments contained in the BIS database are classified as debt securities in the securities issue statistics:

- certificates of deposit,
- commercial paper,
- treasury bills,
- bonds,
- euro commercial paper,
- medium-term notes,
- other short-term paper.

Non-exhaustive coverage of instruments in the securities issue statistics:

(a) Debt securities

(i) Short-term debt securities

The following instruments are included as a minimum:

- treasury bills and other short-term paper issued by general government,
- negotiable short-term paper issued by financial and by non-financial corporations. A variety of terms are used for such paper including commercial paper, commercial bills, promissory notes, bills of trade, bills of exchange and certificates of deposit,
- short-term securities issued under long-term underwritten note issuance facilities,
- bankers' acceptances.

(ii) Long-term debt securities

The following instruments are illustrative and included as a minimum:

- bearer bonds,
- subordinated bonds,
- bonds with optional maturity dates, the latest of which is more than one year away,
- undated or perpetual bonds,
- variable rate notes,
- convertible bonds,
- covered bonds,

⁽¹⁾ ESA 95 category F.33.

⁽²⁾ ESA 95 category F.511.

- index-linked securities where the value of the principal is linked to a price index, the price of a commodity or an exchange rate index,
- deep-discounted bonds,
- zero coupon bonds,
- euro bonds,
- global bonds,
- privately issued bonds,
- securities resulting from the conversion of loans,
- loans that have become negotiable de facto,
- debentures and loan stock convertible into shares, whether shares of the issuing corporation or shares of another company, so long as they have not been converted. Where separable from the underlying bond, the conversion option, which is considered to be a financial derivative, is excluded,
- shares or stocks that pay a fixed income but do not provide for participation in the distribution of the residual value of the corporation on dissolution, including non-participating preference shares,
- financial assets issued as part of the securitisation of loans, mortgages, credit card debt, accounts receivable and other assets.

The following instruments are excluded:

- transactions in securities as part of repurchase agreements,
- issues of non-negotiable securities,
- non-negotiable loans.

Long-term debt securities issues are divided into:

- fixed rate issues, i.e. bonds whose nominal coupon payment does not change during the life of the issue,
- variable rate issues, i.e. bonds where the coupon rate or underlying principal is linked to an interest rate or some other index resulting in a variable nominal coupon payment over the life of the issue,
- zero coupon issues, i.e. instruments that do not pay any periodic coupon payments. Usually such bonds are issued at discount and redeemed at par. Most of the discount represents the equivalent of the interest accrued during the life of the bond.

(b) Listed shares

Listed shares include:

- capital shares issued by limited liability companies,
- redeemed shares in limited liability companies,
- dividend shares issued by limited liability companies,
- preferred or preference stocks or shares which provide for participation in the distribution of the residual value on dissolution of a corporation. These may be quoted or unquoted on a recognised exchange,
- private placements where possible.

If a company is privatised and the government keeps part of the shares but the other part is quoted on a regulated market, the whole value of the company's capital is recorded within the outstanding amounts of quoted shares, since all shares could potentially be traded at any time at market value. The same applies if part of the shares is sold to large investors and only the remaining part, i.e. free float, is traded on the stock exchange.

Listed shares exclude

- shares offered for sale but not taken up on issue,
- debentures and loan stock convertible into shares. These are included once they are converted into shares,
- the equity of partners with unlimited liability in incorporated partnerships,
- government investments in the capital of international organisations that are legally constituted as corporations with share capital,
- issues of bonus shares at the time of issue only and split share issues; bonus shares and split shares are however included indistinguishably in the total stock of quoted shares.

5. Currency of issue

Dual currency bonds, where the bond is redeemed or the coupon paid in a different currency from the denomination of the bond, must be classified according to the denomination of the bond. If a global bond is issued in more than one currency, each portion must be reported as a separate issue, according to its currency of issue. Where issues are denominated in two currencies, e.g. 70 % in euro and 30 % in US dollars, the relevant components of the issue must be reported separately where possible according to the currency denomination. Hence, 70 % of the issue must be reported as issues in euro/national denominations ⁽¹⁾ and 30 % as issues in other currencies. Where it is not possible to identify separately the currency components of an issue, the actual breakdown made by the reporting country must be indicated in the national explanatory notes.

Quoted shares must be assumed to be issued in the currency of the corporation's country of residence; issues of shares in other currencies are negligible or non-existent. Hence, the data on quoted shares refer to all issues by euro area residents.

6. Time of recording issue

An issue is considered to have occurred when the issuer receives payment, and not when the syndicate takes up the commitment.

7. Reconciliation of stocks and flows

NCBs must submit information on outstanding amounts, gross issues, redemptions and net issues of short-term and long-term debt securities and on quoted shares.

The chart below illustrates the link between stocks (i.e. outstanding amounts) and flows (i.e. gross issues, redemptions and net issues). In practice, the link is more complex due to price and exchange rate valuation changes, reinvested (i.e. accrued) interest, reclassifications, revisions and other adjustments ⁽²⁾.

(a)	Outstanding issues at end of reporting period	≈	Outstanding issues at end of previous reporting period	+	Gross issues during reporting period	–	Redemptions during reporting period
(b)	Outstanding issues at end of reporting period	≈	Outstanding issues at end of previous reporting period	+	Net issues during reporting period		

⁽¹⁾ Block A for NCBs and Block B for the BIS.

⁽²⁾ ESA 95 category F.511.

(a) Gross issues

Gross issues during the reporting period must include all issues of debt securities and quoted shares where the issuer sells newly-created securities for cash. They concern the regular creation of new instruments. The point in time at which issues have been concluded is defined as the time at which payment is made; the recording of issues must therefore reflect as closely as possible the timing of payment for the underlying issue.

The gross issues cover the newly-created shares which are issued for cash by corporations quoted on a stock exchange for the first time, including newly-created companies or private companies becoming public companies. Gross issues also cover the newly-created shares which are issued against cash during the privatisation of public corporations when the corporation's shares become quoted on a stock exchange. The issue of bonus shares must be excluded ⁽¹⁾. Gross issues must not be reported in the event of a sole listing of a corporation on a stock exchange where no new capital is raised.

The exchange or transfer of already existing securities during a takeover or merger is not covered ⁽²⁾ within the reported gross issues or redemptions, except for the new instruments which are created and issued against cash by a euro area resident entity.

Issues of securities which can later be converted into other instruments must be recorded as issues in their original instrument category; on conversion they are redeemed from this instrument category with an identical amount and then treated as gross issues in a new category ⁽³⁾.

(b) Redemptions

Redemptions during the reporting period cover all repurchases of debt securities and quoted shares by the issuer, where the investor receives cash for the securities. Redemptions concern the regular deletion of instruments. They cover all debt securities reaching their maturity date, as well as early redemptions. Company share buy-backs are covered if the company repurchases all shares against cash prior to a change of its legal form, or part of its shares against cash which are cancelled, leading to a reduction in capital. Company share buy-backs are not covered if they are investments in own shares ⁽⁴⁾.

Redemptions must not be reported in the event of a sole delisting from a stock exchange.

(c) Net issues

Net issues are the balance of all issues made minus all redemptions that have occurred during the reporting period.

The outstanding amounts of quoted shares must cover the market value of all the quoted shares of the resident entities. The outstanding amounts of quoted shares reported by a euro area country may therefore increase or decrease following a relocation of a listed entity. This also applies in the event of a takeover or merger where no instruments are created and issued against cash and/or redeemed against cash and cancelled. To avoid double counting or gaps for debt securities and quoted shares in the event of an issuer relocating to another resident country, the relevant NCBs must coordinate the timing of reporting of such an event bilaterally.

8. Valuation

The value of securities issues comprises a price component and, where issues are denominated in currencies other than the reporting currency, an exchange rate component.

⁽¹⁾ Not defined as a financial transaction; see paragraphs 5.93 and 6.56 of the ESA 95, and Section 4 (b) of this Part.

⁽²⁾ Transaction on a secondary market involving a change of the holder; not covered by these statistics.

⁽³⁾ Considered as two financial transactions; see paragraphs 5.62 and 6.54 of the ESA 95, and Section 4 (a) (ii) of this Part.

⁽⁴⁾ Transaction on a secondary market involving a change of the holder are not covered by these statistics.

NCBs must report debt securities at nominal value (i.e. face value) and quoted shares at market value (i.e. transaction value). For long-term debt securities the types of issue (fixed rate, variable rate and zero coupon bonds) may be valued using different methods, resulting in a mixed valuation for the total. For example, fixed and variable issues are typically valued at nominal value, and zero coupon bonds at the effective amount paid. Generally, the relative amount of zero coupon bonds is small, so that no provision for a mixed valuation value has been made in the code list; the total amount of long-term debt securities is reported at nominal value (N). Where the magnitude of the phenomenon is significant, the value 'Z' for 'not specified' is used. In general, whenever there is a situation where mixed valuation occurs, details are provided by the NCB at the attribute level in accordance with the attributes in Annex III.

(a) Price valuation

Stocks and flows of quoted shares must be reported at market value; stocks and flows of debt securities at nominal value. An exception to the recording of stocks and flows of debt securities at nominal value is made in respect of deep-discounted and zero coupon bonds, where the issues are recorded at the effective amount paid, i.e. the discounted price at the time of purchase, and the redemptions at maturity at nominal value. The outstanding amounts of deep-discounted and zero coupon bonds are the effective amount paid plus accrued interest as shown below.

$$A = E \times \left(\frac{100}{(E/P) \times 100} \right)^{\left(\frac{t}{T} \right)}$$

where

A = effective amount paid and accrued interest

E = effective value (amount paid at the time of issuance or redemption)

P = nominal value (repaid at end of maturity)

T = time to maturity from issue date (in days)

t = time passed since issue date (in days)

There may be certain differences in the price valuation procedure used across countries.

The ESA 95 price valuation approach, which requires flows for debt securities and shares to be recorded at transaction value and stocks at market value, is not applied in this context.

Current BIS valuation rules are face value for debt securities and issue price for quoted shares. For deep-discounted and zero coupon bonds, the reporting NCB must calculate accrued interest where feasible.

(b) Reporting currency and exchange rate valuation

NCBs must report all data to the ECB expressed in euro, including historical series. For the conversion into euro of securities issued by domestic residents in other currencies (Block C) ⁽¹⁾, NCBs must follow as closely as possible the exchange rate valuation principles based on the ESA 95 ⁽²⁾:

- (i) outstanding issues must be converted into euro/national denominations at the relevant mid-market exchange rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period, i.e. the close of business on the last working day of the reporting period;

⁽¹⁾ Since 1 January 1999, for securities issued by domestic residents in euro (part of Block A) no exchange rate valuation is required, and securities issued by domestic residents in euro/national denominations (remaining part of Block A) are converted into euro applying the irrevocable conversion rates of 31 December 1998.

⁽²⁾ ESA 95, paragraph 6.58.

- (ii) gross issues and redemptions must be converted into euro/national denominations using the mid-market exchange rate prevailing at the time of payment. If it is not possible to identify the exact exchange rate applicable for the conversion, an exchange rate that is as close as possible to the mid-market rate at the time of payment may be used.

For periods prior to 1 January 1999, NCBs must follow as closely as possible these ESA 95 standards to convert all non-domestic currency issues, redemptions and outstanding amounts into the reporting countries' euro/national denomination. For the purpose of sending the data to the ECB, the whole time series must then be converted into euro, applying the irrevocable conversion rates of 31 December 1998.

The BIS reports to the ECB all issues by RoW residents in euro/national denominations (Block B) in US dollars using the end-of-period exchange rate for amounts outstanding and the period's average exchange rate for issues and redemptions. The ECB converts all data into euro using the same principle that was initially applied by the BIS. For periods prior to 1 January 1999, the exchange rate between the ECU and the US dollar must be used as a proxy.

9. Conceptual consistency

Securities issues statistics and MFI balance sheet statistics are linked for the purpose of issues of negotiable instruments by MFIs. The coverage of instruments and the MFIs that issue them are conceptually consistent, as well as the allocation of instruments to maturity bands and the currency breakdown. Differences between securities issues statistics and MFI balance sheet statistics exist regarding the valuation principles (i.e. nominal value for the former and market value for the latter). Except for valuation differences, for each country the outstanding amount of securities issued by MFIs reported for securities issues statistics corresponds to items 11 ('debt securities issued') and 12 ('money market paper') on the liability side of the MFI balance sheet. Short-term securities as defined for securities issues statistics correspond to the sum of money market paper and debt securities issued up to one year. Long-term securities as defined for securities issues statistics equal the sum of debt securities issued over one and up to two years and debt securities issued over two years.

NCBs must review the coverage of the securities issue statistics and the MFI balance sheet statistics and indicate to the ECB any conceptual differences. Three types of consistency checks are performed in respect of issues by: (a) NCBs in euro/national denominations; (b) MFIs other than central banks in euro/national denominations; and (c) MFIs other than central banks in other currencies. There may be minor differences, since the securities issue statistics and the MFI balance sheet statistics are derived from national reporting systems with different purposes.

10. Data requirements

Statistical returns are expected from each country for each applicable time series. NCBs must notify the ECB promptly in writing with explanations if a particular item does not apply in a particular country. NCBs may be temporarily exempted from the reporting of a time series if the underlying phenomenon does not exist. NCBs must also notify this occurrence or any other departures from the reporting scheme described in Annex III. Furthermore, they must inform the ECB when revisions are sent together with explanations on the nature of these revisions.

Section 3: National explanatory notes

Each NCB must submit a report describing the data provided in the context of this exercise. The report must cover the topics detailed below and follow as closely as possible the proposed layout. NCBs must provide additional information on instances where data reported do not comply with this Guideline, or where they have not provided the data, and the reasons for this. They must transmit the report to the ECB as a Word document by Cebamail. The report may not be submitted later than the data.

1. **Data sources/data collection system:** details of the data sources used to compile securities issues statistics must be given: administrative sources for government issues, direct reporting from MFIs and other institutions, newspapers, and data providers such as the International Financial Review etc. NCBs must indicate whether the data are collected and stored on an issue-by-issue basis, and their criteria. Alternatively, NCBs must indicate whether the data are collected and stored indistinguishably as amounts issued by individual issuers during a reporting period, e.g. for direct data collection systems. NCBs must provide information on the criteria used in direct reporting to identify the reporting agents and the information to be submitted.

2. **Compilation procedures:** the method used to compile data in this exercise must be briefly described, e.g. aggregation of information on individual securities issues, arrangements for existing times series and whether published or not.
3. **Residence of the issuer:** NCBs must specify whether it is possible to apply fully the ESA 95 (and IMF) definition of residency in classifying issues. If this is not possible, or only partially possible, NCBs must provide a full explanation of the criteria actually used.
4. **Sectoral breakdown of issuers:** NCBs must indicate deviations from the classification of issuers according to the sectoral breakdown defined in Section 2 point 2. The notes must explain the identified deviations and any grey areas.
5. **Currency of issue:** if it is not possible to separately identify the currency components of an issue, NCBs must explain deviations from the rules. Furthermore, NCBs that cannot distinguish for all securities between issues in local denominations, in other euro/national denominations and in other currencies, must describe where such issues have been classified and indicate the total amount of issues that were not properly allocated to illustrate the size of the distortion.
6. **Classification of issues:** NCBs must provide comprehensive information on the type of securities covered by the national data, including their national terms. If coverage is known to be partial, NCBs must explain existing gaps.
 - private placements: NCBs must indicate whether or not they are covered in the reported data,
 - bankers' acceptances: if negotiable and included in the reported data for short-term debt securities, the reporting NCB must explain in the national explanatory notes the national procedures for recording these instruments and their nature,
 - quoted shares: NCBs must indicate whether unquoted shares or other equity are covered in the reported data with an estimate of the amount of unquoted shares and/or other equity to illustrate the size of the distortion. NCBs must indicate in the national explanatory notes any known gaps in the coverage of quoted shares.
7. **Instrument analysis of long-term securities:** if the sum of fixed rate, variable rate and zero coupon bonds does not add up to the total for long-term debt securities, NCBs must give the type and amount of long-term securities for which no such breakdown is available.
8. **Maturity of issues:** if the strict application of the short and long-term definitions cannot be followed, NCBs must indicate in the national explanatory notes where the reported data deviate.
9. **Redemptions:** NCBs must specify how they derive the information on redemptions and whether the information is collected by direct reporting or calculated by residual.
10. **Price valuation:** NCBs must specify in detail in the national explanatory notes the valuation procedure used for (a) short-term debt securities; (b) long-term debt securities; (c) discounted bonds; and (d) quoted shares. Any valuation difference for stocks and flows must be explained.
11. **Reporting frequency, timeliness and time range:** the extent to which the data compiled for this exercise has been provided in conformity with the user requirements i.e. with a timeliness of five weeks for monthly data. The length of the time series provided must also be given. Any breaks in the series must be reported, e.g. differences in the coverage of securities over time.
12. **Revisions:** brief explanatory notes for any revisions must clarify the reason for them and their extent.

13. **Estimated coverage per instrument issued by domestic residents:** NCBs must give national estimates of the coverage of securities for each category of issues by domestic residents, i.e. issues of short-term securities, long-term securities, and quoted shares, in local currency, other euro/national denominations including ECU, and other currencies in accordance with the table below. The estimates for 'coverage in %' must indicate the share of securities covered in each instrument category as percentages of the total issue, which must be reported under the relevant heading following the reporting rules. Brief descriptions may be provided in 'comments'. NCBs must also indicate any changes in coverage as a result of joining the monetary union.

			Coverage in %:	Comments:
Issues in euro/ national denominations	Local Denomination	STS		
		LTS		
		QUS		
	Euro/national denominations other than the local currency including ECU	STS		
		LTS		
In other currencies		STS		
		LTS		

STS = short-term debt securities.

LTS = long-term debt securities.

QUS = quoted shares.

PART 13

Additional monthly MFI interest rate statistics (to be transmitted to the ECB by close of business on the 19th working day after the end of the reference month)

Table 1.

New loans to non-financial corporations

	Sector	Type of instrument	Initial period of interest rate fixation	New business indicator	Reporting obligation
Loans in EUR	To non-financial corporations	Loans up to an amount of EUR 1 million	Floating rate and up to 1 year period of initial rate fixation	24	AAR/NDER, amount
			Over 1 and up to 5 years period of initial rate fixation	25	AAR/NDER, amount
			Over 5 years period of initial rate fixation	26	AAR/NDER, amount
		Loans over an amount of EUR 1 million	Floating rate and up to 1 year period of initial rate fixation	27	AAR/NDER, amount
			Over 1 and up to 5 years period of initial rate fixation	28	AAR/NDER, amount
			Over 5 years period of initial rate fixation	29	AAR/NDER, amount

- For the purpose of MFI interest rate statistics, new loans to non-financial corporations comprise all loans other than revolving loans and overdrafts and credit card debt, as defined in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1072/2013 (ECB/2013/34). An annualised agreed rate (AAR) or narrowly defined effective rate (NDER) is reported for all the categories included in Table 1. The reporting of the AAR/NDER is accompanied by the related new business volumes. Indicators 24 to 29 are calculated on the basis of items 37 to 54 in Appendix 2 to Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1072/2013 (ECB/2013/34). Interest rates are calculated as weighted averages of the corresponding items in Appendix 2 to Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1072/2013 (ECB/2013/34), while new business volumes should be the sum of the corresponding items in Appendix 2 to Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1072/2013 (ECB/2013/34).

Table 2.

Revolving loans and overdrafts and convenience and extended credit card credit

	Sector	Type of instrument	New business indicator	Reporting obligation
Loans in EUR	To households	Revolving loans and overdrafts, convenience and extended credit card credit	86	AAR/NDER, amount
	To non-financial corporations	Revolving loans and overdrafts, convenience and extended credit card credit	87	AAR/NDER, amount

- For the purpose of MFI interest rate statistics, revolving loans and overdrafts and convenience and extended credit card credit have the same meaning as defined in Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33), regardless of their initial period of interest rate fixation. Penalties on overdrafts applied as component of other charges, e.g. in the form of special fees, are not covered by the AAR as defined in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1072/2013 (ECB/2013/34). An AAR or NDER is reported for the categories included in Table 2. The reporting of the AAR/NDER is accompanied by the related new business volumes.

3. In the case of revolving loans and overdrafts and convenience and extended credit card credit, the concept of new business volumes is equivalent to outstanding amounts. Indicators 86 and 87 are calculated on the basis of items 12, 23, 32 and 36 in Appendix 2 of Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1072/2013 (ECB/2013/34), and the outstanding amounts reported for convenience and extended credit card credit and revolving loans and overdrafts in accordance with Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33). Interest rates are calculated as weighted averages of the corresponding items in Appendix 2 to Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1072/2013 (ECB/2013/34), taking a zero interest rate for convenience credit card credit. Indicators 86 and 87 are intended to provide continuity with the indicators 12 and 23 ('overdrafts') as previously defined in Regulation (EC) No 63/2002 of the European Central Bank (ECB/2001/18) ⁽¹⁾, i.e. prior to their amendment by Regulation (EC) No 290/2009 of the European Central Bank (ECB/2009/7) ⁽²⁾.

Table 3.

Interest rates on renegotiated loans to households and non-financial corporations

	Sector	Type of instrument	Original maturity, period of notice, initial period of interest rate fixation	New business indicator	Reporting obligation
Renegotiated loans in EUR	To households	For consumption	total	88	AAR/NDER
		For house purchase	total	89	AAR/NDER
		For other purposes	total	90	AAR/NDER
	To non-financial corporations		total	91	AAR/NDER

4. For the purpose of MFI interest rate statistics, renegotiated loans to households and non-financial corporations comprise all new business loans, other than revolving loans and overdrafts and credit card debt, which have been granted but not yet repaid at the time they are renegotiated. In respect of loans transferred from another institution, renegotiation refers to new business loans that were granted by the institution selling or handing over the loan. Only an AAR or NDER is reported for the categories included in Table 3 on a best efforts basis in addition to the volumes required under Regulation (EU) No 1072/2013 (ECB/2013/34).

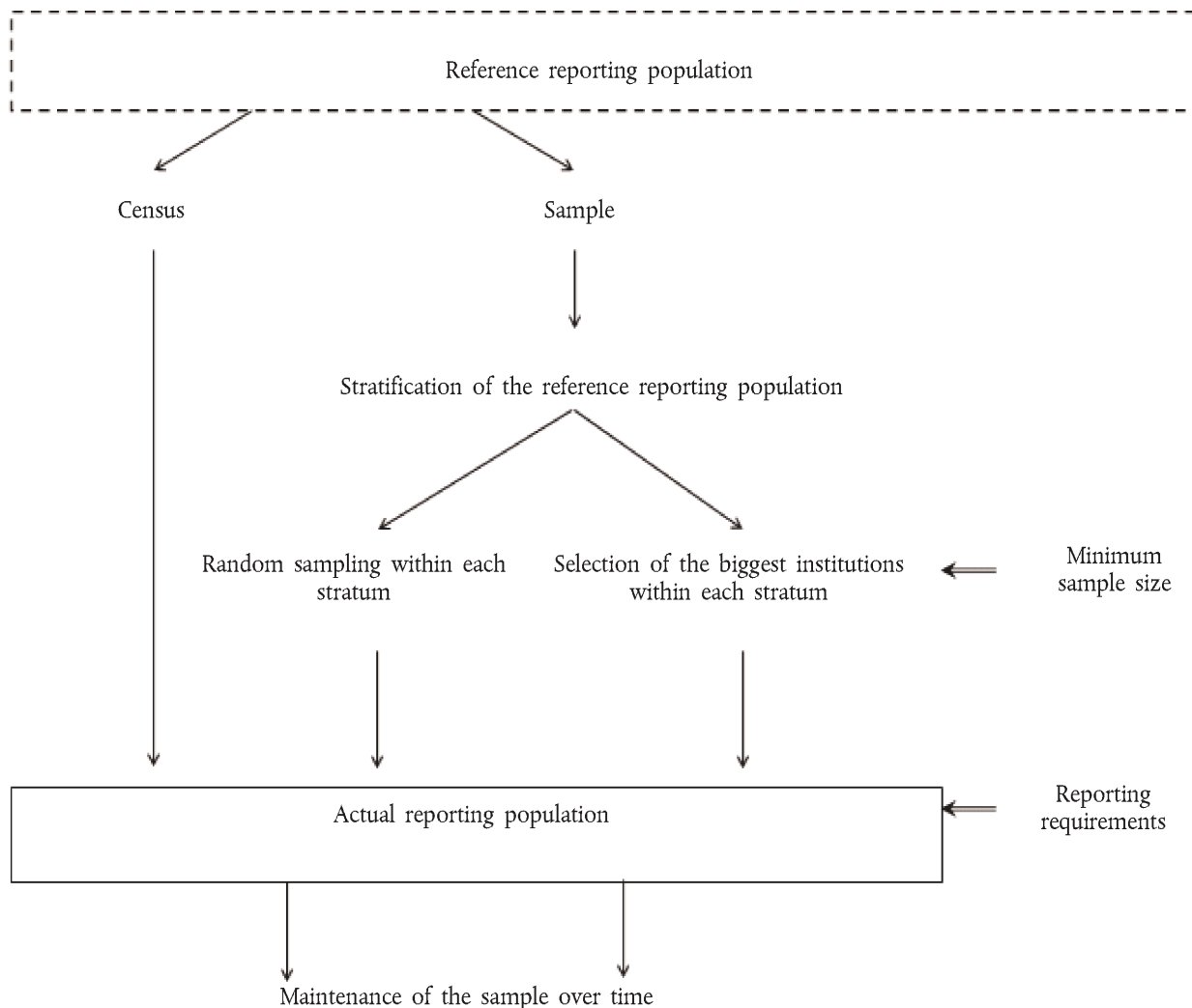
⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EC) No 63/2002 of the European Central Bank of 20 December 2001 concerning statistics on interest rates applied by monetary financial institutions to deposits and loans vis-à-vis households and non-financial corporations (ECB/2001/18) (OJ L 10, 12.1.2002, p. 24).

⁽²⁾ Regulation (EC) No 290/2009 of the European Central Bank of 31 March 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 63/2002 (ECB/2001/18) concerning statistics on interest rates applied by monetary financial institutions to deposits and loans vis-à-vis households and non-financial corporations (ECB/2009/7) (OJ L 94, 8.4.2009, p. 75).

PART 14

Selection of the actual reporting population and maintenance of the sample for MFI interest rate statistics*Section 1: Selection of the actual reporting population***1. Overall selection procedure**

1. NCBs apply the procedure illustrated in the figure below to select the reporting agents for the collection of MFI interest rate statistics in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1072/2013 (ECB/2013/34). This procedure is defined as follows:

**2. Census or sample**

2. Each NCB selects its reporting agents from among the MFIs, except central banks and MMFs, in the reference reporting population that are resident in the same euro area Member State as the NCB.
3. In order to select the reporting agents, NCBs must either apply a census or follow a sampling approach in line with the criteria established in the following paragraphs.
4. In the case of a census, the NCB asks each resident MFI in the reference reporting population to report MFI interest rate statistics. The variables to be collected by means of the census are the interest rates and the amounts of new business and the interest rates on outstanding amounts.

5. In the case of a sample, only a selection of the MFIs in the reference reporting population will be asked to report. The variables to be estimated by means of the sample are the interest rates and the amounts of new business and the interest rates on outstanding amounts. They are referred to as sampling variables. In order to minimise the risk that the results of a sample survey deviate from the true (unknown) values in the reference reporting population, the sample should be constructed in such a way that it is representative of the reference reporting population. For the purpose of MFI interest rate statistics a sample is considered representative if all the characteristics that are relevant for MFI interest rate statistics and inherent in the reference reporting population are also reflected in the sample. To draw the initial sample, NCBs may use suitable proxies and models to produce the sampling scheme even if the underlying data, which are derived from existing sources, do not match perfectly the definitions in Regulation (EU) No 1072/2013 (ECB/2013/34).

3. Stratification of the reference reporting population

6. In order to ensure that the sample is representative, each NCB that chooses the sampling approach for MFI interest rate statistics should suitably stratify the reference reporting population prior to the selection of any reporting agents. Stratification implies that the reference reporting population N is subdivided into sub-populations or strata $N_1, N_2, N_3, \dots, N_L$. These subdivisions into sub-populations or strata must not overlap and together comprise the reference reporting population:

$$N_1 + N_2 + N_3 + \dots + N_L = N$$

7. NCBs define stratification criteria that allow the subdivision of the reference reporting population into homogeneous strata. Strata are considered homogeneous if the sum of the intra-stratum variances of the sampling variables is substantially lower than the total variance in the entire actual reporting population ⁽¹⁾. The stratification criteria are linked to MFI interest rate statistics, i.e. there is a relationship between the stratification criteria and the interest rates and amounts to be estimated from the sample.
8. Each NCB that chooses the sampling approach must identify at least one stratification criterion to ensure that the sample of MFIs is representative of the euro area Member State and the sampling error is small. Ideally NCBs define a hierarchy of stratification criteria. These must take national circumstances into account and hence be specific to each euro area Member State.
9. The selection of the reporting agents takes place in the form of single-stage sampling after all strata have been defined. Only at this stage are reporting agents drawn from the reference reporting population. No intermediate drawing should be carried out.

4. Allocation of sample across strata and selection of reporting agents

10. After defining the national strata in accordance with paragraphs 6 and 7, NCBs that choose the sampling approach draw the sample by selecting the actual reporting agents from each stratum. The total national sample size n is the sum of the sample sizes $n_1, n_2, n_3, \dots, n_L$ for each of the strata:

$$n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + \dots + n_L = n.$$

11. Each NCB chooses the most appropriate allocation of the national sample size n among the strata. Hence for each stratum NCBs define how many reporting agents n_h are drawn from the total of MFIs, N_h . The sampling rate n_h/N_h for each stratum h permits the estimation of the variance of each stratum. This implies that at least two reporting agents are selected from each stratum.

⁽¹⁾ i.e. the sum of the intra-stratum variances defined as $\sum_h \sum_{i \in h} \frac{1}{n} (x_i - \bar{x}_h)^2$ is to be substantially lower than the total variance of the reporting population defined as $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} (x_i - \bar{x})^2$, where h indicates each stratum, x_i the interest rate for institution i , $\bar{x}_h$ the simple average interest rate of stratum h , n the total number of institutions in the sample and $\bar{x}$ the simple average of interest rates of all institutions in the sample.

12. In order to select the actual reporting agents within each stratum, NCBs either include all institutions in the stratum, carry out random sampling or select the largest institutions per stratum. In the case of a random sample, the random drawing of the institutions within each stratum is either carried out with equal probability for all institutions or with probability proportional to the size of the institution. NCBs using random sampling or selection of the largest institutions may choose to include all institutions for some strata.
13. Information about the size of each credit institution and other institutions in the reference reporting population is available at national level from the MFI balance sheet statistics collected in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33). NCBs must use total euro-denominated deposits and loans vis-à-vis households and non-financial corporations resident in the euro area Member States, which is that part of the balance sheet that is relevant for MFI interest rate statistics, or a close proxy.
14. MFI interest rate statistics must be based on a selection without replacement, i.e. each MFI in the reference reporting population may only be selected once.
15. If an NCB decides on a census of all MFIs in a stratum, the NCB may sample in that stratum at the level of branches. The precondition is that the NCB has a full list of branches that covers all the business of the credit and other institutions in the stratum, and has appropriate data in order to be able to assess the variance of interest rates on new business vis-à-vis households and non-financial corporations across branches. For the selection and maintenance of the branches all of the requirements laid down in this Guideline apply. The selected branches become notional reporting agents subject to all of the reporting requirements laid down in Annex I of Regulation (EU) No 1072/2013 (ECB/2013/34). This procedure is without prejudice to the obligation of each MFI to which branches belong, to be reporting agents.

5. Minimum national sample size

16. The minimum national sample size is defined differently depending on whether the NCB applies random sampling or selects the largest institutions per stratum.
17. If an NCB applies random sampling in the selection of the actual reporting institutions, the minimum national sample size should be such that the maximum random error for interest rates on new business on average over all instrument categories does not exceed 10 basis points at a confidence level of 90 % ⁽¹⁾.
18. The maximum random error is defined as $D = z_{\alpha/2} * \sqrt{\text{var}(\hat{\theta})} \approx z_{\alpha/2} * \sqrt{\text{var}(\hat{\theta})}$, with D as the maximum random error, $z_{\alpha/2}$ as the factor computed from the normal distribution or any suitable distribution according to the structure of the data (e.g. t-distribution) assuming a confidence level 1- α , where $\text{var}(\hat{\theta})$ is the variance of the estimator of parameter ϑ , and $\text{var}(\hat{\theta})$ is the estimated variance of the estimator of parameter ϑ .
19. If an NCB selects the largest institution per stratum, the sample quality should be based on a synthetic mean absolute error (MAE) measure. The actual synthetic MAE should not exceed a time-varying MAE threshold assuming a 10 basis points error difference in each stratum and indicator.
20. The synthetic MAE_S for a given estimator $\hat{\theta}$ in a particular period should be defined as:

$$MAE_S(\hat{\theta}) = \sum_c \frac{MAE(\hat{\theta}_c) * B_c}{\sum_k B_k} * \frac{1}{(i_{c1} + (1/(1 + i_{c1})))}$$

with:

MAE_S($\hat{\theta}$) as the synthetic MAE

⁽¹⁾ The NCBs may directly translate the absolute measure of 10 basis points at a confidence level of 90 % into a relative measure in terms of the acceptable maximum variation coefficient of the estimator.

B_c , B_k as the volume in a particular MFI interest rate category

i_{c1} as the average interest rate estimated in category c

$MAE(\hat{\theta}_c) = \frac{(\sum_j |error(\hat{\theta}_j)| * (B_{j0} + B_{j1}))}{B}$ as the MAE for a given MFI interest rate category on the basis of estimator $\hat{\theta}_j$

B_{j0} as the volume corresponding to the actual non-reporting in a particular stratum j

B_{j1} as the volume corresponding to the actual reporting in a particular stratum j . If sampling is applied B_{j1} refers to the grossed up volumes. The process of grossing up is further described in Section 4

B as the total volume for all strata, i.e. the sum of B_{j0} and B_{j1} across all strata

$error(\hat{\theta}_j) = (i_{j1} * B_{j1} + \hat{\theta}_{j0} * B_{j0}) / (B_{j1} + B_{j0}) - i_{j1}$ as the estimation of the total error within a stratum j

i_{j1} as the weighted average interest rate corresponding to the actual reporting in a particular stratum j

$\hat{\theta}_{j0}$ as the value of the estimator $\hat{\theta}$ for the take-none sub-stratum of stratum j .

In the event of zero volume coverage in one of the reported strata, the average $\hat{\theta}$ of the other stratum should be used to avoid a MAE equal to zero.

$\hat{\theta}$ as the average of the first and third quartiles within the stratum, which are defined as the interest rate reported for the MFI interest rate category for which 25 % (and 75 % respectively) of the reported interest rates are lower than that number. The first and third quartiles are calculated by previously weighting the volume in that category by the institutions in the stratum. Hence, the average between the two MAE estimators — the first and the third quartiles — is used as an estimation for the parameter $\hat{\theta}$ ⁽¹⁾.

21. The maximum random error and the synthetic MAE are separately calculated for new business and outstanding amounts. For new business, the maximum random error and the synthetic MAE should be calculated on the basis of indicators 1 to 11, 13 to 22, and 24 to 29 as described in Appendix 2 to Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1072/2013 (ECB/2013/34). For outstanding amounts, the maximum random error and the synthetic MAE should be calculated on the basis of indicators 1 to 14 as described in Appendix 1 to Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1072/2013 (ECB/2013/34).
22. The minimum national sample size refers both to the minimum initial sample and to the minimum sample after maintenance as defined in the next section on maintenance of the sample of the actual reporting population. Due to mergers and leavers, the sample may reduce in size over time until the next maintenance period.
23. NCBs may select more reporting agents than defined as the minimum national sample size, in particular where necessary to increase the representativity of the national sample in the light of the structure of the national financial system.

⁽¹⁾ Note that Tables 1 and 2 in the ECB's statistics paper entitled 'Quality measures in non- random sampling', available on the ECB's website at www.ecb.europa.eu, highlights the results of the synthetic MAE for the first and third quartile estimators applied in each country.

24. There needs to be consistency between the number of MFIs in the reference reporting population and the minimum sample size. NCBs may allow MFIs which are resident within a single euro area Member State and individually included in the list of MFIs as established and updated in accordance with the classification principles set out in Section 1 of Part 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33) to report MFI interest rate statistics together as a group. The group becomes a notional reporting agent. This means that the group reports MFI interest rate statistics as if it was a single MFI, i.e. it reports one average interest rate per instrument category covering the whole group instead of one rate for each MFI included in the list of MFIs. At the same time, the MFIs within the group are still counted as individual institutions in the reference reporting population and in the sample.

Section 2: Maintenance of the sample of the actual reporting population

6. Maintenance of the sample over time

25. NCBs that choose the sampling approach must ensure that the sample remains representative over time.
26. NCBs should therefore check the representativeness of their sample at least once a year. If there are significant changes in the reference reporting population, these must be reflected in the sample after this annual check.
27. At intervals of at most three years, NCBs must carry out a regular review of the sample, taking account of joiners to the reference reporting population, leavers from the reference and actual reporting population, and other changes in the characteristics of the reporting agents, and apply the provisions of Section 5 on minimum national sample size. The regular review of the sample will be based on an assessment of compliance with the provisions on the selection of the actual reporting population as contained in Section 1, based on the monthly data corresponding to the end of each quarter in the year in which the review takes place. However, NCBs may check and refresh their sample more frequently.
28. Over time, the sample will be adjusted to take account of joiners to the reference reporting population in order to remain representative of the reference reporting population. NCBs must therefore draw a sample n_b from the population of all joiners N_b . The complementary selection of joining institutions n_b among the total number of joiners N_b is referred to as incremental sampling over time.
29. Over time, the sample will be adjusted to take account of leavers from the reference and the actual reporting population. No adjustment is necessary if the number of leavers in the reference reporting population N_d is proportionate to the number of leavers in the sample n_d (case 1). If institutions leave the reference reporting population and they are not in the sample, the sample becomes larger relative to the size of the reference reporting population (case 2). If relatively more institutions leave the sample than the reference reporting population, the sample becomes too small over time and might cease to be representative (case 3). In cases 2 and 3, if random sampling is used for the selection of the actual reporting institutions the weights attached to each institution in the sample has to be adjusted by means of an established statistical method derived from the theory of sampling. The weight attached to each reporting agent is the inverse of its selection probability and hence the expansion factor. In case 2, where the sample is relatively larger for the population, no reporting agent is taken out of the sample. In case 3, if the largest institutions are selected, the sample is adjusted by selecting additional institutions according to their size.
30. Over time, the sample will be adjusted to take account of changes in the characteristics of the reporting agents. These changes can occur because of mergers, divisions, growth of the institutions, etc. Some reporting agents may change stratum. As in cases 2 and 3 for leavers, the sample is adjusted by means of an established statistical method derived from the theory of sampling. New selection probabilities and hence weights are allocated where NCBs carry out random sampling.

Section 3: Further sampling issues

7. Consistency

31. In order to achieve consistency between MFI interest rate statistics on outstanding amounts referring to deposits and to loans and on new business referring to deposits and to loans, NCBs that choose the sampling approach must use the same reporting agents to collect these statistics. NCBs may also use the sampling approach for a sub-set of MFI interest rate statistics and a census for the rest. They may not, however, use two or more different samples.

8. Financial innovation

32. In the sample procedure, NCBs do not need to cover each product that exists at national level. However, they cannot exclude a whole instrument category on the grounds that the amounts involved are very small. Hence, if an instrument category is only offered by one institution, then this institution should be included in the sample. If an instrument category did not exist in a euro area Member State at the time of the initial drawing of the sample, but is introduced by an institution thereafter, this institution should be included in the sample at the time of the next representativity check. If a new product is created, the institutions in the sample should cover it in the next report, as all reporting agents are required to report on all their products.

Section 4: National weighted average interest rates and national total business volumes

33. NCBs receive weighted average interest rates and related amounts of business from all their actual resident reporting agents and calculate national weighted average interest rates for each instrument category on the basis of grossed-up business volumes per stratum. The data are reported to the ECB.
34. Where random sampling is applied, the estimator of the interest rate at stratum and national levels must be consistent with the sampling procedure, simple random sample or with the probability proportional to size used, implying that grossed up amounts are used for weighting of interest rates.
35. Where the largest institutions are selected, the estimator of the rates should aggregate rates across institutions in the same stratum by weighting by the reported amounts, and aggregates across strata should be done by applying the grossed-up volumes in each stratum.
36. For each of the instrument categories on outstanding amounts, i.e. indicators 1 to 26 in Appendix 1 to Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1072/2013 (ECB/2013/34), NCBs provide a national weighted average interest rate.
37. For each of the instrument categories on new business, i.e. indicators 1 to 23 and 30 to 85 in Appendix 2 to Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1072/2013 (ECB/2013/34), NCBs provide a national weighted average interest rate. In addition, for each of indicators 2 to 4, 8 to 11, 13 to 22, 33 to 35 and 37 to 85 in Appendix 2 to Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1072/2013 (ECB/2013/34), NCBs provide the amount of new business conducted at national level in each instrument category during the reference month. For the instrument categories referring to renegotiated loans to households and non-financial corporations (indicators 88 to 91 in Appendix 2 to Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1072/2013 (ECB/2013/34), only information on volumes is required, and information on interest rates is collected on a best efforts basis. These amounts of new business refer to the population total, i.e. to the entire reference reporting population and, similarly to the other new business volumes, this figure is estimated through the grossing-up procedure illustrated in paragraphs 38 to 40.
38. If random sampling or the selection of the largest institutions is used to select the reporting agents, expansion factors are used for grossing up the business volumes. Grossing up is applied at stratum level.
39. If the random sampling approach is used, the expansion factors are defined as the inverse of the selection probabilities π_i , i.e. $1/\pi_i$. The estimated amount of new business for the population total B is then computed by means of the following generic formula:

$$B = \sum_{i \in S} \frac{B_i}{\pi_i}$$

with:

B as the total business volume

B_i as the amount of new business of institution i

π_i as the probability of selecting institution i

40. If the selection of the largest institution approach is used, the expansion factors for each stratum are defined as the inverse of the stratum coverage ratio by means of the following formula:

$$EF_j = \frac{\hat{B}_j}{\sum_{i=1}^{N_{j1}} \hat{B}_{ij}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N_{j1}+N_{j0}} \hat{B}_{ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N_{j1}} \hat{B}_{ij}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N_{j1}} \hat{B}_{ij} + \sum_{i=N_{j1}+1}^{N_{j1}+N_{j0}} \hat{B}_{ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N_{j1}} \hat{B}_{ij}}$$

with:

$\hat{B}_j$ as the total volume within stratum j

$\hat{B}_{ij}$ as the volume within each stratum j for the institution i

N_{j0} as the number of credit institutions non-sampled in the stratum j

N_{j1} as the number of credit institutions sampled in the stratum j .

41. Expansion factors EF_j as defined in paragraph 40 in respect of new business are calculated by replacing new business volumes by the related outstanding amounts. The grossed-up volume of stratum j is then calculated as the expansion factor for stratum j multiplied by the reported volume for stratum j .
42. NCBs provide the MFI interest rates on outstanding amounts and on new business to the ECB to four decimal places. This is without prejudice to any decisions taken by the NCBs on the level of precision they wish to apply in collecting the data. The published results do not contain more than two decimal places.
43. NCBs document any (changes in) regulatory arrangements affecting MFI interest rate statistics in the methodological notes that are provided with the national data.
44. NCBs that choose a sampling approach for the selection of the reporting agents provide an estimate of the sampling error for the initial sample. A new estimate is provided after each maintenance of the sample.

PART 15

Treatment of specific products for MFI interest rate statistics

1. The treatment of the products defined in the following paragraphs should be used as a reference for products with similar characteristics.
2. A step-up (step-down) deposit or loan is a deposit or loan with a fixed maturity to which an interest rate is applied that increases (decreases) from year to year by a pre-fixed number of percentage points. Step-up (step-down) deposits and loans are instruments with fixed interest rates over the whole maturity. The interest rate for the whole maturity of the deposit or loan and the other terms and conditions are agreed in advance at time t_0 when the contract is signed. An example of a step-up deposit is a deposit with an agreed maturity of four years, which receives 5 % interest in the first year, 7 % in the second, 9 % in the third and 13 % in the fourth. The AAR on new business, which is covered at time t_0 in MFI interest rate statistics, is the geometric average of the factors '1 + interest rate'. In line with Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1072/2013 (ECB/2013/34), NCBs may request reporting agents to implement the NDER for this type of product. The AAR on outstanding amounts that is covered from time t_0 to t_3 is the rate applied by the reporting agent at the time of calculation of the MFI interest rate, i.e., using the example of a deposit with an agreed maturity of four years, 5 % at time t_0 , 7 % at time t_1 , 9 % at time t_2 and 13 % at time t_3 .
3. For the purpose of MFI interest rate statistics, loans taken as part of lines of credit have the same meaning as defined in and are classified as in Part 2 of Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33). Only outstanding amounts, i.e. amounts withdrawn and not yet repaid in the context of a credit line are covered as new business and reflected in the MFI interest rate statistics in accordance with paragraph 16 of Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33). Amounts available through a line of credit that have not been withdrawn or have already been repaid are not considered, whether as new business or as outstanding amounts.
4. An umbrella contract allows the customer to draw loans on several types of loan accounts up to a certain maximum amount applying to all loan accounts together. At the time of the agreement on an umbrella contract, the form the loan will take and/or the date on which the loan will be drawn and/or the interest rate are not specified, but a range of possibilities may be agreed. Such an umbrella contract is not covered by MFI interest rate statistics. However, as soon as a loan agreed under an umbrella contract is drawn, it is covered under the corresponding item in MFI interest rate statistics, both in new business and outstanding amounts.
5. Savings deposits with a basic interest rate plus a fidelity and/or growth premium may exist. At the time the deposit is placed, it is not certain whether or not the premium will be paid. The payment depends on the unknown future attitude towards saving of the household or non-financial corporation. As a convention, such fidelity or growth premiums are not included in the AAR on new business. The AAR on outstanding amounts always covers the rates applied by the reporting agent at the time of calculation of MFI interest rates. Hence, if such a fidelity or growth premium is granted by the reporting agent, this is reflected in the statistics on outstanding amounts.
6. Loans may be offered to households or non-financial corporations with associated derivative contracts, i.e. an interest rate swap/cap/floor etc. As a convention, such associated derivative contracts are not included in the AAR on new business. The AAR on outstanding amounts always covers the rates applied by the reporting agent at the time the MFI interest rates are calculated. Hence, if such a derivative contract is exercised and the reporting agent adjusts the interest rate charged to the household or non-financial corporation, this is reflected in the statistics on outstanding amounts.
7. Deposits may be offered comprising two components: a deposit with an agreed maturity to which a fixed interest rate is applied and an embedded derivative with a return that is linked to the performance of a defined stock exchange index or a bilateral exchange rate, subject to a minimum guaranteed return of 0 %. The maturity of both components may be the same or may differ. The AAR on new business covers the interest rate for the deposit with agreed maturity, as it reflects the agreement between the depositor and the reporting agent and it is known when the money is placed. The return on the other component of the deposit, linked to the performance of a stock exchange

index or a bilateral exchange rate, is only known ex post when the product matures and therefore cannot be covered by the new business rate. Hence, only the guaranteed minimum return (usually 0 %) is covered. The AAR on outstanding amounts always covers the interest rate applied by the reporting agent at the time the MFI interest rates are calculated. Until the day of maturity, the rate on the deposit with agreed maturity is captured as well as the guaranteed minimum return on the deposit containing the embedded derivative. Only at maturity do the MFI interest rates on outstanding amounts reflect the AAR that is paid by the reporting agent.

8. Deposits with a maturity of over two years as defined in Part 2 of Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33) may contain pension savings accounts. The main part of the pension savings accounts may be placed in securities and the interest rate on the accounts then depends on the yield of the underlying securities. The remaining part of the pension savings accounts may be held in cash and the interest rate determined by the credit or other institution in the same way as for other deposits. At the time when the deposit is placed, the total return to the household from the pension savings account is not known and may also be negative. In addition, at the time the deposit is placed, an interest rate is agreed between the household and the credit or other institution which applies only to the deposit part; this does not apply to the part invested in securities. Hence, only the deposit part that is not invested in securities is covered by MFI interest rate statistics. The AAR on new business that is reported is the rate agreed between the household and the reporting agent for the deposit part at the time the deposit is placed. The AAR on outstanding amounts is the rate applied by the reporting agent to the deposit part of the pension savings accounts at the time of calculation of the MFI interest rate.
9. Savings plans for housing loans are long-term saving schemes that may provide a low return but, after a certain period of saving, give the household or non-financial corporation the right to a housing loan at a discounted rate. In line with Part 2 of Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33), these savings plans are classified under deposits with agreed maturity over two years as long as they are used as a deposit. As soon as they are transformed into a loan, they are classified as loans to households for house purchases. Reporting agents report as new deposit business the interest rate that is agreed at the time the initial deposit is placed. The corresponding amount of new business is the amount of money that has been placed. The increase of this amount on the deposit over time is only covered by outstanding amounts. At the time when the deposit is transformed into a loan, this new loan is recorded as new lending business. The interest rate is the discounted rate that is being offered by the reporting agent. The weight is the total amount of the loan that is being granted to the household or non-financial corporation.
10. In line with Part 2 of Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33), deposits placed pursuant to the French regulated housing plan *plan d'épargne-logement* (PEL) are classified as deposits with an agreed maturity of over two years. The government regulates the conditions governing these PELs and fixes the interest rate, which remains unchanged over the entire maturity of the deposit, i.e. each 'generation' of PELs has the same interest rate attached to it. PELs are held for at least four years and each year the customer deposits a minimal pre-fixed amount but is allowed to increase the payments at any time during the course of the scheme. Reporting agents report as new business the initial deposit at the opening of a new PEL. The amount of money that is initially placed in the PEL may be very low, which means that the weight attached to the new business rate will also be relatively low. This approach ensures that the new business rate always reflects the conditions governing the current generation of PELs. Changes in the interest rate applied to the new PELs are reflected in the new business rate. The reaction of consumers in terms of a portfolio shift from other long-term deposits to pre-existing PELs is not reflected in the new business rates but only in the rates on outstanding amounts. At the end of the period of four years, the customer may either ask for a loan at a discounted rate or renew the contract. Since this renewal of the PEL is carried out automatically without any active involvement on the part of the customer, and since the terms and conditions of the contract including the interest rate are not renegotiated, in line with Part 2 of Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1072/2013 (ECB/2013/34) this renewal is not considered as new business. On renewing the contract, the customer is allowed to make additional deposits, provided that the outstanding amount does not exceed a defined ceiling and the contract does not exceed a defined maximum years of maturity. If the ceiling or maximum maturity are reached, the contract is frozen. The household or non-financial corporation retains the borrowing rights and is still granted interest in accordance with the conditions prevailing at the time of opening the PEL as long as the money is left in the bank's book. The government grants a subsidy in terms of an interest payment on top of the interest rate offered by the credit or other institution. In line with Part 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1072/2013 (ECB/2013/34) only that part of the interest payment offered by the credit or other institution is captured in MFI interest rate statistics. The government subsidy, which is paid through but not by the credit or other institution, is ignored.
11. Negative interest rates on deposits should be included in MFI interest rates provided that such rates are not exceptional having regard to market conditions.

PART 16

Payments statistics*Section 1. Reporting requirements*

In addition to the indicators specified in Regulation (EU) No 1409/2013 (ECB/2013/43), and as stated in Article 18(1) of this Guideline, the NCBs report the additional information required under Tables 1 to 7. This information is subject to the same timeliness as is specified for the indicators in the Regulation. For those indicators for which a definition is not provided in the Regulation, a definition is included in the relevant table.

Information required under the tables of the Regulation and of this Guideline should be reported irrespective of the actual existence of the underlying phenomenon and even when they are zero. 'NC' with an observation status M is used to indicate that the phenomenon does not exist. For memorandum items, if actual data, estimates or provisional data cannot be provided, NCBs report NC with an observation status L.

Table 1.

Settlement media

End of period unless otherwise stated; value in EUR millions

	Value	Frequency
Settlement media used by non-MFIs		
Liabilities of the NCB		
Overnight deposits denominated in euro		
of domestic central governments	Geo 0	M
of other euro area Member States' central governments	Geo 0	M
of rest of the world, except banks	Geo 0	M
Overnight deposits denominated in other currencies		
of domestic central governments	Geo 0	M
of other euro area Member States' central governments	Geo 0	M
of rest of the world, except banks	Geo 0	M
Liabilities of other MFIs		
Overnight deposits denominated in euro		
of domestic central governments	Geo 0	M
of other euro area Member States' central governments	Geo 0	M
of rest of the world, except banks	Geo 0	M
Overnight deposits denominated in other currencies		
of domestic central governments	Geo 0	M
of other euro area Member States' central governments	Geo 0	M
of rest of the world, except banks	Geo 0	M
Settlement media used by credit institutions		
Overnight deposits in euro held at other credit institutions	Geo 0	Q
Intraday borrowing in euro from the central bank (average for last reserve maintenance period)	Geo 0	A

Settlement media used by non-MFIs — assets or claims on assets that can be used by non-MFIs for payments.

Overnight deposits — as defined in 'Instrument categories' in Part 2 of Annex II of Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33).

All accounts are included, irrespective of the currency in which they are denominated; thus, 'overnight deposits denominated in other currencies' is a sub-category of 'overnight deposits'.

Overnight deposits denominated in other currencies — value of overnight deposits held by non-MFIs in other currencies.

Settlement media used by credit institutions — assets or claims on assets that can be used by credit institutions for payments.

Intraday borrowing in euro from the central bank (average for last reserve maintenance period) — total value of credit extended by the central bank to credit institutions and reimbursed within a period of less than one business day. This is the average of the daily maximum value of simultaneous and actual intraday overdraft positions or drawings on intraday credit facilities during the day for all credit institutions taken together. All days in the maintenance period, including weekends and bank holidays, are considered in the average.

Table 2.

Institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs

End of period; original units unless otherwise stated; value in EUR millions

	Number	Value	Frequency
Central bank			
Number of offices	Geo 0	—	A
Number of overnight deposits (thousands)	Geo 0	—	A
Credit institutions			
of which:			
Credit institutions legally incorporated in the reporting country			
Number of offices	Geo 0	—	A
Number of institutions	Geo 0		A
Value of overnight deposits held by non-MFIs	—	Geo 0	Q
Branches of euro area-based credit institutions			
Number of offices	Geo 0	—	A
Number of institutions	Geo 0		A
Value of overnight deposits held by non-MFIs	—	Geo 0	Q
Branches of EEA-based credit institutions outside the euro area			
Number of offices	Geo 0	—	A
Number of institutions	Geo 0		A
Value of overnight deposits held by non-MFIs	—	Geo 0	Q
Branches of non-EEA-based credit institutions			
Number of offices	Geo 0	—	A
Number of institutions	Geo 0		A

	Number	Value	Frequency
Value of overnight deposits held by non-MFIs	—	Geo 0	Q
Electronic money institutions			
Number of institution	Geo 0	—	A
Other payment service providers			
Number of institutions	Geo 0	—	A
Number of offices	Geo 0	—	A
Number of overnight deposits held by non-MFIs (thousands)	Geo 0	—	A
Value of overnight deposits held by non-MFIs		Geo 0	Q
Memo items:			
Total number of payment institutions operating in the country on a cross-border basis	Geo 0		A
of which:			
☐ number of payment institutions providing services through an established branch		Geo 0	A
☐ number of payment institutions providing services through an agent		Geo 0	A
☐ number of payment institutions providing services neither establishing a branch nor through an agent		Geo 0	A

Table 2 complements Table 1 of Regulation (EU) No 1409/2013 (ECB/2013/43).

Number of institutions — comprises the legally independent institutions operating in the reporting country. Each institution is counted once, irrespective of the number of offices it maintains in the country.

Number of offices — number of places of business in the reporting country. Each place of business set up in the same reporting country is counted separately. Only those offices (regardless of their size and operating hours) that provide payment services with cashless clearing and settlement are included, while mobile offices are not included. The head office of the institution is counted as an office if it offers payment services with cashless clearing and settlement.

Branch — a place of business (other than the head office) which is located in the reporting country and which has been established by a credit institution legally incorporated in another country. It has no legal personality and carries out directly some or all of the transactions inherent in the business of credit institutions. All of the places of business set up in the reporting country by the same institution legally incorporated in another country constitute a single branch. Each of these places of business is counted as an individual office.

Branch of a euro area-based credit institution — a branch (located in the reporting country) of a credit institution legally incorporated outside the reporting country but within the euro area.

Branch of a non-EEA-based credit institution — a branch (located in the reporting country) of a non-EEA-based bank.

Branch of an EEA-based credit institution (outside the euro area) — a branch (located in the reporting country) of a credit institution legally incorporated in an EEA country outside the reporting country and outside the euro area.

Payment institutions operating in the country on a cross-border basis — payment institutions located outside the reporting country but operating in the reporting country through an established branch, an agent or by remote access.

Table 3.

Payment transactions involving non-MFIs

Total for the period; number of transactions in millions; value of transactions in EUR millions; annual frequency

Memo items	Sent		Received	
	Number of transactions	Value of transactions	Number of transactions	Value of transactions
Transactions per type of payment instrument				
Credit transfers				
Initiated electronically				
of which:				
Initiated on a single payment basis				
of which:				
Online banking based e-payments	Geo 1	Geo 1	—	—
Credits to the accounts by simple book entry	Geo 0	Geo 0	—	—
Debits from the accounts by simple book entry	Geo 0	Geo 0	—	—
			—	—
Money remittances	Geo 3	Geo 3	Geo 2	Geo 2
Transactions via telecommunication, digital or IT device	Geo 1	Geo 1	Geo 2	Geo 2

Table 3 complements Table 4 of Regulation (EU) No 1409/2013 (ECB/2013/43).

Online banking based e-payments — transactions initiated through online banking schemes and payment initiation services. The item 'online banking based e-payments' excludes payments merely initiated by the payer via online banking not involving a simultaneous online shopping transaction. It also excludes invoices presented online not involving a simultaneous online shopping transaction.

Credits to the accounts by simple book entry — credit transaction initiated by a payment service provider (PSP) (including electronic money issuer) without a specific transaction order and executed by simple book entry, i.e. credit entry, to the account of a customer, i.e. without the use of a traditional payment instrument. The following transactions are reported for this item: (a) interest payment by the bank; (b) dividend payment by the bank; (c) disbursement of the amount of a loan to the current account of the customer; and (d) other credits to the account by simple book entry. These data are excluded from credit transfers.

Debits from the account by simple book entry — debit transaction initiated by a PSP (including electronic money issuer) without a specific transaction order and executed by simple book entry (debit entry) to the account of a customer, i.e. without the use of a traditional payment instrument. The following transactions are reported for this item: (a) charge of interest by the bank; (b) deduction of banking fees; (c) payment of taxes linked to financial assets, if they are a separate transaction but not separately authorised by the customer; (d) repayments of the amount of a loan; and (e) other debits to the account by simple book entry. These data are excluded from direct debits.

Money remittances — as defined in Article 4 of Directive 2007/64/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾.

⁽¹⁾ Directive 2007/64/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 November 2007 on payment services in the internal market amending Directives 97/7/EC, 2002/65/EC, 2005/60/EC and 2006/48/EC and repealing Directive 97/5/EC (OJ L 319, 5.12.2007, p. 1).

Transactions via telecommunication, digital or IT device — as defined in Point 7 of the Annex to Directive 2007/64/EC.

Table 4.

Payment transactions per type of terminal involving non-MFIs

Total for the period; number of transactions in millions; value of transactions in EUR millions; annual frequency

Memo items	Number of transactions	Value of transactions
Cash advances at POS terminals	Geo 1	Geo 1
OTC cash withdrawals	Geo 1	Geo 1
OTC cash deposits	Geo 1	Geo 1

Table 4 complements Table 5 of Regulation (EU) No 1409/2013 (ECB/2013/43).

Cash advance at point of sale (POS) terminals — transactions in which the cardholder receives cash at a POS terminal in combination with a payment transaction for goods or services. If it is not possible to distinguish data on cash advances at POS terminals, these are reported as 'POS transactions'.

Over the counter (OTC) cash deposit — cash deposit to an account at the PSP using a form, including where a card is used merely to identify the payer. Includes cash deposited into a PSP's day or night deposit box for crediting to an account at the PSP. These transactions do not represent payments in the strict sense, comprising only a change from cash to account money.

OTC cash withdrawal: cash withdrawal from an account at the PSP using a form, including where a card is used merely to identify the payee. These transactions do not represent payments in the strict sense, comprising only a change from account money to cash.

Table 5.

Participation in selected payment systems: TARGET2

End of period; original units; annual frequency

	Number
TARGET2 component system	
Number of participants	Geo 1
Direct participants	Geo 1
Credit institutions	Geo 1
Central bank	Geo 1
Other direct participants	Geo 1
Public administration	Geo 1
Clearing and settlement organisations	Geo 1
Other financial institutions	Geo 1
Others	Geo 1
Indirect participants	Geo 1

Table 6.

Payments processed by selected payment systems: TARGET2

Total for the period; number of transactions in millions; value of transactions in EUR millions; annual frequency

	Sent	
	Number of transactions	Value of transactions
TARGET2 component system		
Credit transfers and direct debits	Geo 1	Geo 1
Within the same TARGET2 component system	Geo 0	Geo 0
To another TARGET2 component system	Geo 2	Geo 2
To a euro area TARGET2 component system	Geo 2	Geo 2
To a non-euro area TARGET2 component system	Geo 2	Geo 2
<i>Concentration ratio</i>	Geo 1	Geo 1

TARGET2 component system — as defined in Article 2 of Guideline ECB/2012/27 ⁽¹⁾.

For TARGET2 the definition of ‘cross border’ is based on the location of the component and not of the participant, as is the case for the other payment systems.

Tables 6 and 7 of Regulation (EU) No 1409/2013 (ECB/2013/43) should be reported for each payment system other than TARGET2. A distinction should be made between large value payment systems and retail payment systems by NCBs:

Large value payment system — as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 260/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁾.

Retail payment system — as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 260/2012.

⁽¹⁾ Guideline ECB/2012/27 of 5 December 2012 on a Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross settlement Express Transfer system (TARGET2) (OJ L 30, 30.1.2013, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ Regulation (EU) No 260/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012 establishing technical and business requirements for credit transfers and direct debits in euro and amending Regulation (EC) No 924/2009 (OJ L 94, 30.3.2012, p. 22).

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Direct debits — as defined in Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 1409/2013 (ECB/2013/43).

Card payments — payment transactions as defined in the second bullet points of Points 3 and 4 of the Annex to Directive 2007/64/EC.

Credit transfers — as defined in Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 1409/2013 (ECB/2013/43).

The required geographical breakdown follows the naming convention laid down in Regulation (EU) No 1409/2013 (ECB/2013/43), namely:

Table 8.

Geographical breakdown

Geo 0	Geo 1	Geo 2	Geo 3	Geo 4
Domestic	Domestic and cross-border combined	Cross-border	Domestic Single country breakdowns for all Union countries Rest of the world	Domestic Cross-border

Section 2. Derogations

Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 1409/2013 (ECB/2013/43) sets out the conditions under which the NCBs may grant derogations to the reporting agents. In particular, paragraph 2 specifies that NCBs may only grant derogations to reporting agents if these reporting agents do not contribute to a statistically significant coverage, at national level, of payment transactions for each type of payment service.

A statistically significant coverage is defined as 95 % of the value of payment transactions for each payment service.

If derogations are granted, NCBs must extrapolate the data to be reported to the ECB.

Section 3. Transitional provisions

Historical data

With a view to enhancing data comparability, NCBs should report historical information for all items in Regulation (EU) No 1409/2013 (ECB/2013/43) and in this Guideline for the reference period 2013 on a best efforts basis. The NCBs decide on the best way to address this requirement, possibly via estimates. For those series that were not already provided in the context of the previous Guideline ECB/2007/9 and where no actual data are available, NCBs are allowed to report information as not available (NC series with an observation status L) ⁽¹⁾.

Data with reference period 2014 — tables in this Guideline

In relation to the requirements specified in the tables of this Guideline, NCBs are allowed to report data with the reference period 2014 on a best efforts basis, in accordance with the same rules as laid down for historical data (see above).

Data with reference period 2014 — tables in Regulation (EU) No 1409/2013 (ECB/2013/43)

As the requirements specified in Regulation (EU) No 1409/2013 (ECB/2013/43) are of annual frequency, the NCBs must ensure the provision of a single figure for each data series, reported with reference to the whole year (aggregating, where applicable, 2014 H1 and 2014 H2). In respect of data covering 2014 H1, the NCBs decide on the best way to address this requirement. If actual data are not available, NCBs may provide estimates.

Where estimates are provided in accordance with the transitional provisions, the methodology is to be defined by each NCB, depending on country specificities. Explanatory notes should be provided by NCBs to clarify the approach undertaken.

⁽¹⁾ In respect of the mandatory items in this Guideline, all requirements were already specified in Guideline ECB/2007/9, with the exception of the requirements relating to 'intraday borrowing in euro from the central bank' in Table 1 and 'electronic money institutions' in Table 2 (these were memo items in Guideline ECB/2007/9) and the mandatory requirements of Table 7.

PART 17

Statistics on IFs' assets and liabilities

The statistical returns should contain data for all cells in the relevant tables in this Guideline, even when they are zeros, missing or the phenomenon does not exist.

Table 1.

Data to be provided on a quarterly basis: stocks and flow adjustments

[illegible]

[illegible]

Table 2.

Data to be provided on a monthly basis: stocks, flow adjustments, transactions

	A. Domestic		B. Euro area other than domestic		C. RoW	D. Total
	Total		Total			
	MFIs	Non-MFIs	MFIs	Non-MFIs		
ASSETS						
1 Deposit and loan claims						
2 Debt securities						
2e. Euro						
up to 1 year						
over 1 and up to 2 years						
over 2 years						
2x. Foreign currencies						
up to 1 year						
over 1 and up to 2 years						
over 2 years						
3 Equity						
4 Investment fund shares/units						
5 Financial derivatives						
6 Non-financial assets (incl. fixed assets)						
7 Remaining assets						
LIABILITIES						
8 Loans and deposits received						
9 IF shares/units						#
9.1 Sale of IF shares/units						
9.2 Redemption of IF shares/units						
10 Financial derivatives						
11 Remaining liabilities						
#	Minimum data to be provided by the reporting agents to the NCBs on a monthly basis.					

PART 18

Statistics on the assets and liabilities of FVCs

Table 1.

Outstanding amounts and financial transactions

Data required to be provided on a quarterly basis

	A. Domestic									
	Total	MFIs	Non-MFIs - Total							
			General gov't (S.13)	Total	Other resident sectors					
					Non-MMF investment funds (S.124)	Other financial intermediaries + financial auxiliaries + captive financial institutions and money lenders (S.125+S.126+S.127)	Insurance corporations + pension funds (S.128+S.129)	Non-financial corporations (S.11)	Households + non-profit institutions serving households (S.14+S.15)	
						o/w FVCs				
ASSETS										
1 Deposits and loan claims										
up to 1 year		ANC					ANC			
over 1 year		ANC					ANC			
2 Securitised loans		ANC			ANC	ANC		ANC	ANC	ANC
2a euro area MFI as originator		ANC		ANC/MFI	ANC/MFI	ANC/MFI		ANC/MFI		ANC/MFI
up to 1 year									ANC/MFI	
over 1 year and up to 5 years									ANC/MFI	
over 5 years										
2b euro area general government as originator										
2c euro area OFII, non-MMF investment funds and ICPF as originator										
2d euro area NFC as originator										
2e non-euro area originator										
3 Debt securities										
up to 1 year		NON-ANC	NON-ANC				NON-ANC			
over 1 year and up to 2 years		NON-ANC	NON-ANC				NON-ANC			
over 2 years		NON-ANC	NON-ANC				NON-ANC			
4 Other securitised assets										
4a of which euro area general government as orig- inator										
4b of which euro area NFC as originator										
5 Equity and investment fund shares/units							NON-ANC			
6 Financial derivatives										
7 Non-financial assets (including fixed assets)										
8 Remaining assets										
LIABILITIES										
9 Loans and deposits received										
up to 1 year							ANC			
over 1 year							ANC			
10 Debt securities issued										
up to 1 year										
over 1 year and up to 2 years										
over 2 years										
11 Capital and reserves										
12 Financial derivatives										
13 Remaining liabilities										
13a of which accrued interest on debt securities issued										

ANC: Anchor series

NON-ANC: Non-anchor series

ANC/MFI: Anchor series, which may be partly derived from data directly collected from MFIs via Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33) when euro area MFIs act as servicers of the loans.

[illegible]

Table 2.

Write-offs/write-downs

Data required to be provided on a quarterly basis

	D. Total
ASSETS	
2 Securitised loans	NON-ANC

Table 3.

Loans originated and serviced by euro area MFIs: Data to be exchanged between NCBs (*)

Data required to be provided on a quarterly basis

BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	A. Domestic						
	General gov't (S.13)	Total	Other resident sectors				Households + non-profit institutions serving households (S.14+S15)
			Non-MMF investment funds (S.124)	Other financial intermediaries + financial auxiliaries + captive financial institutions and money lenders (S.125+S.126+S.127)	Insurance corporations + pension funds (S.128+S.129)	Non-financial corporations (S.11)	
Assets							
Securitised loans							
FVCs located in euro area country A							
FVCs located in euro area country B							
FVCs located in euro area country C							
etc.							
up to 1 year							
FVCs located in euro area country A							
FVCs located in euro area country B							
FVCs located in euro area country C							
etc.							
over 1 year and up to 5 yrs							
FVCs located in euro area country A							
FVCs located in euro area country B							
FVCs located in euro area country C							
etc.							
over 5 years							
FVCs located in euro area country A							
FVCs located in euro area country B							
FVCs located in euro area country C							
etc.							

(*) Outstanding amounts, and if applicable in the reporting period also adjustments for reclassifications and write-offs/write-downs.

BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	B. Euro area other than domestic						C. Rest of the World
	General gov't (S.13)	Other resident sectors					
		Total	Non-MMF investment funds (S.124)	Other financial intermediaries + financial auxiliaries + captive financial institutions and money lenders (S.125+S.126+S.127)	Insurance corporations + pension funds (S.128+S.129)	Non-financial corporations (S.11)	
Assets							
Securitised loans							
FVCs located in euro area country A							
FVCs located in euro area country B							
FVCs located in euro area country C							
etc.							
up to 1 year							
FVCs located in euro area country A							
FVCs located in euro area country B							
FVCs located in euro area country C							
etc.							
over 1 year and up to 5 yrs							
FVCs located in euro area country A							
FVCs located in euro area country B							
FVCs located in euro area country C							
etc.							
over 5 years							
FVCs located in euro area country A							
FVCs located in euro area country B							
FVCs located in euro area country C							
etc.							

PART 19

Loans to non-financial corporations by branch of activity

NCBs either report data for individual sections in accordance with Template I or, if data are not available for individual sections, with Template II.

NCBs report outstanding amounts in respect of loans to domestic non-financial corporations and loans to other euro area Member States' non-financial corporations (where available) separately. All data are reported in EUR million.

Template I		Template II	
1	A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1	A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing
2	B. Mining and quarrying	2	B. Mining and quarrying
3	C. Manufacturing	3	C. Manufacturing
4	D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4	D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply +
5	E. Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities		
6	F. Construction	5	F. Construction
7	G. Wholesale and retail trade. Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6	G. Wholesale and retail trade. Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
8	I. Accommodation and food service activities	7	I. Accommodation and food service activities
9	H. Transportation and storage	8	H. Transportation and storage +
10	J. Information and communication		
11	L. Real estate activities	9	L. Real estate activities +
12	M. Professional, scientific and technical activities		
13	N. Administrative and support service activities		
14	All remaining sections relevant for the non-financial corporations	10	All remaining sections relevant for the non-financial corporations

Note: Letters refer to the corresponding NACE Rev.2 classification.

PART 20

Statistics on MFI credit lines

Table

Statistics on MFI credit lines (stocks and reclassification adjustments)

BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	A. Domestic								
	MFIs	Non-MFIs							
		General government (S.13)	Total	Non-MMF investment funds (S.124)	Other financial intermediaries + financial auxiliaries + captive financial institutions and money lenders (S.125+S.126+S.127) (f) of which: CCP (4)	Insurance corporations (S.128)	Pension funds (S.129)	Non-financial corporations (S.111)	Households + non-profit institutions serving households (S.14+S.15) Total
ASSETS									
1 Off-balance sheet items									
Credit lines									
2 Other assets									

BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	B. Other Participating Member States									C. Rest of the world	D. Total
	MfIs	Non-MfIs									
	General government (S.13)	Total	Other resident sectors								
			Non-MMF investment funds (S.124)	Other financial intermediaries + financial auxiliaries + captive financial institutions and money lenders (S.125+\$S.126+\$S.127) (f) of which: CCP (4)	Insurance corporations (S.128)	Pension funds (S.129)	Non-financial corporations (S.11)	Households + non-profit institutions serving households (S.14+\$S.15) Total			
ASSETS											
1 Off-balance sheet items											
Credit lines											
2 Other assets											

PF statistics

Table

PF statistics (stocks and transactions)

Assets Pension Funds

	Total	Total																					Rest of world	
		Domestic										Non-residents												
		Total domestic	MFIs (S.121+S.1-22+ S.123)	Total non-MFIs	General government (S.13)	Total	Non-MFIs					Total other MUMS	MFIs (S.121+S.1-22+ S.123)	Total non-MFIs	General government (S.13)	Other MUMS								
							Other residents									Non-MFIs								
							Non-MMF investment funds (S.124)	OFIs (S.125+S.1-26+S.127)	ICs (S.128)	PFs (S.129)	NFCs (S.11)					Households (S.14)	Total	Non-MMF investment funds (S.124)	OFIs (S.125+S.1-26+S.127)	ICs (S.128)	PFs (S.129)			NFCs (S.11)
Total financial assets																								
Currency																								
Deposits																								
Up to 1 year																								
Over 1 year and up to 2 years																								
Over 2 years																								
Securities																								
Up to 1 year																								
Over 1 year and up to 2 years																								
Over 2 years																								
Financial derivatives																								
Loans																								
Up to 1 year																								
Over 1 year and up to 5 years																								
Over 5 years																								
Shares and other equity																								
Listed shares																								
Unlisted shares and other equity																								
Mutual funds shares/units																								
of which: money market fund shares																								
of which: non-MMF investment fund shares/units																								
Non-life insurance technical reserves (AF.61)																								
Other accounts receivable/payable																								
Total non-financial assets																								
		Series to be reported																						

Series to be reported

ANNEX III

ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION

PART 1

Introduction

The European Central Bank (ECB) has special data exchange arrangements with the national central banks (NCBs) of the European System of Central Banks (ESCB), the accession country NCBs and some Union national statistical institutes (NSIs). The data exchanges use standardised platform independent messages (SDMX ⁽¹⁾), including data (numeric values) and/or attributes (metadata explaining the exchanged data).

In order to exchange statistical messages, the data need to be structured in accordance with precise data structure definitions (DSDs) ⁽²⁾, whose attached statistical concepts and code lists allow their content to be described adequately and unambiguously. The collection of DSDs, associated concepts and code lists is known as 'structural definitions'.

The ECB structural definitions provide the list of DSDs, associated concepts and code lists devised by the ECB and used in its SDMX statistical data exchanges. The ECB's structural definitions are stored on the European Commission website CIRCABC ⁽³⁾ and are accessible by the members of the Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) and the Statistics Interest Group (including the members of the Working Group on Statistical Information Management (WGSIM)). A local copy is usually stored with each NCB. If this is not the case, the NCBs' relevant business area should contact their WGSIM member.

This Annex describes in detail the specifics of each data exchange between the euro area NCBs and the ECB in the context of monetary and financial statistics. Part 2 lists the ECB DSDs and related data sets in use by the ESCB. Part 3 follows with a description of the DSDs including the specific dimensions of the series keys, their format and the code lists from which they take their code values. Part 4 illustrates the relationship between the series keys and their attributes and specifies which partners are responsible for their maintenance.

PART 2

DSDs and datasets

1. In the SDMX messages exchanged, statistical concepts can be used either as dimensions (in composing the 'keys' identifying the time series) or as attributes (providing information about the data). Coded dimensions and attributes take their values from predefined code lists. The DSDs define the structure of the exchanged series keys, in terms of concepts and associated code lists. In addition, they define their relationship with the relevant attributes. The same structure can be used for several data flows, which are differentiated by the data set information.

2. In the context of monetary and financial statistics, the ECB has defined nine DSDs currently used for the exchange of statistics with the ESCB and other international organisations. For the majority of those DSDs, one data set using that structure is exchanged and as a consequence the DSD identifier and the associated data set identifier (DSI) used in the SDMX data messages are the same. For treatment, timeliness and responsibility purposes, two different data sets following the 'ECB_BSI1' DSD have been defined and are distinguished at the DSI level. The following data flows characteristics are in production:

— balance sheet items (BSI), DSD identifier and DSI 'ECB_BSI1',

— balance sheet items in the context of the Blue Book (BSP), DSD identifier 'ECB_BSI1' and DSI 'ECB_BSP',

— banking structural financial indicators (SSI), DSD identifier and DSI 'ECB_SSI1',

⁽¹⁾ Current data exchanges take place using the SDMX-EDI format, also known as Gesmes/TS.

⁽²⁾ Previously known as key families.

⁽³⁾ www.circabc.europa.eu.

- banking structural financial indicators in the context of the Blue Book (SSP), DSD identifier 'ECB_SS1' and DSI 'ECB_SSP',
- MFI interest rates (MIR), DSD identifier and DSI 'ECB_MIR1',
- other financial intermediaries (OFI), DSD identifier and DSI 'ECB_OFI1',
- securities issues (SEC), DSD identifier and DSI 'ECB_SEC1',
- payment and settlement systems (PSS), DSD identifier and DSI 'ECB_PSS1',
- investment funds (IVF), DSD identifier and DSI 'ECB_IVF1',
- financial vehicle corporations (FVC), DSD identifier and DSI 'ECB_FVC1',
- consolidated banking data (CBD), DSD identifier and DSI 'ECB_CBD1',
- international consolidated banking statistics (CBS), DSD identifier and DSI 'BIS_CBS'.

2.1 The DSI 'ECB_BSI1' is used to define the series keys for data on:

- MFI balance sheet statistics,
- e-money,
- credit institutions balance sheet statistics,
- MMF balance sheet statistics,
- central government deposit liabilities and holdings of cash and securities,
- memorandum items,
- supplementary BSI data reported by the NCBs to the International Monetary Fund using the ECB gateway services,
- securitised and sold MFI loans to third parties,
- reserve base statistics,
- macro ratio,
- loans to non-financial corporations broken down by branch of activity,
- credit lines.

PART 3

Dimensions

The table below identifies the dimensions composing the series keys of the specific monetary and financial statistics listed in Part 2, their format and the code lists from which they take their code values.

		Data structure definition (DSD)								Concept (identifier)	Concept name	Value format (²)	Code list	Code list name
BSI	SSI	MIR	OFI	SEC	PSS	IVF	FVC	CBD	CBS (¹)					
DIMENSION ORDER IN THE KEY										DIMENSIONS				
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	FREQ	Frequency	AN1	CL_FREQ	Frequency code list
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		REF_AREA	Reference area	AN2	CL_AREA_EE	Area code list
3			3			3	3			ADJUSTMENT	Adjustment indi- cator	AN1	CL_ADJUSTMENT	Adjustment indicator code list
4		3								BS_REP_SECTOR	Balance sheet reference sector breakdown	AN..2	CL_BS_REP_SECT- OR	Balance sheet reference sector breakdown code list
	3									REF_SECTOR	Reference sector breakdown	AN4	CL_ESA95_SECT- OR	ESA 95 reference sectoral breakdown code list
				3						SEC_ISSUING SECTOR	Securities issuing sector	AN4	CL_ESA95_SECT- OR	ESA 95 reference sectoral breakdown code list
					3					PSS_INFO_TYPE	PSS information type	AN4	CL_PSS_INFO_TY- PE	Payment and settlement system information type code list
						4				PSS_INSTRUMENT	PSS instrument	AN4	CL_PSS_IN- STRUMENT	Payment and settlement system instrument code list
						5				PSS_SYSTEM	PSS entry point	AN4	CL_PSS_SYSTEM	Payment and settlement system entry point code list
						6				DATA_TYPE_PSS	PSS data type	AN2	CL_DATA_TYPE_- PSS	Payment and settlement system data type code list
			4							OFI_REP_SECTOR	Other financial intermediaries reporting sector	AN2	CL_OFI_REP_SEC- TOR	Other financial intermediaries reference sectoral breakdown code list

		Data structure definition (DSD)								Concept (identifier)	Concept name	Value format (²)	Code list	Code list name
BSI	SSI	MIR	OFI	SEC	PSS	IVF	FVC	CBD	CBS (¹)					
DIMENSION ORDER IN THE KEY										DIMENSIONS				
5	4	4	5	4		4	4	3	4	IVF_REP_SECTOR	Investment funds reporting sector	AN2	CL_IVF_REP_SECTOR	Investment funds reference sectoral breakdown code list
						FVC_REP_SECTOR				Financial vehicle corporations reporting sector	AN1	CL_FVC_REP_SECTOR	Financial vehicle corporations reference sectoral breakdown code list	
						CB_REP_SECTOR				CBD reference sector breakdown	AN2	CL_CB_REP_SECTOR	Consolidated banking data reference sector breakdown code list	
						CB_SECTOR_SIZE				CBD reference sector size	AN1	CL_CB_SECTOR_SIZE	Consolidated banking data reference sector size code list	
						SSI_INDICATOR	Structural financial indicator	AN3	CL_SSI_INDICATOR	Structural financial indicator's code list				
						BS_ITEM	Balance sheet item	AN..7	CL_BS_ITEM	Balance sheet item code list				
						OFI_ITEM	Other financial intermediaries balance sheet item	AN3	CL_OFI_ITEM	Other financial intermediaries balance sheet item code list				
						SEC_ITEM	Securities item	AN6	CL_ESA95_ACCOUNT	ESA 95 account code list				
						IF_ITEM	Investment funds assets and liabilities	AN3	CL_IF_ITEM	IF balance sheet item code list				
						FVC_ITEM	Financial vehicle corporations assets and liabilities	AN3	CL_FVC_ITEM	Financial vehicle corporations balance sheet item code list				
						CB_ITEM	Consolidated banking data item	AN5	CL_CB_ITEM	Consolidated banking data item code list				

		Data structure definition (DSD)								Concept (identifier)	Concept name	Value format ⁽²⁾	Code list	Code list name
BSI	SSI	MIR	OFI	SEC	PSS	IVF	FVC	CBD	CBS ⁽¹⁾					
DIMENSION ORDER IN THE KEY										DIMENSIONS				
6		5	6			6	6	6		MATURITY_ORIG	Original maturity	AN..3	CL_MATUR- ITY_ORIG	Original maturity code list
				5						SEC_VALUATION	Securities valuation	AN1	CL_MUFA_VALU- ATION	Valuation in MUFA context code list
7	5		7			7	7	7		DATA_TYPE	Data type	AN1	CL_DATA_TYPE	Money and banking type of data, flow and position
		6								DATA_TYPE_MIR	MIR data type	AN1	CL_DATA_TYPE_- MIR	MFI interest rates data type code list
				6						DATA_TYPE_SEC	Securities data type	AN1	CL_DATA_TYPE_- SEC	Securities data type code list
									2	L_MEASURE	Stock, flow	AN1	CL_STOCK_FLO- W	Stock, flow
									3	L_REP_CTY	Reference area code for BIS international financial statistics (BIS-IFS)	AN2	CL_BIS_IF_REF_A- REA	Reference area code for BIS-IFS
									4	CBS_BANK_TYPE	CBS bank type	AN2	CL_BIS_IF_REF_A- REA	CBS bank type
									5	CBS_BASIS	CBS reporting basis	AN1	CL_CBS_BASIS	CBS reporting basis
									6	L_POSITION	CBS position type	AN1	CL_L_POSITION	Position type

		Data structure definition (DSD)								Concept (identifier)	Concept name	Value format ⁽²⁾	Code list	Code list name
BSI	SSI	MIR	OFI	SEC	PSS	IVF	FVC	CBD	CBS ⁽¹⁾					
DIMENSION ORDER IN THE KEY										DIMENSIONS				
8	6	7	8		7	8	8	8	7	L_INSTR	CBS instrument type	AN1	CL_L_INSTR	Instrument type
									8	REM_MATURITY	CBS remaining maturities	AN1	CL_ISSUE_MAT	Issue maturity code list
									9	CURR_TYPE_BOOK	CBS currency type of booking location	AN3	CL_CUR-RENCY_3POS	Currency type of booking location
									10	L_CP_SECTOR	CBS counterparty sector	AN1	CL_L_SECTOR	CBS counterparty sector
									11	L_CP_COUNTRY	CBS counterparty area	AN2	CL_BIS_IF_REF_A-REA	Reference area code for BIS-IFS
										COUNT_AREA	Counterpart area	AN2	CL_AREA_EE	Area code list
										AMOUNT_CAT	Amount category	AN1	CL_AMOUNT_C-AT	Amount category code list
9		8	9			9	9	9		BS_COUNT_SECTOR	Balance sheet counterpart sector	AN..7	CL_BS_COUNT_S-ECTOR	Balance sheet counterpart sector code list
					8					COUNT_SECTOR	Counterpart sector	AN2	CL_PS_COUNT_S-ECTOR	Payment and settlement system receiving/acquiring sector

		Data structure definition (DSD)								Concept (identifier)	Concept name	Value format (²)	Code list	Code list name
BSI	SSI	MIR	OFI	SEC	PSS	IVF	FVC	CBD	CBS (¹)					
DIMENSION ORDER IN THE KEY										DIMENSIONS				
10	7	9	10	7	9	10	11	10		FVC_ORI_SECTOR	Financial vehicle corporations originator sector	AN2	CL_FVC_ORI_SECTOR	Financial vehicle corporations originator sector code list
	11	8		11	8	10	11		11		CURRENCY_TRANS	Currency of transaction	AN3	CL_CURRENCY
										SERIES_DENOM	Denomination of the series or special calculation	AN1	CL_SERIES_DENOM	Denomination of the series or special calculation code list
										BS_SUFFIX	Balance sheet suffix	AN..3	CL_BS_SUFFIX	Balance sheet suffix code list
				9						SEC_SUFFIX	Series suffix in securities context	AN1	CL_SEC_SUFFIX	Securities suffix code list
		10								IR_BUS_COV	Interest rates business coverage	AN1	CL_IR_BUS_COV	Interest rates business coverage code list

(¹) The code structure and DSD of the International Consolidated Banking Statistics are common to all reporting countries and should be the same as those that are used to report the corresponding data to the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) (www.bis.org/statistics/dsd_cbs.pdf).

(²) This indicates the number of letters/digits allowed for each element of the code lists (e.g. AN..7 means an alpha-numeric string up to 7 characters long, AN1 means one alpha-numeric character).

Frequency. This dimension indicates the frequency of the reported time series. The specific data exchange requirements are as follows.

- for the 'ECB_OFI1' DSD: when national data are only available at a lower frequency, i.e. biannually or annually, NCBs estimate quarterly data. When quarterly estimates are not feasible, data are nevertheless provided as quarterly time series, i.e. annual data are provided as yyyyQ4 and biannual data are provided as yyyyQ2 and yyyyQ4 with the remaining quarters either not reported or reported as missing with the observation status 'L',
- for the 'ECB_SEC1' DSD: if the required monthly data are not available and no estimates can be made, then quarterly or annual data can be sent.

Reference area. This dimension relates to the country of residence of the reporting institution. In the 'ECB_SEC1' DSD, it indicates the country of residence of the issuing sector ⁽¹⁾.

Adjustment indicator. This dimension indicates whether a seasonal adjustment and/or a working day adjustment are applied.

Balance sheet reference sector breakdown. This dimension refers to the reporting sector according to the breakdown defined in the associated code list.

Reference sector breakdown. This dimension indicates the reference sector for the structural financial indicators (in the 'ECB_SSI1' DSD).

Securities issuing sector. This dimension refers to the sector of the securities issuers (in the 'ECB_SEC1' DSD).

PSS information type. This dimension represents the general type of information to be provided in the context of the 'ECB_PSS1' DSD.

PSS instrument. This dimension, used in the 'ECB_PSS1' DSD, indicates the particular type of instrument/device used for the payment transactions, e.g. cards with a cash function or credit transfers, etc.

PSS entry point. This dimension is linked to the type of terminal or system through which the underlying payments transaction was done. For the correspondence of payment systems and PSS entry point code values, see Part 16 of Annex II.

PSS data type. In the PSS context, this dimension gives the unit of measurement for the observation, i.e. whether a number or a value should be reported for the item (e.g. number of transactions per card, value of transactions per card, etc.).

Other financial intermediaries reporting sector. This dimension indicates the sector of the reporting institution within the OFI sector.

Investment funds reporting sector. This dimension indicates the sector of the reporting institution within the IF sector.

Financial vehicle corporations reporting sector. This dimension indicates the sector of the reporting institution within the FVC sector.

CBD reference sector breakdown. This dimension indicates the ownership and type of the reporting institution (domestic credit institutions versus foreign controlled subsidiaries or branches).

⁽¹⁾ For NCBs, the country of residence of the issuing sector is the NCB's country of residence.

CBD sector size. This dimension indicates the size of the reporting institution with respect to its total assets. It only applies to the domestic credit institutions.

Structural financial indicator. This dimension is 'ECB_SSI1' DSD specific and represents the type of structural financial indicator.

Balance sheet item. This dimension indicates the item of the MFI balance sheet as defined in Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33).

Other financial intermediaries balance sheet item. This dimension indicates an item of the OFI balance sheet. OFIs concentrate on different financial activities depending on the type of institution, and not all balance sheet items apply to all types of intermediaries. Therefore, while most of the balance sheet items are common to all types of other financial intermediaries, 'other assets' and 'other liabilities' can have different definitions for different types of intermediaries. On the asset side, two different definitions are adopted for the 'other assets' item: (a) for security and derivative dealers (SDDs) this item includes loans; and (b) for financial corporations engaged in lending (FCLs) the item includes deposits, cash, investment fund shares, fixed assets and financial derivatives. With regard to the 'other liabilities' item: (a) for SDDs this item excludes debt securities, capital and reserves and financial derivatives; and (b) for FCLs this item includes financial derivatives.

Securities item. This dimension refers to the items taken from the list of items set up for the monetary union financial accounts (MUFA) in line with the European System of Accounts concepts. It is only used for the 'ECB_SEC1' DSD.

Investment funds assets and liabilities. This dimension relates to the item of the IF's assets and liabilities as defined in Regulation (EU) No 1073/2013 (ECB/2013/38).

Financial vehicle corporations assets and liabilities. This dimension relates to the item of the FVC's assets and liabilities as defined in Regulation (EU) No 1075/2013 (ECB/2013/40).

Consolidated banking data item. This dimension indicates the item of the CBD reporting scheme to be reported (from the banks' income statement, balance sheet and capital adequacy reports).

Original maturity. For the 'ECB_BSI1', 'ECB_FVC1', 'ECB_IVF1', 'ECB_CBD1' and 'ECB_OFI1' DSDs, this dimension indicates the original maturity of the BSI. For the 'ECB_MIR1' DSD, this dimension indicates, for items on outstanding amounts, the breakdown by original maturity or period of notice of the deposits or loans; for items on new business, it indicates the breakdown by original maturity or period of notice in the case of deposits and the initial period of fixation in the case of loans.

Securities valuation. This dimension identifies the valuation method used for securities issues statistics in the 'ECB_SEC1' DSD.

Data type. This dimension describes the type of data reported in the 'ECB_BSI1', 'ECB_SSI1', 'ECB_OFI1', 'ECB_IVF1', 'ECB_FVC1' and 'ECB_CBD1' DSDs.

MIR data type. In the 'ECB_MIR1' DSD, this dimension distinguishes MFI interest rate statistics from those relating to the volumes of new business or outstanding amounts.

Securities data type. This dimension indicates the type of data contained within the securities issues statistics in the 'ECB_SEC1' DSD. Net issues are only provided if issues and redemptions cannot be separately identified.

Stock, flow. This dimension, which is 'BIS_CBS' specific, indicates the data type stock or flow of the data that is reported.

Reference area code for BIS-IFS. This dimension, which is 'BIS_CBS' specific, represents the area of residence of the reporting institutions.

CBS bank type. This dimension, which is 'BIS_CBS' specific, refers to the group of the corresponding reporting sector. For transmission to the ECB the code '4P' should be used, namely, data should be reported only for domestic bank offices referring to CBD large banking groups.

CBS reporting basis. This dimension, which is 'BIS_CBS' specific, represents the recording basis of a claim or exposure.

CBS position type. This dimension, which is 'BIS_CBS' specific, represents the type of financial position recorded by the data.

CBS remaining maturity. This dimension, which is 'BIS_CBS' specific, represents the remaining maturity of the claims or exposures recorded.

CBS currency type of booking location. This dimension, which is 'BIS_CBS' specific, represents the currency type of the claims recorded.

CBS counterparty sector. This dimension, which is 'BIS_CBS' specific, is linked to the sectoral breakdown of the counterpart for the claims or exposures recorded.

CBS counterparty area. This dimension, which is 'BIS_CBS' specific, gives the country of residence of the counterpart of the relevant item.

Counterpart area. This dimension gives the area of residence of the counterpart of the relevant item.

Amount category. This dimension gives the category of the amount of new loans to non-financial corporations; new loans are also reported according to their size. It is only relevant for the 'ECB_MIR1' DSD.

Balance sheet counterpart sector. This dimension is linked to the sectoral breakdown of the counterpart of BSIs.

Counterpart sector. This dimension, defined in the 'ECB_PSS1' DSD, represents the sector breakdown of the type of beneficiary (counterpart) involved in the payment transaction.

Financial vehicle corporations originator sector. This dimension, defined in the 'ECB_FVC1' DSD, represents the sector of the transferor (originator) of the assets, or a pool of assets, and/or the credit risk of the asset or pool of assets to the securitisation structure.

Currency of transaction. This dimension describes the currency in which the securities are issued (for the 'ECB_SEC1' DSD), or in which the following are denominated: (a) the MFI balance sheet items (for the 'ECB_BSI1' DSD); (b) the structural financial indicators (for the 'ECB_SSI1' DSD); (c) the deposits and loans (for the 'ECB_MIR1' DSD); (d) the IF assets and liabilities (for the 'ECB_IVF1' DSD); (e) the payment transactions (for the 'ECB_PSS1' DSD); (f) the FVC assets and liabilities (for the 'ECB_FVC1' DSD); (g) the OFI balance sheet items (for the 'ECB_OFI1' DSD); and (h) the CBD items (for the 'ECB_CBD1' DSD).

Denomination of the series or special calculation. This dimension indicates the currency of denomination in which the observations within a time series are expressed, or specifies the underlying calculation.

Balance sheet suffix. This dimension, present in the 'ECB_BSI1' DSD, gives the currency of denomination in which the observations within a time series are expressed, or specifies the underlying calculation.

Series suffix in securities context. This dimension contains supplementary data types for derived series. It is only used for the 'ECB_SEC1' DSD.

Interest rates business coverage. This dimension, which is 'ECB_MIR1' DSD specific, indicates whether the MFI interest rates statistics refer to outstanding amounts or to a new business.

PART 4

Attributes

The sections below explain in detail the attributes associated with the exchanged data. Section 1 defines the attributes per DSD including their format and attachment level. Section 2 sets out the responsibility of the ESCB data exchange partners in the creation of attributes and their maintenance, as well as the status of the attributes. Sections 3, 4 and 5 focus on the content of the attributes sorted by attachment level, respectively the sibling, time series and observation level.

Section 1: Coded and uncoded attributes defined in the ECB_BSI1, ECB_SSI1, ECB_MIR1, ECB_OFI1, ECB_SEC1, ECB_PSS1, ECB_IVF1, ECB_FVC1, ECB_CBD1 and BIS_CBS DSDs

In addition to the dimensions defining the series keys, a set of attributes is defined. The attributes are attached at various levels of the exchanged information: at sibling, time series or observation level. As illustrated below, they either take their value from pre-defined lists of codes or are uncoded, and are used to add textual explanations on relevant data aspects.

Attribute values are exchanged only when they are set for the first time and whenever they change with the exception of the mandatory attributes attached at observation level, which are attached to each observation and reported at every data transmission.

The table below provides information on the attributes defined for each DSD under consideration, on the level at which they are attached, their format and the name of the code lists from which coded attributes take their values.

	Data structure definition (DSD)									Statistical concept		Format ⁽¹⁾	Code list	
BSI	SSI	MIR	OFI	SEC	PSS	IVF	FVC	CBD	CBS	ATTRIBUTES AT SIBLING LEVEL (exchanged using the FNS group)				
√	√		√	√			√	√		TITLE	Title	AN..70	uncoded	
√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	UNIT	Unit	AN..12	CL_UNIT	Unit code list
√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	UNIT_MULT	Unit multiplier	AN..2	CL_UNIT_MULT	Unit multiplier code list
√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	DECIMALS	Decimals	N1	CL_DECIMALS	Decimals code list
√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	TITLE_COMPL	Title complement	AN..1050	uncoded	
√	√	√	√	√	√			√		NAT_TITLE	National language title	AN..350	uncoded	
√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	COMPILATION	Compilation	AN..1050	uncoded	
	√	√	√	√				√	√	COVERAGE	Coverage	AN..350	uncoded	
√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	SOURCE_AGENCY	Source agency	AN3	CL_ORGAN- ISATION	Organisation code list
					√					METHOD_REF	Methodology reference	AN..1050	uncoded	
BSI	SSI	MIR	OFI	SEC	PSS	IVF	FVC	CBD	CBS	ATTRIBUTES AT TIME SERIES LEVEL (exchanged using the FNS group)				
√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	COLLECTION	Collection indicator	AN1	CL_COL- LECTION	Collection indicator code list
√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		DOM_SER_IDS	Domestic series identifier	AN..70	uncoded	
√	√	√	√	√	√			√	√	BREAKS	Breaks	AN..350	uncoded	

	Data structure definition (DSD)									Statistical concept			Format ⁽¹⁾	Code list	
BSI	SSI	MIR	OFI	SEC	PSS	IVF	FVC	CBD	CBS	ATTRIBUTES AT TIME SERIES LEVEL			(exchanged using the FNS group)		
√		√		√		√	√		√	UNIT_INDEX_BASE	Unit index base	AN..35	uncoded	Availability code list	
										AVAILABILITY	Availability	AN1	CL_AVAIL- ABILITY		
√	√	√	√	√	√	√				PUBL_PUBLIC	Source publication	AN..1050	uncoded		
√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√			PUBL_MU	Source publication (euro area only)	AN..1050	uncoded		
√	√	√	√	√	√					PUBL_ECB	Source publication (ECB only)	AN..1050	uncoded		
BSI	SSI	MIR	OFI	SEC	PSS	IVF	FVC	CBD	CBS	ATTRIBUTES AT OBSERVATION LEVEL			(exchanged together with the data in the main ARR segment except for OBS_COM which is exchanged within the FNS group)		
√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	OBS_STATUS	Observation status	AN1	CL_OBS_STAT- US	Observation status code list	
√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	OBS_CONF	Observation confidentiality	AN1	CL_OBS_CONF	Observation confidentiality code list	
√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	OBS_PRE_BREAK	Pre-break observation value	AN..15	uncoded		
√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	OBS_COM	Observation comment	AN..1050	uncoded		

⁽¹⁾ This indicates the number of letters/digits allowed for the transmission of each attribute (e.g. AN..1050 means an alphanumeric string up to 1050 characters long, AN1 means one alpha-numeric character, N1 means 1 digit).

Section 2: Common attributes properties for the ECB_BSI1, ECB_SSI1, ECB_MIR1, ECB_OFI1, ECB_SEC1, ECB_PSS1, ECB_IVF1, ECB_FVC1, ECB_CBD1 and BIS_CBS DSDs: NCBs reporting to the ECB ⁽³⁾

Each attribute is characterised by certain technical properties, which are listed in the table below.

	Status	First value set, stored and disseminated by... ⁽¹⁾	Modifiable by NCBs
TITLE_COMPL	M	ECB	No (*)
NAT_TITLE	C	NCB	Yes
COMPILATION	C	NCB	Yes (**)
COVERAGE	C	NCB	Yes (**)
METHOD_REF	M	NCB	Yes
DOM_SER_IDS ⁽²⁾	C	NCB	Yes
BREAKS	C	NCB	Yes
OBS_STATUS	M	NCB	Yes
OBS_CONF	C	NCB	Yes
OBS_PRE_BREAK	C	NCB	Yes
OBS_COM	C	NCB	Yes

(*) If an NCB would like to make a modification it consults with the ECB, which will then implement the change.

(**) Changes are communicated to the responsible ECB business area by e-mail.

⁽¹⁾ ECB refers here to the ECB Directorate General Statistics.

⁽²⁾ The ECB recommends that the NCBs deliver these values to ensure more transparent communication.

⁽³⁾ All attributes specified in the table in Section 1, which are set by the ECB, are not covered in this table.

M: mandatory,

C: conditional

The definition of a set of attributes to be exchanged together with the data allows for additional information on the time series exchanged to be provided. Details of the information provided by the attributes for the ECB statistical datasets under consideration are reported below.

Section 3: Attributes at sibling level

Mandatory

TITLE_COMPL (title complement). This attribute allows a larger number of characters than the attribute TITLE and for this reason replaces TITLE as the mandatory attribute to store the title of the series.

UNIT (unit)

BSI	For euro area Member States: EUR
SSI	For euro area Member States: EUR For series reported as absolute values and for indices: PURE_NUMB For series reported as percentages: PCT
OFI	For euro area Member States: EUR
MIR	For business volumes: EUR For interest rates: PCPA
SEC	For euro area Member States: EUR
PSS	For series on original units (Table 5 of Part 16 of Annex II), number of transactions (Tables 3, 4, 6 and 7 Part 16 of Annex II) and series on concentration ratios (Table 6 of Part 16 of Annex II): PURE_NUMB For series on value of transactions (Tables 3, 4, 6 and 7 of Part 16 of Annex II): EUR

IVF	For euro area Member States: EUR
FVC	For euro area Member States: EUR
CBD	For euro area Member States: EUR or PURE_NUMB (where no currency denomination is relevant)
CBS	For the data reported by all countries in US dollars: USD; for the data for which no currency denomination is relevant: PURE_NUMB.

UNIT_MULT (unit multiplier)

BSI	6
SSI	0
OFI	6
MIR ⁽¹⁾	For business volumes: 6 For interest rates: 0
SEC	6
PSS	For series on original units except series on transactions (Table 5 of Part 16 of Annex II): 0 For series on transactions (Tables 3, 4, 6, and 7 of Part 16 of Annex II, except concentration ratios): 6 For series on concentration ratios (Table 6 of Part 16 of Annex II): 0
IVF	6
FVC	6
CBD	3
CBS	6

⁽¹⁾ Interest rate data are submitted as percentages.

DECIMALS (decimals)

BSI	0
SSI	For absolute values: 0 For index series and percentages: 4

OFI	0
MIR	For business volumes: 0 For interest rates: 4
SEC	0
PSS	Series on original units, except on transactions and concentration ratios (Table 5 of Part 16 of Annex II): 0 Series on transactions and concentration ratios (Tables 3, 4, 6, and 7 of Part 16 of Annex II): 3
IVF	0
FVC	0
CBD	0
CBS	0

METHOD_REF (methodology reference). This attribute is only used for the PSS dataset and indicates whether, for each time series or for part of it, the 2005 'enhanced' definition or a previous definition is used. Two values are defined:

PSS	The 'enhanced' definitions implemented in the year 2005 are used: '2005'. Definitions implemented in previous years (2004 or earlier) are used: 'Previous'.
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The attribute should also indicate the period for which each definition applies. For example '2005 definitions for the whole series', '2005 definitions as from data referring to 2003, previous definitions for the rest', or 'previous definitions up to data referring to 2004'.

Conditional

TITLE (title). NCBs may use the TITLE attribute for the construction of short titles.

NAT_TITLE (national language title). NCBs may use the NAT_TITLE attribute to provide a precise description and other supplementary or distinguishing specifications in their national language. Although the use of upper and lower case letters does not cause problems, NCBs are asked to limit themselves to the Latin-1 character set. In general, the exchange of accented characters and extended alphanumeric symbols needs to be tested before regular use.

COMPILATION (compilation). For the BSI, IVF, FVC and MIR datasets this attribute may be used for further textual explanation of the compilation methods, weighting schemes and statistical procedures used to compile the underlying series, particularly if they diverge from the ECB rules and standards. In general, the structure of the required national explanatory notes is the following:

- data sources/data collection system,
- compilation procedures (including description of estimates/assumptions made),
- deviations from the ECB's reporting instructions (geographical/sectoral classification and/or valuation methods),
- information relating to the national legal framework.

For the SSI dataset, the attribute 'compilation' includes information on links to the Union regulatory framework for intermediaries other than credit institutions.

For the OFI dataset, a detailed description of the information to be included under this attribute is provided in points 1-5 of the national explanatory notes (see Part 11 of Annex II).

Similarly, for the SEC dataset, a detailed description of the information to be included under this attribute is provided in points 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10 of the national explanatory notes (see Part 12 of Annex II).

COVERAGE (coverage)

Information on		Notes
SSI	— coverage of different categories of intermediaries — type of intermediary for the different indicators	— whether estimation was used in the case of partial coverage — indication of grossing up (if any)
OFI	— coverage of total assets/liabilities series — type of OFIs covered in the main categories	— whether estimation was used in the case of partial coverage — indication of grossing up (if any) — refer also to Part 11 of Annex II (see national explanatory notes, point 6)
MIR	— stratification criteria, selection procedure (equal probability/probability proportional to size/selection of biggest institutions) in the case of sampling	
SEC	— classification of issues	— refer also to Part 12 of Annex II (Section 2 (point 4) and Section 3 (point 6))
CBD	— description of the reporting population	— whether particular institutions were excluded from the collection — the reasons for the exclusion

SOURCE_AGENCY (source agency). This attribute will be set by the ECB to a value representing the name of the NCB providing the data.

Section 4: Attributes at time series level

Mandatory

COLLECTION (collection indicator). This attribute provides information on the period or the point in time at which a time series is measured (e.g. beginning, middle or end of period) or an indication of whether data are averages.

BSI	For outstanding amounts: end-of-period (E) For flows series: sum of observations throughout the period (S)
SSI	End-of-period (E)
OFI	For outstanding amounts: end-of-period (E) For flows series: sum of observations throughout the period (S)
MIR	For interest rates on outstanding amounts: end-of-period (E) For interest rates on new business: average of observations through the period (A) For business volumes on outstanding amounts: end-of-period (E) For new business volumes: sum of (grossed up) observations through the period (S)

SEC:	For outstanding amounts: end-of-period (E) For flows series: sum of observations through the period (S)
PSS	For number of participants and concentration ratios (Tables 5 and 6 of Part 16 of Annex II): end-of-period (E) For transactions except concentration ratios (Tables 3, 4, 6 and 7 of Part 16 of Annex II): sum of observations through the period (S)
IVF	For outstanding amounts: end-of-period (E) For flows series: sum of observations through the period (S)
FVC	For outstanding amounts: end-of-period (E) For flows series: sum of observations through the period (S)
CBD	end-of-period (E)
CBS	end-of-period (E)

Conditional

DOM_SER_IDS (domestic series identifier). This attribute makes it possible to refer to the code used in national databases to identify the corresponding series (formulae using national reference codes can also be specified).

UNIT_INDEX_BASE (unit index base). This attribute is mandatory when associated to a series key that expresses an index. It indicates the base reference and the base value for the indices and is only used for the series of the index of notional stocks derived by the ECB and disseminated to the ESCB.

BREAKS (breaks). This attribute provides a description of breaks and major changes over time in the collection, reporting coverage and compilation of the series. In the case of breaks, state the extent to which old and new data may be considered comparable, where possible.

PUBL_PUBLIC, PUBL_MU, PUBL_ECB (source publication, source publication (euro area only), source publication (ECB only)). These attributes will be set by the ECB if the data are published in ECB publications, in either ECB public or ECB confidential publications. They give a reference (i.e. publications, items, etc.) to published data.

Section 5: Attributes at observation level

If an NCB wishes to revise an attribute assigned at the observation level, the relevant observation(s) must be re-submitted at the same time. If an NCB revises an observation without also providing the relevant attribute value, the existing values will be replaced by the default values.

Mandatory

OBS_STATUS (observation status). NCBs report an observation status value attached to each exchanged observation. This attribute is mandatory and must be provided with every data transmission for each individual observation. When NCBs revise the value of this attribute, both the observation value (even if unchanged) and the new observation status flag should be retransmitted.

The list below specifies the expected values for this attribute, according to the agreed hierarchy, for the purpose of these statistics:

‘A’ = normal value (default for non-missing observations),

‘B’ = break value for the following datasets: SSI, MIRCBD and PSS ⁽¹⁾,

⁽¹⁾ If OBS_STATUS is reported as ‘B’ a value has to be reported under the attribute OBS_PRE_BREAK.

'M' = missing value, data do not exist,

'L' = missing value, data exist but were not collected,

'E' = estimated value ⁽¹⁾,

'P' = provisional value (this value can be used, in each data transmission, with reference to the last available observation, if this is considered provisional).

In normal circumstances, numeric values should be reported with the observation status 'A' (normal value) attached. Otherwise, a value different from 'A' is given in accordance with the list above. If an observation is qualified by two characteristics, the most important is reported, in accordance with the hierarchy shown above.

In each data transmission, the most recent available observations can be reported as provisional, and flagged with the observation status value 'P'. These observations take definite values and are reported with the observation status flag 'A' at a later stage when the new revised values and observation status flags overwrite the provisional ones.

Missing values ('—') are reported when it is not possible to report a numeric value (e.g. owing to non-existent data or because data are not collected). A missing observation should never be reported as a 'zero', since zero is a normal numeric value that indicates a precise and valid amount. If NCBs are unable to identify the reason for a missing value, or if they cannot use the whole range of values presented in the CL_OBS_STATUS code list for reporting missing observations ('L' or 'M'), the value 'M' should be used.

When, due to local statistical conditions, data for a time series are not collected either on specific dates or for the total length of the time series (the underlying economic phenomenon exists, but is not monitored statistically), a missing value is reported ('—') with observation status 'L' for each period.

When, due to local market practices or to the legal/economic framework, a time series (or part of it) is not applicable (the underlying phenomenon does not exist), a missing value is reported ('—') with observation status 'M'.

Conditional

OBS_CONF (observation confidentiality). NCBs report an observation confidentiality value attached to each exchanged observation. While this attribute is defined as conditional in the ECB structural definition file, it should be provided at every data transmission for each individual observation, as each confidential observation must be appropriately flagged. When NCBs revise the value of this attribute, both the associated observation value and the observation status flag (even if unchanged) should be retransmitted.

The list below specifies the expected values for this attribute for the purpose of these statistics:

'F' = free for publication,

'N' = not for publication, restricted to internal use only,

'C' = confidential statistical information in the sense of Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 2533/98,

'S' = secondary confidentiality set and managed by the receiver, not for publication,

'D' = secondary confidentiality set by the sender, not for publication. This code can be used by the NCBs that already differentiate between primary and secondary confidentiality in their reporting systems. If not, the reporting NCB must use 'C' for flagging the secondary confidentiality.

⁽¹⁾ The observation status 'E' is to be used for all observations or periods of data that are the result of estimates and cannot be considered as normal values.

OBS_PRE_BREAK (pre-break observation value). This attribute contains the pre-break observation value, which is a numeric field like the observation ⁽¹⁾. In general, it is provided when a break occurs; in this case the observation status must be set to 'B' (break value).

For the purpose of the BSI, IVF, FVC and OFI datasets, this attribute is not requested since this information is already available from the reclassification series. It has been added to the list of attributes since it is part of the common sub-set of attributes for all datasets.

OBS_COM (observation comment). This attribute can be used to provide textual comments at the observation level (e.g. describing the estimate made for a specific observation due to lack of data, explaining the reason for a possible abnormal observation or giving details of a change in the reported time series).

⁽¹⁾ The four objects *observation value* plus OBS_STATUS, OBS_CONF and OBS_PRE_BREAK are treated as one entity. This means that NCBs are obliged to send all complementary information for an observation. (When attributes are not reported, their previous values are overwritten by default values.)

ANNEX IV

DERIVATION OF TRANSACTIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS' BALANCE SHEET ITEMS, INVESTMENT FUNDS AND FINANCIAL VEHICLE CORPORATIONS STATISTICS

PART 1

General description of the procedure for deriving transactions*Section 1: Framework*

1. The framework for deriving transactions for monetary financial institutions (MFI) balance sheet items (BSI), investment funds (IF) and financial vehicle corporations (FVC) assets and liabilities statistics is based on the European system of accounts (hereinafter the 'ESA 2010'). Deviations from this international standard are made concerning both the data content and statistical concept denominations, where necessary. This Annex is interpreted in accordance with the ESA 2010, unless Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33), Regulation (EU) No 1073/2013 (ECB/2013/38), Regulation (EU) No 1075/2013 (ECB/2013/40), or this Guideline, explicitly or implicitly override its provisions.

2. In accordance with the ESA 2010, financial transactions are defined as the net acquisition of financial assets or the net incurrence of liabilities for each type of financial instrument, i.e. the sum of all financial transactions that occur during the relevant reporting period ⁽¹⁾. Transactions covering each item specified in Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33), Regulation (EU) No 1073/2013 (ECB/2013/38) and Regulation (EU) No 1075/2013 (ECB/2013/40) are calculated on a net basis, i.e. there is no requirement to identify gross financial transactions or turnover ⁽²⁾. The method of valuation for each transaction is to take the value at which assets are acquired/disposed of and/or liabilities are created, liquidated or exchanged. Nevertheless, deviations from the ESA 2010 are permitted.

3. This Annex reviews the methodology for deriving transactions in the context of BSI, IF and FVC statistics. This part focuses on the calculation of transactions data at the European Central Bank (ECB) and the reporting of the underlying information by NCBs, while Part 2 focuses on the concepts of flow adjustments. Parts 3, 4 and 5 then provide specific information relating to the compilation frameworks for BSI, IF and FVC statistics respectively.

Further details and numerical examples are provided in the manuals on these statistics published on the ECB's website.

Section 2: Calculation of transactions data by the ECB and reporting from the NCBs to the ECB

1. Introduction

1. For BSI and IF statistics, the ECB calculates transactions by taking, for each asset and liability item, the difference between stock positions at end-period reporting dates and then removing the effect of developments that are not the result of transactions, i.e. 'other changes'. 'Other changes' are grouped into two main categories 'reclassifications and other adjustments' and 'revaluation adjustments', with the latter covering revaluations due to changes in both prices and exchange rates ⁽³⁾. National central banks (NCBs) report 'reclassification and other adjustments' and 'revaluation adjustments' to the ECB so that these non-transaction effects can be removed in the calculation of flow statistics.

In the case of BSI statistics, NCBs report adjustment data to the ECB in accordance with Part 1 of Annex II. The 'revaluation adjustments' reported by the NCBs consist of write-offs/write-downs of loans and revaluation adjustments

⁽¹⁾ This is in accordance with the ESA 2010 and other international statistical standards.

⁽²⁾ Nevertheless, in the case of IF statistics, Regulation (EU) No 1073/2013 (ECB/2013/38) requests separate reporting of new issuance and redemptions of IF shares/units during the reporting month.

⁽³⁾ The definition and classification of 'other changes' is largely consistent with the ESA 2010. 'Reclassifications and other adjustments' is broadly equivalent to 'other changes in the volume of assets and liabilities' (K.1-K.6, see paragraphs 6.03-25), whereas 'revaluations' may be transferred to 'nominal holding gains and losses' (K.7, see paragraphs 6.26-64). For BSI statistics, an important deviation concerns the inclusion of 'loan write-offs' within 'revaluations' (and specifically as revaluations due to changes in prices), whereas in the ESA 2010 they are generally regarded as 'other changes in volume' (paragraph 6.14) - with the exception of losses realised at the sale of loans; these losses, which equal the difference between the transaction price and the balance sheet carrying amount of the loans, should be recorded as a revaluation (paragraph 6.58). The inclusion of 'loan write-offs' within 'revaluations' also deviates from the international investment position (i.i.p.) rules. In the i.i.p. these are treated as 'other adjustments' and not as 'price or exchange rate changes'. For IF statistics, loans 'write-offs/write-downs' are not requested.

due to price changes. Revaluation adjustments due to changes in exchange rates are normally calculated by the ECB, but when NCBs are in a position to compile more accurate adjustments, they may also transmit these adjustments to the ECB directly ⁽¹⁾.

In the case of IF statistics, NCBs report adjustment data to the ECB in accordance with Part 17 of Annex II. The 'revaluations adjustments' reported by the NCBs consist of revaluation adjustments due to price and exchange rate changes.

2. In the context of FVC statistics, transactions are reported directly by NCBs to the ECB, rather than the flow adjustments. The calculation of the transactions (either directly by reporting agents, or by NCBs) should be consistent with the general approach to reclassifications and other adjustments and revaluations provided in this Annex.

2. Reclassifications and other adjustments

1. NCBs compile data on 'reclassifications and other adjustments', as requested by this Guideline, using supervisory information, plausibility checks, ad hoc enquiries (e.g. related to outliers), national statistical requirements, information on joiners and leavers of the reporting population and any other source available to them. The ECB is not expected to make ex post adjustments unless the NCBs identify sharp changes in the final data.

2. NCBs identify changes in stocks that are due to reclassifications and enter the net amount identified under 'reclassifications and other adjustments'. A net increase in stocks due to reclassifications is entered with a positive sign, a net decrease in stocks with a negative sign.

3. In principle, the NCBs fulfil all requirements relating to 'reclassifications and other adjustments' specified in this Guideline. As a minimum, the NCBs send all 'reclassifications and other adjustments' above EUR 50 million. This threshold is intended to help the NCBs decide whether to make an adjustment or not. However, when information is not readily available or of poor quality, a decision can be made either to do nothing or to make estimates. For this reason, flexibility is needed in the operation of such a threshold, not least because of the heterogeneity of existing procedures for calculating adjustments. For example, where relatively detailed information is collected regardless of the threshold, it may be counterproductive to try to apply such a threshold.

3. Revaluation adjustments

1. In order to fulfil the requirements relating to 'revaluation adjustments' specified in this Guideline, NCBs may need to calculate the adjustments from transactions, security-by-security data or other data reported by the reporting population and/or estimate the adjustments in respect of some of the breakdowns not reported by the reporting population because they are not considered as 'minimum requirements'.

2. The 'revaluation adjustments' are normally compiled by NCBs on the basis of data directly reported by the reporting population. NCBs, however, may also cover these reporting requirements indirectly (e.g. by collecting data on transactions directly) and in any case are permitted to collect additional data from reporting agents. Whichever approach is used at national level, the NCBs are required to submit a full set of data to the ECB in accordance with Part 1 of Annex II for BSI statistics and Part 17 of Annex II for IF statistics.

PART 2

The flow adjustments in general

Section 1: Reclassifications and other adjustments

'Reclassifications and other adjustments' comprise any change in the balance sheet of the reference sector that arises as a result of changes in the composition and structure of the reporting population, changes in the classification of financial instruments and counterparties, changes in statistical definitions and the (partial) correction of reporting errors, all of which gives rise to breaks in the series, and hence affect the comparability of two successive end-of-period stocks. Euro area enlargements can be viewed as a special case of 'reclassifications and other adjustments'.

⁽¹⁾ The adjustments corresponding to the ECB's own balance sheet are reported by the ECB Directorate General Administration.

1. Changes in the composition of the reporting sector

1. Changes in the composition of the reporting sector may give rise to the transfer of business across economic sector boundaries. Such transfers do not represent transactions and are therefore treated as an adjustment in 'reclassifications and other adjustments'.

2. An institution that joins the reporting sector may transfer business into the sector, whereas an institution leaving it may transfer business out of the sector. However, to the extent that the joining institution starts its business ex novo after having joined the reporting sector, this represents a financial transaction that is not removed from statistical data ⁽¹⁾. Similarly, where a leaving institution decreases its activities prior to leaving the reporting sector, this is captured as a transaction in the statistical data.

3. The net effect of the joiners or leavers on the aggregated assets and liabilities of the reporting sector is calculated by aggregating the first assets and liabilities reported by new entrants and the last assets and liabilities reported by the leavers and, for each item, taking the difference between the two. This net figure is entered under 'reclassifications and other adjustments'. In certain circumstances there can be an effect on the counterparties' reporting, so this effect must also be included in the adjustments, in this case as a change in sector. For instance, if an MFI surrenders its authorisation but continues to operate as an other financial intermediary (OFI) funded through the interbank market, then there is an artificial rise in MFI lending to OFIs, which requires an adjustment (covered by 'changes in the classification counterparties').

2. Changes in the structure of the reporting sector

1. Changes in the structure of the reporting sector arise in the context of intra-group reorganisations or mergers, acquisitions and divisions. These corporate restructuring operations typically lead to changes in the valuation of financial assets and liabilities; revaluation adjustments are entered to reflect these changes and thus allow transactions to be correctly derived. Moreover, the operations often give rise to the transfer of financial assets and liabilities from the balance sheet of one institutional unit to another (change in ownership). The boundary for treating transfers of assets as transactions is defined by the existence of two separate institutional units which act by mutual agreement. If, however, the transfers occur as a result of the creation or disappearance of an institutional unit, they should be treated as 'reclassifications and other adjustments'. In particular, if a merger or acquisition leads to the disappearance of one or more institutional units, all cross-positions that existed between the merging institutions and that are netted at the time when the units cease to exist disappear from the system and reclassification adjustments must be reported accordingly. Corporate divisions are treated symmetrically.

2. A more thorough analysis of changes in the structure of the reporting sector arising in the context of corporate restructuring and detailed numerical examples may be found in guidance material provided by the ECB, e.g. the 'Manual on MFI balance sheet statistics' and the 'Manual on investment fund statistics'.

3. Other cases of 'reclassifications and other adjustments'

1. Changes in the sector classification or residence of customers give rise to a reclassification of assets/liabilities vis-à-vis these counterparties. Such changes in classification occur for a number of reasons, e.g. because a governmental entity changes economic sector after privatisation, or because mergers/divisions alter the principal activity of corporations. Similarly, the instrument classification of assets and liabilities can change, for instance when loans become negotiable and are accordingly regarded as debt securities for statistical purposes. As these reclassifications result in changes in the reported stock positions but do not represent a transaction, an adjustment must be introduced to remove their impact from the statistics.

2. Within the limits defined by the revision policy, NCBs correct reporting errors in the stock data as soon as the errors are identified. Ideally, the corrections entirely remove the error from the data, especially where the error affects a single period or a limited time range. In these circumstances, no break in series occurs. However, where the error affects

⁽¹⁾ This criterion applies in borderline cases. For example, the establishment of a new bank that takes over the operations previously carried out by a representative office on behalf of a non-resident bank gives rise to a transaction flow that is not removed from the statistical flow.

historical data and no correction of past data is made or is made only for a limited time range, then a break occurs between the first period with the corrected figure and the last period containing the incorrect figure. In this case, NCBs identify the size of the break that occurs and enter an adjustment under 'reclassifications and other adjustments'. Similar practices apply to the implementation of changes of statistical definitions affecting reported data, as well as to correcting for breaks that may be due to the introduction, change or abandonment of grossing-up methods.

Section 2: Revaluation adjustments

1. Write-offs/write-downs of loans

The adjustment for 'write-offs/write-downs' refers to the impact of changes in the value of loans recorded on the balance sheet that are caused by the application of write-offs/write-downs of loans. This adjustment also reflects the changes in the level of loan loss provisions, for instance if the outstanding stocks are recorded net of provisions pursuant to Article 8(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33). Losses recognised at the time the loans are sold or transferred to a third party are also included, where identifiable.

2. Revaluation adjustments due to changes in prices

1. The adjustment of the price revaluation of assets and liabilities refers to fluctuations in the valuation of assets and liabilities that arise because of a change in the price at which assets and liabilities are recorded or traded. The adjustment includes the changes that occur over time in the value of end-period stocks because of changes in the reference value at which assets and liabilities are recorded, i.e. holding gains/losses. It may also contain valuation changes that arise from transactions in assets/liabilities, i.e. realised gains/losses; however, there are divergent national practices in this respect.

2. The nature and extent of 'revaluation adjustments' are determined by the adopted method of valuation. Although it is recommended that both sides of the balance sheet are recorded at market value in practice a variety of different valuation methods may be employed on both the liabilities and the assets sides.

Section 3: Revaluation adjustments due to exchange rate changes

1. For the purpose of submitting statistical data to the ECB, the NCBs ensure that asset and liability positions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into euro at market exchange rates prevailing on the day to which the data relate. ECB reference exchange rates should be used ⁽¹⁾.

2. Movements in exchange rates against the euro that occur between end-period reporting dates give rise to changes in the value of foreign currency assets and liabilities when expressed in euro. As these changes represent holding gains/losses and are not financial transactions, the valuation effects need to be identified so that they can be excluded from transactions. Revaluation adjustments due to exchange rate changes may also contain valuation changes that arise from transactions in assets/liabilities, i.e. realised gains/losses; however, there are divergent national practices in this respect.

PART 3

Flow adjustments: special features in BSI statistics

Section 1: Introduction

1. In the case of BSI statistics, each NCB submits separate adjustment data covering its own balance sheet and the other MFIs' balance sheet. Adjustments to the ECB balance sheet are also internally compiled by the ECB Directorate Internal Finance. The NCBs submit adjustments for all items on the MFIs balance sheet in accordance with the frequency indicated in Article 3(2) of this Guideline. In this process, NCBs may need to calculate and/or estimate adjustments for some of the breakdowns not reported by the MFIs because they are not considered 'minimum requirements' in Table 1A of Part 2 of Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33). Part 1 of Annex II of this Guideline indicates whether only 'reclassifications and other adjustments' or also 'revaluation adjustments' need to be submitted to the ECB.

⁽¹⁾ See the ECB's press release of 8 July 1998 'Setting-up of common market standards', available on the ECB's website at www.ecb.europa.eu

The adjustments for movements in exchange rates are calculated by the ECB. For this reason, adjustments provided by the NCBs in respect of balances denominated in foreign currencies exclude the effect of changes due to the exchange rate. The ECB calculates exchange rate adjustments using currency proportions derived from the breakdown of assets and liabilities into major currencies that are available in Table 4 of Part 3 of Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33). The detailed method used by the ECB to calculate exchange rate adjustments is provided in its 'Manual on MFI balance sheet statistics'. When NCBs are in a position to compile more accurate adjustments, they may also transmit these adjustments to the ECB.

2. Flow adjustments are subject to the same double-entry accounting system as stocks. In all cases, adjustments have a counterpart which, in many cases, is likely to be 'capital and reserves' or 'remaining liabilities', depending on the operation or the national accounting rules.

3. In the context of the BSI statistics compilation framework, financial transactions should generally be measured at the transaction value, which may not necessarily be the same as the price listed in the market or the fair value of the asset at the time of the transaction. The transaction value does not include service charges, fees, commissions, or similar payments for services provided in carrying out the transaction.

4. Interest on deposits, loans and debt securities issued and held should be recorded on an accrual basis, but should never be recorded as a transaction with the instrument concerned. For loans and deposits this is guaranteed by the requirement specified in Part 2 of Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33) to record accrued interest on these instruments in 'remaining assets' and 'remaining liabilities'. The Regulation, however, contains no rule on the treatment of accrued interest on debt securities issued or held by MFIs. In fact, accrued interest is often intrinsic to market prices and difficult to disentangle from the accounting price as it is reported in the statistical balance sheet. In the interest of coherent and cross-country comparable data, the following rule should be applied:

- (a) if accrued interest is intrinsic to the accounting price as it is reported in the statistical balance sheet, it should be subject to a revaluation adjustment;
- (b) if accrued interest is excluded from the stock value of the securities to which it relates in the statistical balance sheet, it is classified under 'remaining assets' or 'remaining liabilities', and not treated as a revaluation adjustment.

This suggested treatment is also reflected in the reporting requirements laid down in this Guideline (see Section 3 of Part 4 of Annex II) ⁽¹⁾.

Section 2: Revaluation adjustments

1. Write-offs/write-downs

1. NCBs report to the ECB data on loans write-offs/write-downs in accordance with Part 1 of Annex II. NCBs are expected to fulfil the requirements on the basis of data reported by MFIs. In particular, NCBs collect, as a minimum, the mandatory requirements specified in Table 1A of Part 4 of Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33), but may also collect additional data not covered by such minimum requirements. In order to provide a full report to the ECB, NCBs are expected to allocate the adjustments taking into account the accounting rules regarding bad loans ⁽²⁾ and the relative credit risk of each sector. Where there is insufficient information to allocate the adjustment, it may be broken down into Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33) categories on a pro rata basis determined by the size of the stock positions.

⁽¹⁾ The treatment of accrued interest in MFI balance sheet statistics departs from the ESA 2010, which provides that 'interest is recorded as accruing continuously over time to the creditor on the amount of principal outstanding' and, specifically, as a transaction within the financial instrument to which it relates matching the transaction under interest income in the non-financial accounts (paragraph 5.43). In the balance of payments and i.i.p., accruals are recorded in the relevant instrument category.

⁽²⁾ These are loans in respect of which repayment is overdue or otherwise identified as being impaired, partially or totally, in accordance with the definition of default in Article 178 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

2. Write-downs that occur at the time when a loan is securitised (or otherwise transferred) and write-offs/write-downs on serviced loans are reported to the ECB on a best efforts basis in accordance with Table 3 of Part 1 of Annex II ⁽¹⁾.

2. Revaluation adjustments due to changes in prices of securities

1. Price revaluations affect only a limited range of balance sheet items: on the liabilities side, the item 'debt securities issued' and, on the assets side, 'debt securities held', 'equity' and 'investment fund shares/units'. In turn their counterparts are allocated mainly to 'capital and reserves' and 'remaining liabilities'. Deposits and loans have fixed nominal values and are therefore not subject to price changes. See the ECB's 'Manual on MFI balance sheet statistics' for a detailed description of the linkages between price revaluations and their counterpart entries.

2. On the liabilities side, revaluations for changes in prices of debt securities issued remain outside the 'minimum requirements' set out in Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33) and are thus not mandatory. On the assets side, the minimum requirements for price revaluations on debt securities held cover only the maturity bracket 'over two years'; if no other information is available, it can be assumed that they equal the total amount of price revaluation adjustments in respect of holdings of debt securities issued by each relevant sector.

3. The size and content of the revaluation adjustments on holdings of securities depends on the valuation method used in the compilation of the statistical balance sheet. For the purpose of the collection of these data, NCBs can approach reporting agents in two ways. One approach is to let MFIs report revaluation adjustments which are then aggregated and transmitted to the ECB. Alternatively, NCBs can require reporting agents to report directly observed transactions, from which NCBs derive revaluation adjustments to be transmitted (on an aggregated basis) to the ECB. The 'Manual on MFI balance sheet statistics' provides an in-depth methodological description of the two approaches and the corresponding admitted compilation methods.

4. NCBs may also collect the required statistical information on securities (e.g. carrying value on the balance sheet, market value, sales and purchases) on a security-by-security basis, and derive the aggregated statistical information (including data on price revaluation adjustments) in accordance with the minimum standards specified in Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33).

5. In principle, NCBs are restricted to the above methods. However, other methods can also be used if they are shown to be capable of delivering data of comparable quality.

Section 3: Monthly flow adjustments — special adaptations

1. ECB/NCB balance sheet statistics

1. The requirements for the ECB/NCBs have been slightly modified compared to the requirements of other MFIs to reflect the activities of the ECB/NCBs. Certain items have been removed, i.e. no data are required on the breakdown of repos or deposits with periods of notice. Other items have been added, i.e. on the liabilities side, 'counterpart of SDRs' and, on the assets side, 'gold and gold receivables' and 'receivables from drawing rights, SDRs, other', as stocks for these items are also required under this Guideline. The ECB/NCBs submit adjustment data for each of these items.

2. The ECB/NCBs submit adjustments in accordance with the procedures outlined above. However, some modifications can be identified:

— reclassifications and other adjustments: not all sources of the adjustments are relevant; e.g. 'changes in the composition of the reporting sector' are not applicable. In derogation from the general guidance, a lower threshold of EUR 5 million is set in this case to guarantee the accuracy of flows in NCB balance sheets,

⁽¹⁾ Write-offs/write-downs on loans for which the MFI acts as a servicer may occur because the loans are still subject to on-balance-sheet recording, either on the individual accounts of the MFI or at group level, and the servicing data reported to the NCB is sourced from these. They may also occur when the servicer must state a reduced principal loan balance for impaired loans in order to be in compliance with the investor agreements.

- revaluation adjustments due to changes in prices and exchange rates: the general provisions apply except as regards the ECB, which is allowed to report directly the exchange rate adjustments based on accounting data.

2. Money market funds

1. The NCBs include adjustments data on money market funds (MMFs) when fulfilling their reporting obligations in respect of 'reclassifications and other adjustments' and 'revaluation adjustments'. These adjustments are also reported separately for MMFs in accordance with the dedicated quarterly reporting scheme.

2. Article 9(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33) provides that NCBs may grant derogations to some or all MMFs in respect of the reporting of revaluation adjustments. In these cases, NCBs are nevertheless expected to provide information on a best efforts basis, especially when the amounts involved are significant.

3. The calculation of price revaluation adjustments on MMF assets follows the common procedure applicable to all MFIs. On the liabilities side, positive changes in the value of MMF shares/units have traditionally been considered as transactions, in parallel to the payment (as opposed to the accrual) of interest on deposits, implying that the counterpart of the revaluations on the assets side would not be 'money market fund shares/units' but 'remaining liabilities'. However, with respect to cases where MMF shares/units decline in price as a result of losses on the fund's assets, this cannot be compared to interest payments. Against this background, Table 1A of Part 4 of Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33) includes requirements on price revaluations for MMF shares/units; NCBs are required to use this item to balance the price revaluations on the assets side, when relevant. The allocation should be performed in such a way as to only cover the actual price revaluations that are reflected as changes in the value of MMF shares/units.

3. General government liabilities (and assets)

Stock data are collected for deposit liabilities and assets of the general government. For the purpose of compiling transactions, adjustments data are, in principle, also supplied in accordance with the requirements established for MFI balance sheet statistics. In practice, changes other than transactions, i.e. due to exchange rate or market price changes, are unlikely to occur. These data are reported as indicated in Part 3 of Annex II.

4. Memorandum items

Stock data for the breakdown of debt securities issued by MFIs according to the residency of the holder are collected for the calculation of monetary aggregates. In order to derive transactions, reclassification adjustments, exchange rate adjustments and revaluation adjustments are calculated for these memorandum items. These data are reported as indicated in Part 4 of Annex II.

Section 4: Calculation of flow adjustments on quarterly reporting requirements

1. The procedure for calculating quarterly transactions for the balance sheet items of Table 2 of Part 3 of Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33) is similar to that applied for deriving monthly transactions for the balance sheet items of Table 1 of Part 2 of Annex I to that Regulation. Flow adjustments are calculated in accordance with the following principles:

- (a) When an adjustment is submitted for Table 1, it may affect the breakdown items contained in Table 2. Consistency should be ensured between the two sets of data, i.e. the sum of the monthly adjustments must equal the quarterly adjustment. If a threshold is established for the quarterly adjustments, or the quarterly adjustments cannot be identified in full or to the same level of detail as the monthly adjustment, the adjustment is calculated so as to avoid discrepancies with the adjustment reported for the monthly data.
- (b) As regards 'price revaluation of securities', inconsistencies between monthly and quarterly data may arise depending on the approach which is followed to derive the adjustments. The 'Manual on MFI balance sheet statistics' provides detailed guidance on the procedure to be put in place in those cases to ensure consistency between monthly and quarterly adjustments.

- (c) Adjustments may be needed for the quarterly tables even if no adjustment is reported in Table 1. This is the case when a reclassification takes place at the quarterly level of detail but is cancelled out at the more aggregated monthly level. It may also apply to 'revaluation adjustments' when the different components of a monthly item move in different directions. Consistency is also ensured between monthly and quarterly data in these cases.

The same principles are applied for the derivation of flow adjustments for memorandum items collected under the requirements of Parts 3 and 4 of Annex II.

2. The extent to which NCBs supply adjustments for quarterly statistics depends on their ability to identify or estimate, to a reasonable degree of accuracy, the detailed sectoral/instrument classification of existing monthly adjustments. With respect to 'reclassifications and other adjustments', information is normally available. In particular, the NCBs typically have sufficiently detailed information to easily allocate large one-off adjustments (e.g. a reclassification due to a reporting error) to specific quarterly items. Likewise, quarterly adjustments due to changes in the reporting population do not imply difficulties for the NCBs. In respect of 'revaluation adjustments', write-offs and price revaluations are often more difficult to obtain due to the lack of the appropriate breakdowns in the original data sources. It is expected that the 'revaluation adjustment' is based, at least in part, on estimates. The provision of estimates is accompanied by explanatory notes on the method used (e.g. missing breakdowns are estimated on a pro rata basis by using stock data).

PART 4

Flow adjustments: special features in IF statistics

Section 1: Introduction

1. For IF statistics, NCBs submit revaluations adjustments, covering both revaluations due to price and exchange rate changes and reclassification adjustments for all items on the IF balance sheet, in accordance with the frequency indicated in Article 19. In this process, NCBs may need to calculate and/or estimate the adjustments to some of the breakdowns not reported by the IFs because they are not considered 'minimum requirements' in Table 3 of Part 3 of Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1073/2013 (ECB/2013/38).

2. Flow adjustments are subject to the same double-entry accounting system as stocks. In all cases, adjustments have a counterpart which, in many cases, is likely to be 'IF shares/units issued' or 'remaining liabilities', depending on the operation or the local accounting rules.

3. In principle, the following guidance is given for the transaction values of deposits/loans and securities. The transaction value of deposits/loans and securities excludes fees, etc. The transaction value of a deposit/loan excludes accrued interest that is receivable/payable but has not yet been received or paid. Instead, accrued interest on deposits/loans is recorded under 'remaining assets' or 'remaining liabilities', as appropriate.

Accrued interest on securities held and issued is included in the stock data on securities and in the transaction value.

Section 2: Revaluation adjustments

1. Regulation (EU) No 1073/2013 (ECB/2013/38) allows flexibility in terms of the type of data needed to calculate the revaluation adjustments of assets and liabilities and the form in which these data are collected and compiled. The decision on the method is left to the NCBs.

2. The following two options exist for deriving revaluation adjustments for securities collected on a security-by-security basis:

- IFs report security-by-security information that allows NCBs to derive revaluation adjustments: IFs report to NCBs the information required by paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 of Table 2 of Part 3 of Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1073/2013 (ECB/2013/38) on a security-by-security basis. This information permits NCBs to obtain accurate information on the 'revaluation adjustments' to be submitted to the ECB. When this option is followed, NCBs may derive the 'revaluation adjustments' in accordance with the common Eurosystem method, i.e. the 'flow-derivation method', as described in the IF manual accompanying the Regulation,

- IFs directly report transactions on a security-by-security basis to the NCB: IFs report the cumulated amounts of purchases and sales of securities which have occurred during the reference period as set out in paragraphs 1 and 3 of Table 2 of Part 3 of Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1073/2013 (ECB/2013/38) on a security-by-security basis. NCBs calculate the 'revaluation adjustments' by taking the difference between end-period stocks and removing the transactions, and submit the revaluation adjustments to the ECB in accordance with this Guideline.
3. For assets and liabilities other than securities or for those securities which are not collected on a security-by-security basis, the following two options exist for deriving revaluation adjustments:
- IFs report aggregated adjustments: IFs report the adjustments applicable to each item, reflecting the valuation changes due to price and exchange rate changes ⁽¹⁾. NCBs that choose this method aggregate the adjustments reported by IFs for the submission of data to the ECB,
 - IFs report aggregated transactions: IFs accumulate transactions during the month and transmit the value of purchases and sales to the NCB. NCBs that receive transactions data calculate the 'revaluation adjustments' as a residual from the difference between the stocks and the transactions, and submit the revaluation adjustment to the ECB in accordance with this Guideline.

PART 5

Flow adjustments: special features in FVC statistics

Section 1: Introduction

For FVC statistics, NCBs submit transactions for all items on the FVC balance sheet in accordance with Article 20. FVC reporting agents provide the transactions as defined in Part 3 of Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 1075/2013 (ECB/2013/40) directly to the relevant NCB or, alternatively, reporting agents may instead provide, with the agreement of the NCB, revaluation adjustments and other changes in volume which allow the NCB to derive transactions in accordance with the principles set out in this Annex.

Section 2: Write-offs/write-downs

1. NCBs report to the ECB data on write-offs/write-downs in securitised loans in accordance with Article 20. Write-offs/write-downs recognised at the time a loan is sold or transferred to a third party are also included, where identifiable.
2. Instead of providing the data on write-offs/write-downs reporting agents may, in agreement with the relevant NCB, provide other information which allows the NCB to derive the required data on write-offs/write-downs.

⁽¹⁾ In accordance with Annex III to Regulation (EU) No 1073/2013 (ECB/2013/38), NCBs either collect the data on revaluations due to price and exchange rate changes from IFs or, alternatively, they collect only the data on revaluations due to price changes and the necessary data which cover, at a minimum, a currency breakdown into British pounds, US dollars, Japanese yen and Swiss francs, in order to derive the revaluations due to exchange rate changes.

ANNEX V

LIST OF INSTITUTIONAL UNITS FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES

PART 1

Mapping of Register of Institutions and Affiliates Database (RIAD) attribute list against specific data sets maintained for statistical purposes

Attribute name ^(a)	Relevant in the context of the list of							
	MFIs		IFs		FVCs		PSRIs ^(b)	
	Type	Update frequency	Type	Update frequency	Type	Update frequency	Type	Update frequency
‘Non-industry’ IDs								
— RIAD code	M	d	M	q	M	q	M	a
— Nationals register business	E	d	E	q	E	q	O	a
— EGR code	E	d			E	q		
— LEI (as available)	M	d	M	q	M	q	M	a
‘Industry’ IDs								
— BIC	E	d						
— ISINs	E	d	M	q	M	q		
Name	M	d	M	q	M	q	M	a
Country of residence	M	d	M	q	M	q	M	a
Address	M	d	M	q	M	q	M	a
Area code	M	d	M	q	M	q	M	a
Legal form	E	d	E	q	E	q	E	a
Flag Listed	M	d	M	q	M	q	O	a
Flag Supervised	M	d	M	q	M	q	M	a
Reporting requirements	E	d	E	q	E	q	E	a
Type of licence	M	d	M	q	M	q	O	a
Capital variability			M	q				
UCITS compliance			M	q				
Legal set-up			M	q				
Flag Sub-fund			M	q				
Nature of securitisation					M	q		
Flag E-money issuer — licence							M	a
Flag E-money issuer — business							M	a

Attribute name ^(a)	Relevant in the context of the list of							
	MFIs		IFs		FVCs		PSRIs ^(b)	
	Type	Update frequency	Type	Update frequency	Type	Update frequency	Type	Update frequency
Flag Payment service provider — licence							M	a
Flag Payment service provider — business							M	a
Flag Payment system operator							M	a
Comment	O	d	O	q	O	q	O	a
NACE code	M	d	M	q	M	q	E	a
Total employment	E	a	O	a	E	a	O	a
Total solo balance sheet (ECB Regulation)	M	a	E	a	E	a		
Net assets, net asset value	E	a	M	a				
ESA 2010	M	d	M	q	M	q	M	a
Sub-sector type	M	d	M	q	M	q	M	a
Birth date	O	d	O	q	O	q	O	a
Closure date	M	d	M	q	M	q	M	a
Flag Activity status	M	d	M	q	M	q	M	a

Minimum reference data ^(a) requested for

Originator of FVC					M	q		
Management company			M	q	M	q		
Headquarter of branch	M	d						

M (mandatory), E (encouraged), O (optional), blank (not applicable)

Frequency: a (annual), q (quarterly), m (monthly) d (daily/as soon as a change occurs).

Timeliness: for annual data is (if not specified elsewhere) one month following the reference date.

^(a) For further description and metadata see Part 3.

^(b) PSRIs: payment statistics relevant institutions; please note that the list of PSRIs may overlap with the list of MFIs

PART 2

Types of relationships between organisational units

	Type	Update frequency
1. Organisational relationships within an enterprise		
Relationship between a legal unit(s) and an enterprise.	O	—
2. Relationships within an enterprise group		
Control relationship	E ^(c)	q
Ownership relationship	E ^(c)	q

	Type	Update frequency
3. Other relationships		
Link between an 'originator' and its FVC	M	q
Link between a 'management company' and its FVC/IF	M	q
Link between a 'non-resident branch' and its 'headquarter'	M	d
Link between a 'sub-fund' and an 'umbrella fund'	M	q
Link to predecessor/successor in the event of an absorption/break-up	M	d/q
(°) only for 'large banking groups' with headquarters in the euro area (see Article 12)		

PART 3

Definitions and refinement of reporting instructions

RIAD code	The unique identification code for any organisational unit in RIAD comprised of two parts: 'host' and 'id'. The values for the two parts combined ensure that this primary key is unique: — 2-digit country ISO-3166 country codes, — free string. <i>[compulsory item for creating an entity in RIAD]</i>
Alias identifiers	Open list of a multitude of identification codes consisting of identifiers that may or may not adhere to any (semi) industry standard. As it can include pure 'national' codes the entire list is not compulsory for all data-providing institutions. Examples are national business register codes, the EuroGroups Register code, the Legal Entity Identifier (as available) and the 'BIC' code. In order to be operational in the data exchange between an NCB and RIAD the identifier must be registered in a specific code list of the system.
ISIN	'International Securities Identifying Number' as defined in the ISO 6166. In RIAD the ISIN code appears in two ways: — in the case of IFs and FVCs the reporting requirements include the obligation to report (all) outstanding (not redeemed) securities issued by a financial corporation, — as each security issued by a corporation is equally identifying the entity in a unique way, any single ISIN code of issued (and possibly) quoted shares or other outstanding debt securities can be used to identify the organisational unit itself.
Name	Full registration name, including company designations (e.g. Plc, Ltd, SpA, AG, etc.).
Country of residence	Country of legal incorporation or registration. <i>[compulsory item for creating an entity in RIAD]</i>

Address	The location details of an organisational unit; where applicable composed of four parts:
City	— the city of location,
Address	— the street name and the number of the building,
Postal code	— the post code, using the national postal system conventions,
Postal box	— the post office box number, using national postal system conventions.
Area code	Geographical classification required for statistical purposes.
Legal form	The domain of applicable legal forms follow individual national code lists, which need to be registered in RIAD before they can be used in the data transfer by any data-providing NCBs.
Flag Listed ^(d)	Flag indicating if an organisational unit is listed at any stock exchange (domestic or abroad) or its stocks are traded through an exchange; can inversely be used to indicate the 'delisting' of an entity.
Flag Supervised ^(d)	Flag indicating whether an entity is subject to any supervisory regime entrusted to national and/or supranational authorities.
Reporting requirements	Open code lists that can be used to record in a central repository which national and/or supra-national reporting obligations an entity is subject to; one entity can be subject to multiple requirements. The domain of applicable individual national code lists need to be registered in RIAD before they can be used in the data transfer by any data-providing NCBs.
Type of licence	Attribute indicating if an entity is holding a (specific) licence as certified by national and/or supranational authorities. Detailed national code lists can be registered in RIAD to allow the identification of specific licence regimes/frameworks.
Capital variability	This variable specifies any restrictions on the amount of shares the fund may issue, i.e. representing an 'open-end' or 'closed-end' fund.
UCITS compliance	Flag specifying if a fund is 'UCITS' compliant.
Legal set-up	This variable specifies the legal form which an IF can take.
Sub-fund	This variable specifies whether an IF is a sub-fund.
Nature of securitisation	This variable specifies the type of securitisation undertaken by an FVC.
Flag E-money issuer — licence ^(d)	Flag indicating whether an entity holds a specific 'electronic money issuer' licence (according to Article 2 of Directive 2009/110/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾).
Flag E-money issuer — business ^(d)	Flag indicating whether an entity is actually carrying out the business of an 'electronic money issuer'.

Flag Payment service provider — licence ^(d)	Flag indicating whether an entity holds a specific 'payment service provider' licence (according to Article 4 of Directive 2007/64/EC).
Flag Payment service provider — business ^(d)	Flag indicating if an entity is actually carrying out the business of a 'payment service provider'.
Flag Payment system operator ^(d)	Flag indicating if an entity is a 'payment system operator' according to Article 1 of Regulation (EU) No 1409/2013 (ECB/2013/43)
Comment	Free text.

NACE	Principal activity in accordance with NACE Rev.2 (4 digits class).
Total employment	Number of employees; if possible measured in 'full time equivalents' (FTEs).
Total solo balance sheet (ECB Regulation)	Total balance sheet amount according to the respective BSI/IF/FVC Regulation (denominated in EUR).
Net assets, NAV	For IFs the value of 'shares/units' (NAV); for credit institutions approximated by 'capital and reserves' (denominated in EUR).
ESA 2010	ESA 2010 institutional sectors (4 digit code); may include classification public/national private/foreign controlled.
Sub-sector type	Expansion of the ESA 2010 classification, allowing the identification of sub-categories of the standard National Accounts breakdown.

Birth date	Date of legal incorporation of a legal unit or registration of an institutional unit; if this information cannot be derived (with reasonable effort) an approximation needs to be provided. <i>[compulsory item for creating an entity in RIAD; can be approximated]</i>
Closure date	Date of de-registration of an entity. All entities stay in RIAD even beyond their 'closure date'.
ad existence	Queries concerning whether an individual unit 'exists' at a specific point in time (or not) can be derived from the 'closure date'.
Activity status ^(d)	Flag indicating if an entity is 'active', 'not active' or 'in liquidation'; this attribute is an addition to the information concerning whether an entity is (still) in existence.
ad liquidation	The validity start date of the value 'in liquidation' (see 'activity status') marks the date of the start of the liquidation process.
ad absorption	In RIAD corporate captions such as mergers and splits are mapped by registering the relevant deletions, modifications or creations plus the related predecessor/successor relationships.

Relationship between legal unit(s) and enterprise	Allows the recording of the relationship between a legal unit and the enterprise that it operates, reflecting the concept that an enterprise may correspond either to one legal unit or to a combination of legal units.
Control relationship	Link between legal units, based on the concept of 'control' as defined in Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁾ (> 50 % ownership rule).

Ownership relationship	Link between legal units, based on the concept of percentage 'capital share', 'voting rights' etc. as for example represented by the > 10 % rule defined in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development FDI benchmark.
Link between a 'sub-fund' and an 'umbrella fund'	Allows the recording of the respective relationships if an umbrella fund segregates its assets into different sub-funds in such a way that shares/units relating to each sub-fund are independently backed by different assets (see Regulation (EU) No 1073/2013) (ECB/2013/38).
Management company	Description of the registered management company of a fund or financial vehicle corporation — name, residency, institutional sector code and RIAD code (for Union resident units). Needs to be linked to any related IF(s) or FVC(s) that the entity is managing.
Headquarter	Description of the registered (ultimate) headquarter of a branch operating in a Union Member State — name, residency, institutional sector code and RIAD code (for Union resident units). Needs to be linked to the relevant branch established in a Union country.
Originator	Description of the registered company that established the FVC for the purpose of the securitisation and transferred the assets, or a pool of assets, and/or the credit risk of the asset or pool of assets to the securitisation structure — name, residency, institutional sector code and RIAD code (for Union resident units). Needs to be linked to the relevant FVC(s) that the entity has established.

⁽⁴⁾ For simple flags no specific validity ranges may need to be provided in the first go.

⁽¹⁾ Directive 2009/110/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on the taking up, pursuit and prudential supervision of the business of electronic money institutions amending Directives 2005/60/EC and 2006/48/EC and repealing Directive 2000/46/EC (OJ L 267, 10.10.2009, p. 7).

⁽²⁾ Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on the annual financial statements, consolidated financial statements and related reports of certain types of undertakings, amending Directive 2006/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directives 78/660/EEC and 83/349/EEC (OJ L 182, 29.6.2013, p. 19).

PART 4

Data Transmission

NCBs can provide (updates of) reference data online or in batch mode via RIAD, in accordance with one of the formats presented in the document entitled 'Exchange Specification for the RIAD Data Exchange System'. The insertion of new entities in RIAD (as well as exceptional deletion from the database) is also possible in online or in batch mode.

RIAD takes a parsimonious approach to the management of reference data, which means that any change in the reference data of an individual entity can be applied for specific (single) attributes. Except in the case of material error, no unit registered in RIAD is erased; its life span is determined by entering a creation or closure date. Modifications of single attributes are implemented via the change (of the validity range) of specific values.

ANNEX VI

BACK DATA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. ESA 2010 requirements — quarterly back data or estimates for MFS building blocks (stocks and flows ⁽¹⁾ data)

Table 1: Requirements from Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33)		Data needed
1	Loans granted to: (a) the MFI sub-sectors (b) general government and FVCs with maturity breakdown	Back data or estimates for stocks and flows data (<i>high priority</i>)
2	Breakdown of shares and other equity: (a) for total MFI, total non-MFI and total rest of the world issuers, split of 'shares and other equity' into: 'listed shares', 'unlisted shares' and 'other equity' (b) for non-MFI sub-sectors other financial intermediaries (OFIs), insurance corporations (ICs), pension funds (PFs) and non-financial corporations (NFCs): split of 'shares and other equity' into: 'listed shares', 'unlisted shares' and 'other equity'	Back data or estimates for stocks and flows data (<i>high priority</i>)
3	Breakdowns of deposits received from the MFIs sub-sectors: total figures of deposits per (new) non-MFIs counterparty (sub-) sectors and overnight deposits for central government, to obtain a better overview across non-MFIs sub-sectors	Back data or estimates for stocks and flows data (<i>very high priority</i>)
4	Breakdown of financial derivatives: by sector (MFIs/non-MFIs) and geographical area (domestic/other euro area Member States/rest of the world)	Back data or estimates for stocks and flows data (<i>low priority</i>)
5	OFIs sector — separate identification of IFs	Back data or estimates for stocks and flows data (<i>high priority</i>)
6	New OFIs sector — merged sub-sectors S.125-S.127 and holding companies of NFCs	Back data or estimates for stocks and flows data (<i>very high priority</i>)
7	Split of the current ICPFs sector to ICs sector and PFs sector	Back data or estimates for stocks and flows data (<i>high priority</i>)

⁽¹⁾ Lower priority is attached to additional efforts to estimate flow adjustments for ESA 2010 back data for periods before 2014Q2, especially in cases where the Working Group on Monetary and Financial Statistics fact-finding exercise suggested that any estimate would either be of poor quality or result from a difference in stocks.

Table 2: Requirements from Regulation (EU) No 1073/2013 (ECB/2013/38)		Data needed
1	ESA 2010 sectors: separate identification of investment fund sector	Back data or estimates for stocks and flows data (<i>high priority</i>)
2	ESA 2010 sectors: merging new OFI sector	Back data or estimates for stocks and flows data (<i>very high priority</i>)

Table 3: Requirements from Regulation (EU) No 1075/2013 (ECB/2013/40)		Data needed
1	Securitised loans — sector breakdowns	Back data or estimates for stocks and flows data (<i>low priority</i>)

2. Back data or estimates for all the new high priority features adopted in the Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33) from June 2014

Table 4: Requirements from Regulation (ECB/2013/33)		Data needed
1	Monthly loans granted to: (a) the MFI sub-sectors (b) general government and FVCs with maturity breakdown	Back data or estimates for stocks and flows data
2	Monthly data on loan sales and securitisation	Back data or estimates for stocks and flows data
3	Monthly data on breakdowns of deposits: (a) received from the MFI sub-sectors (b) total figures of deposits per (new) non-MFI counterparty (sub-) sectors and overnight deposits for central government	Back data or estimates for stocks and flows data
4	Total accrued interest per balance sheet instrument, loans, debt securities held, deposits and debt securities issued, on a quarterly basis	Back data or estimates for stocks and flows data
5	Monthly data on the OFI sector — separate identification of Ifs	Back data or estimates for stocks and flows data
6	Monthly data on the new OFI sector — merged sub-sectors S.125-S.127 incl. holding companies of NFCs	Back data or estimates for stocks and flows data
7	Monthly data on split of the current ICPF sector into IC and PF sectors	Back data or estimates for stocks and flows data
8	Monthly data on credit lines broken down by counterparty sector	Back data or estimates for stocks and flows data
9	Monthly data on intra-group positions	Back data or estimates for stocks and flows data

3. Back data or estimates for the following new features adopted in the Regulation (EU) No 1072/2013 (ECB/2013/34) and this Guideline from June 2014

Table 5: Requirements from Regulation (ECB/2013/34) and this Guideline		Data needed
1	Monthly data on new breakdowns by remaining maturity and interest rate reset for MIR on outstanding amounts	Back data or estimates for interest rates
2	Monthly data on new breakdowns by renegotiated loans for MIR	Back data or estimates for interest rates and volumes

GLOSSARY

Attributes are statistical concepts that provide users with additional coded (e.g. the unit) and uncoded (e.g. the compilation method) information about exchanged data. 'Mandatory' applies to attributes that must take a value, otherwise the observations they refer to are considered meaningless. 'Conditional' applies to attributes that are only defined if they are available in the reporting institution (e.g. domestic series ids) or whenever they are relevant (e.g. compilation, breaks, etc.), and they can take empty values.

Bond funds are investment funds (IFs) primarily investing in debt securities. The criteria for classifying investment funds into bond funds are derived from the public prospectus, fund rules, instruments of incorporation, established statutes or by-laws, subscription documents or investment contracts, marketing documents, or any other statement with similar effect.

Branches are unincorporated entities, without independent legal status, wholly owned by their parent.

Branch of activity is an economic activity included in the statistical classification of economic activities in the Union - NACE Rev. 2. ⁽¹⁾

Branch of a credit institution means the place of business, other than the head office, which is located in the reporting country and has been established by a credit institution legally incorporated in another country. All places of business set up in the reporting country by the same institution legally incorporated in another country, constitute a single branch. Each of these places of business is counted as an individual office (see **Office**).

Capital shares issued by limited liability companies are securities that give their holders the status of joint owners and entitle them to a share in the total distributed profits and in the net assets in the event of liquidation.

Captive financial institutions and money lenders are financial corporations and quasi-corporations that are neither engaged in financial intermediation nor in providing financial auxiliary services, and where most of either their assets or their liabilities are not transacted on open markets. This subsector includes holding companies that hold controlling-levels of equity of a group of subsidiary corporations and whose principal activity is owning the group without providing any other service to the businesses in which the equity is held; that is, they do not administer or manage other units (ESA 2010, paragraphs 2.98 to 2.99)

Cards offer the cardholder, in accordance with the agreement with the card issuer, one or more of the following functions: cash, debit, delayed debit, credit and e-money.

Central bank is a financial corporation and quasi-corporation whose principal function is to issue currency, to maintain the internal and external value of the currency and to hold all or part of the international reserves of the country.

Central government consists of administrative departments of the state and other central agencies whose competence extends over the whole economic territory, except for the administration of social security funds (ESA 2010, paragraph 2.114).

Cheque is a written order from one party (the drawer) to another (the drawee; normally a credit institution) requiring the drawee to pay a specified sum on demand to the drawer or to a third party specified by the drawer.

Closed-end investment funds are IFs with a fixed number of issued shares whose shareholders have to buy or sell existing shares to enter or leave the fund.

⁽¹⁾ As set out in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 establishing the statistical classification of economic activities NACE Revision 2 and amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 3037/90 as well as certain EC Regulations on specific statistical domains (OJ L 393, 30.12.2006, p. 1).

Credit institution has the same meaning as defined in Article 4(1) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

Currency in circulation is banknotes and coins in circulation that are issued or authorised by monetary authorities.

Currency of issue is defined as the currency denomination of the security.

Debt securities are negotiable financial instruments serving as evidence of debt that are usually traded on secondary markets, or can be offset on the market, and do not grant the holder any ownership rights over the issuing institution.

Deposits redeemable at notice are non-transferable deposits, without any agreed maturity, that cannot be converted into currency without a period of prior notice before the term of which conversion into cash is not possible or only possible subject to a penalty. This includes deposits that, although perhaps legally withdrawable on demand, would be subject to penalties and restrictions in accordance with national practices (classified in the maturity band 'up to and including three months') and investment accounts without a period of notice or agreed maturity, but which contain restrictive drawing provisions (classified in the maturity band 'over three months').

Deposits with agreed maturity are non-transferable deposits that cannot be converted into currency before an agreed fixed term or can be converted into currency before an agreed term, but the holder is then charged a penalty. Financial products with roll-over provisions must be classified according to their earliest maturity. Although deposits with an agreed maturity may allow for earlier redemption after prior notification or may be redeemable on demand subject to penalties, these features are not considered relevant for classification purposes.

Domestic payment transaction has the same meaning as 'national payment transaction' as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 260/2012.

Dividend shares issued by limited liability companies are securities, which according to the country and the circumstances in which they are created, have a variety of names such as founders' shares, profits shares, dividends shares, etc. These securities: (a) do not form part of the registered capital; (b) do not give the holders the status of joint owners in the strict sense; and (c) do not entitle the holders to a proportion of any profits remaining after dividends are paid on the registered capital and to a fraction of any surplus remaining on liquidation.

Electronic money means electronically, including magnetically, stored monetary value as represented by a claim on the issuer issued on receipt of funds for the purpose of making payment transactions as defined in Article 4(5) of Directive 2007/64/EC, and accepted by a natural or legal person other than the electronic money issuer.

Electronic money institution is a legal person that has been granted authorisation to issue electronic money as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2009/110/EC.

Equity funds are investment funds primarily investing in equity. The criteria for classifying investment funds into equity funds are derived from the public prospectus, fund rules, instruments of incorporation, established statutes or by-laws, subscription documents or investment contracts, marketing documents, or any other statement with similar effect.

Euro banknotes and coins held by the central government are banknotes and coins issued by the European Central Bank, euro area national central banks and central governments, and are held by the central government.

Eurobonds are bonds, placed simultaneously on the market of at least two countries and denominated in a currency which need not be that of either, usually through an international syndicate of financial corporations from several countries.

Exceptional revision is a revision to data referring to periods prior to the previous reference period.

Exchange traded funds (ETFs) are defined in line with the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) Guidelines on ETFs (ESMA/2012/832). ESMA defines a UCITS ETF as a UCITS at least one unit or share class of which is traded throughout the day on at least one regulated market or Multilateral Trading Facility with at least one market maker that takes action to ensure that the stock exchange value of its units or shares does not significantly vary from its net asset value and where applicable its Indicative Net Asset Value. For the purposes of this Guideline, non-UCITs that comply with the ESMA ETF definition should be included here.

Financial auxiliaries consist of all financial corporations and quasi-corporations that are principally engaged in activities closely related to financial intermediation but which are not financial intermediaries themselves. Head offices whose subsidiaries are all or mostly financial corporations are also financial auxiliaries (ESA 2010, paragraphs 2.95-2.97).

Financial corporations engaged in lending (FCLs), classified as OFIs, are financial corporations principally specialised in asset financing for households and non-financial corporations. Corporations specialising in financial leasing, factoring, mortgage lending and consumer lending are included in this category. These financial corporations may operate under the legal form of a building society, municipal credit institution, etc.

Financial derivatives are financial instruments linked to a specified financial instrument, indicator, or commodity, through which specific financial risks can be traded in financial markets on their own right.

Financial leases are contracts whereby the legal owner of a durable good (hereinafter the 'lessor') lends it to a third party (hereinafter the 'lessee') for most if not all of the economic lifetime of the good, in exchange for instalments covering the cost of the good plus an imputed interest charge. The lessee is in fact assumed to receive all of the benefits derivable from the use of the good and to incur the costs and risks associated with ownership.

Financial vehicle corporations engaged in securitisation transactions (FVCs) are defined in Article 1(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1075/2013 (ECB/2013/40).

Fixed rate issues include all issues where the coupon payment, based on the security principal coupon rate, does not change during the life of the issue. Securities that are not issued at straight fixed or straight variable rates, i.e. mixed rate issues, are also included (e.g. fixed then variable rate issues, variable then fixed rate issues, issues that do not have the same coupon payment over the lifetime of the securities, step-up securities and step-down securities).

Flows, also referred to as (financial) transactions, are calculated by taking the difference between end-month stocks and then removing those effects that do not arise from transactions. Non-transaction developments are removed by means of flow adjustments.

Funds mean banknotes and coins, scriptural money and electronic money.

Funds of funds are investment funds primarily investing in investment funds' shares or units. The criteria for classifying investment funds into funds of funds are derived from the public prospectus, fund rules, instruments of incorporation, established statutes or by-laws, subscription documents or investment contracts, marketing documents, or any other statement with similar effect. They are to be classified in the category of funds in which they primarily invest.

General government comprises institutional units that are non-market producers whose output is intended for individual and collective consumption, and are financed by compulsory payments made by units belonging to other sectors, and institutional units principally engaged in the redistribution of national income and wealth (ESA 2010, paragraphs 2.111 to 2.113). General government includes the central government, state government, local government and social security funds (ESA 2010, paragraphs 2.114 to 2.117). For further guidance on the sectoral classification of units, please refer to the *Monetary financial institutions and markets statistics sector manual: Guidance for the statistical classification of customers*, European Central Bank, third edition March 2007.

Global bonds are bonds that are issued simultaneously on the domestic and euro market.

Hardware-based e-money includes e-money products that provide customers with a portable electronic device, typically an integrated circuit card containing a microprocessor chip (e.g. prepaid cards).

Hedge funds, for the purpose of this Guideline, mean any collective investment undertakings regardless of its legal structure under national laws, which apply relatively unconstrained investment strategies to achieve positive absolute returns, and whose managers, in addition to management fees, are remunerated in relation to the fund's performance. For that purpose, hedge funds have few restrictions on the type of financial instruments in which they may invest and may therefore flexibly employ a wide variety of financial techniques, involving leverage, short-selling or any other techniques. This definition also covers funds that invest, in full or in part, in other hedge funds provided that they otherwise meet the definition. These criteria to identify hedge funds must be assessed against the public prospectus as well as fund rules, statutes or by-laws, subscription documents or investment contracts, marketing documents or any other statement with similar effect in respect of the fund.

Households comprise individuals or groups of individuals as consumers and as entrepreneurs producing market goods and non-financial and financial services (market producers) provided that the production of goods and services is not by separate entities treated as quasi-corporations. It also includes individuals or groups of individuals as producers of goods and non-financial services for exclusively own final use (ESA 2010, paragraphs 2.118 to 2.128).

Insurance corporations are financial corporations and quasi-corporations that are principally engaged in financial intermediation as a consequence of the pooling of risks mainly in the form of direct insurance or reinsurance (ESA 2010, paragraphs 2.100 to 2.104)

Insurance-linked securitisations are securitisations where there is a transfer of insurance policies achieved either by the transfer of legal title or beneficial interest to an FVC, or there is a transfer of insurance risks from an insurance or reinsurance undertaking to an FVC which fully funds its exposure to such risks through the issuance of financing instruments, and the repayment rights of the investors in those financing instruments are subordinated to the reinsurance obligations of the FVC.

International institutions comprise supranational and international organisations, such as the European Investment Bank, the IMF and the World Bank.

Investment funds are defined in the first indent of Article 1 of Regulation (EU) No 1073/2013 (ECB/2013/38).

Issuers of securities are those corporations and quasi-corporations engaged in issuing securities and incurring a legal obligation to the bearers of these instruments in accordance with the terms of issue.

Issue of bonus shares is the remittance of new shares to shareholders in proportion to their existing holdings.

Listed shares, also referred to as quoted shares, excluding investment fund's shares/units are equity securities listed on an exchange. Such an exchange may be a recognised stock exchange or any other form of secondary market. Listed shares are also referred to as quoted shares. The existence of quoted prices of shares listed on an exchange means that current market prices are usually readily available.

Loans are funds lent by reporting agents to borrowers that are not evidenced by documents or are represented by a single document (even if it has become negotiable).

Long-term debt securities comprise all issues of debt securities with a long-term original maturity of more than one year; long-term securities are generally issued with coupons.

Means of payments, also referred to as settlement media, are assets or claims on assets that are accepted by the payee as discharging a payment obligation of the payer vis-à-vis the payee.

Mixed funds are investment funds investing in both equity and bonds with no prevailing policy in favour of one or the other instrument. The criteria for classifying investment funds into mixed funds are derived from the public prospectus, fund rules, instruments of incorporation, established statutes or by-laws, subscription documents or investment contracts, marketing documents, or any other statement with similar effect.

Monetary financial institutions (MFIs) other than central banks are defined in Article 1 of Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33).

Money Market Funds (MMFs) are defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33).

Money-holding sector includes all non-MFI residents in the euro area, excluding the central government sector.

Net asset value (NAV) of an investment fund is the value of its assets minus its liabilities, excluding investment fund shares.

Non-financial corporations are institutional units that are independent legal entities and market producers, and whose principal activity is production of goods and non-financial services. This sector also includes non-financial quasi-corporations (ESA 2010, paragraphs 2.45 to 2.54)

Non-monetary financial institutions (non-MFIs) are defined in Annex I, Part 2, of Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33).

Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) consist of non-profit institutions that are separate legal entities, serve households, and are private non-market producers. Their principal resources are voluntary contributions in cash or in kind from households in their capacity as consumers, from payments made by general governments and from property income (ESA 2010, paragraphs 2.129 to 2.130).

Non-resident issuers comprise units that are: (a) located in the economic territory of the reporting country, but which do not and do not intend to engage in economic activities or transactions for a period of one year or more in the territory of the reporting country; or (b) located outside the economic territory of the reporting country.

Notional resident units are defined as: (a) those parts of non-resident units that have a centre of predominant economic interest (which usually means they engage in economic transactions for a year or more) in the economic territory of the country; (b) non-resident units in their capacity as owners of land or buildings in the economic territory of the country, but only in respect of transactions affecting such land or buildings.

Office is a place of business that forms a legally dependent part of: (a) a credit institution or a non-EEA-based bank; (b) a central bank; or (c) another institution offering payment services to non-MFIs, and directly carries out some or all of the transactions inherent to the credit institutions business.

Open-end investment funds are investment funds whose units or shares are, at the request of the holders, repurchased or redeemed directly or indirectly out of the undertaking's assets.

Ordinary revision is the revision of data referring to the period preceding the current one.

Other categories of OFIs is a residual category composed of financial corporations that do not specialise in any of the areas of activity that apply to the other two OFI categories (security and derivative dealers and financial corporations engaged in lending). For example, specialised financial corporations such as venture and development capital companies or export/import financing companies are included in this category.

Other deposits are all holdings in deposits other than transferable deposits. Other deposits cannot be used to make payments at any time and are only convertible into currency or transferable deposits subject to a significant restriction or penalty. This subcategory includes time deposits, savings deposits, etc.

Other equity comprises all transactions in other equity that are not covered by listed and unlisted shares.

Other financial institutions are all financial institutions participating in a payment system that are under the supervision of the relevant authorities, i.e. either the central bank or the prudential supervisor, but which do not fall within the definition of credit institutions.

Other financial intermediaries, except insurance corporations and pension funds (OFIs) are financial corporations and quasi-corporations principally engaged in financial intermediation by incurring liabilities in forms other than currency, deposits (or close substitutes to deposits), investment fund shares/units, or in relation to insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes from institutional units (ESA 2010, paragraphs 2.86 to 2.94).

Other funds are investment funds other than bond funds, equity funds, mixed funds, real estate funds or hedge funds.

Overnight deposits are deposits that are convertible into currency and/or are transferable on demand by cheque, banker's order, debit entry or similar means, without significant delay, restriction or penalty. Balances representing prepaid amounts in the context of e-money, either in the form of hardware-based e-money (e.g. prepaid cards) or software-based e-money issued by MFIs, are included. Non-transferable deposits, which are technically withdrawable on demand but which are subject to significant penalties, are excluded.

Over-the-counter (OTC) cash transaction is a cash deposit to or cash withdrawal from an account at a bank using a bank form. These transactions do not represent payments in the strict sense since they comprise only a change from the central bank money to the bank account money or vice versa.

Participant is an entity identified/recognised by the transfer system and which is allowed to send and capable of receiving transfer orders to/from the system, either directly or indirectly.

Payment institution has the same meaning as defined in Article 4 of Directive 2007/64/EC.

Payment instrument is a tool or a set of procedures enabling the transfer of funds from the payer to the payee as defined in Article 4 of Directive 2007/64/EC.

Payment order is any instruction by a payer or payee to his payment service provider requesting the execution of a payment transaction.

Payment service as defined in Article 4 of Directive 2007/64/EC is a business activity consisting in the execution of payment transactions on behalf of a natural or legal person, where at least one of the payment service providers is located in the Union. For the purposes of payments statistics, a payment service is understood as the acceptance by an entity (e.g. a credit institution) of a payment transaction for further execution (which may be the task of another entity) by way of cashless clearing and/or settlement.

Payment service provider (PSP) as defined in Article 1 of Directive 2007/64/EC is a natural or legal person whose regular occupation or business activity includes the provision of payment services to payment service users.

Payment service operator (PSO) is a natural or legal person whose regular occupation or business activity includes the provision of technical infrastructure (e.g. telecommunication or payment terminals installed at retailers).

Payment service user is a natural or legal person that makes use of a payment service as payer and/or payee. The payer is the party in a payment transaction issuing the payment order or agreeing to the transfer of funds to a payee. The payee or beneficiary is a natural or legal person that is the intended final recipient of funds which are the subject of a payment transaction.

Payment Statistics Relevant Institutions (PSRI) encompass all entities defined in Article 2.1 of Regulation (EU) No 1409/2013 (ECB/2013/43). PSRIs are identified by offering payment services and/or being entitled to do so. They can be classified in different institutional sectors.

Payment transaction is an act, initiated by the payer or payee, of depositing, withdrawing or transferring funds from a payer to a payee, irrespective of any underlying obligations between payment service users. See also **funds** and **means of payment**. 'Payment transaction' has the same meaning as defined in Article 4 of Directive 2007/64/EC.

Pension funds are financial corporations and quasi-corporations that are principally engaged in financial intermediation as the consequence of the pooling of social risks and needs of the insured persons (social insurance). Pension funds as social insurance schemes provide income in retirement, and often benefits for death and disability (ESA 2010, paragraphs 2.105 to 2.110).

Point of sale (POS) terminals are devices allowing the use of payment cards at a physical (not virtual) point of sale. The payment information is captured either manually on paper vouchers or by electronic means, i.e. EFTPOS.

The POS terminal is designed to enable transmission of information online, with a real-time request for authorisation, and/or offline.

POS transaction is a transaction performed through a POS terminal using a card with a debit, credit or delayed debit function. Transactions using a card with an e-money function are not included.

Post office giro institutions (POGI) are defined in Article 1 of Regulation (EU) No 1074/2013 (ECB/2013/39).

Private equity funds (PEFs) are unleveraged investment funds that predominantly invest in equity instruments and instruments that are economically similar to equity instruments issued by unlisted companies. A sub-category of PEFs are venture capital funds (VCFs), which invest in start-up companies. PEFs (including VCFs) are normally constituted as closed-end funds or as limited partnerships managed by a private equity company (PEC) or venture capital company (VCC) in the case of VCFs. While PEFs (including VCFs) are classified as investment funds in line with Article 1 of Regulation (EU) No 1073/2013 (ECB/2013/38), PECs and VCCs are classified as financial auxiliaries (ESA 2010 category S.126) if they solely manage the assets of PEFs and VCFs; and as other financial intermediaries (ESA 2010 category S.125) if they invest on their own account in private equity.

Private placements refer to the sale of an issue of equity securities to a single buyer or to a limited number of buyers without a public offering.

Privately issued bonds are bonds restricted by bilateral agreement to certain investors, if the bonds are at least potentially transferable.

Real estate funds are investment funds primarily investing in real estate. The criteria for classifying investment funds into real estate funds are derived from the public prospectus, fund rules, instruments of incorporation, established statutes or by-laws, subscription documents or investment contracts, marketing documents, or any other statement with similar effect.

Redeemed shares in limited liability companies are shares whose capital has been repaid but which are retained by the holders who continue to be joint owners and to be entitled to a share in the profits left after dividends have been paid on the remaining registered capital and also to a share in any surplus that may be left on liquidation.

Residency of issuer: the issuing unit is defined as a resident of the reporting country when it has a centre of economic interest in the economic territory of the reporting country; that is, when it engages for an extended period (one year or more) in economic activities in this territory.

Securitisation is defined in Article 1(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1075/2013 (ECB/2013/40).

Security and derivative dealers (SDDs) classified as OFIs are financial corporations authorised to provide investment services to third parties by investing in financial instruments on their own account as their business and principally engaged in the following financial intermediation activities.

- a) Trading on their own account and/or risk, as 'securities and derivatives dealers', in new or outstanding financial instruments through the acquisition and sale of those financial instruments for the exclusive purpose of benefiting from the margin between the acquisition and sale price. This also includes market-making activities.
- b) Underwriting financial instruments and/or placing financial instruments on a firm commitment basis.
- c) Assisting firms in issuing new financial instruments through the placement of new financial instruments involving either a firm underwriting commitment or standby commitment to issuers of new issues.

Settlement media, also referred to as means of payment, means assets, or claims on assets, which are used for payments.

Shares (quoted and unquoted) comprise all financial assets that represent property rights on corporations or quasi-corporations. These financial assets generally entitle the holders to a share in the profits of the corporations or quasi-corporations and to a share in their net assets in the event of liquidation.

Shares and other equity, excluding investment fund shares refer to securities holdings, which represent property rights in corporations or quasi-corporations. These securities generally entitle the holders to a share in the profits of corporations or quasi-corporations and to a share in their own funds in the event of liquidation.

Short-term debt securities consist of all issues of debt securities with a short-term original maturity of one year or less; short-term securities are generally issued at a discount. This sub-position does not include securities whose negotiability, while theoretically possible, is very restricted in practice.

Social security funds are central, state and local institutional units whose principal activity is to provide social benefits and which fulfil both of the following two criteria: (a) by law or by regulation certain groups of the population are obliged to participate in the scheme or to pay contributions; and (b) general government is responsible for the management of the institution in respect of the settlement or approval of the contributions and benefits independently from its role as supervisory body or employer (ESA 2010, paragraph 2.117).

Software-based e-money refers to e-money products that use specialised software on a personal computer and can typically be used to transfer the electronic value via telecommunication networks such as the Internet.

Split share issues are issues of shares where the corporation or quasi-corporation increases the number of shares by a ratio or multiple.

State and local government: state government means those types of public administration that are separate institutional units exercising some of the functions of government, except for the administration of social security funds, at a level below that of the central government and above that of the governmental institutional units existing at local level. Local government means those types of public administration whose competence extends only to a local part of the economy, apart from local agencies of social security funds (ESA 2010, paragraphs 2.115 to 2.116).

Sub-funds specify a separate class or designation of unit within a fund which invests in a separate pool or portfolio of investments. A 'sub-fund' is also known as a 'compartment'. Each sub-fund constitutes an autonomous and specialised establishment. Specialisation may relate to a particular financial instrument or a given market.

Subordinated bonds, often referred to as subordinated debt, provide a subsidiary claim on the issuing institution that can only be exercised after all claims with a higher status (e.g. deposits/loans or senior debt securities) have been satisfied, which in some instances may give them some of the characteristics of 'shares and other equity'.

Synthetic securitisations are securitisations where there is a transfer of credit risk of an asset or pool of assets achieved by the use of credit derivatives, guarantees or any similar mechanism.

Subsidiaries are separate incorporated entities in which another entity has a majority or full participation.

Terminals are electromechanical devices allowing authorised users to access a range of services. Users access the services at the terminal with a card that has one or more of the following functions: cash, debit, delayed debit, credit and e-money. Terminals are physical access points and can be attended terminals (requiring the involvement of a terminal operator or cashier) or unattended terminals (designed to be used by the cardholder in self-service mode).

Traditional securitisations are securitisations where there is a transfer of credit risk of an asset or pool of assets achieved either by the transfer of legal title or beneficial interest of the assets being securitised or through sub-participation.

Transferable deposits are overnight deposits that are directly transferable on demand to make payments to other economic agents by commonly used means of payment, such as credit transfer and direct debit, possibly also by credit or debit card, e-money transactions, cheques, or similar means, without significant delay, restriction or penalty.

Undertakings for Collective Investments in Transferable Securities (UCITS) are investment funds that have been established in accordance with the UCITS Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾

Unlisted shares, excluding investment fund shares, are equity securities not listed on an exchange.

Variable rate issues include all coupon paying issues where the coupon or principal is periodically re-fixed by reference to an independent interest rate or index.

Venture capital funds (VCFs) constitute a sub-category of private equity funds.

Zero coupon bonds include all issues without coupon payment. Usually such bonds are issued at a discount and redeemed at par. They also include bonds issued at par and redeemed at a premium, e.g. bonds whose redemption value is linked to an exchange rate or an index. Most of the discount or premium represents the equivalent of the interest accrued during the life of the bond.

⁽¹⁾ Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) (OJ L 302, 17.11.2009, p. 32).

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