

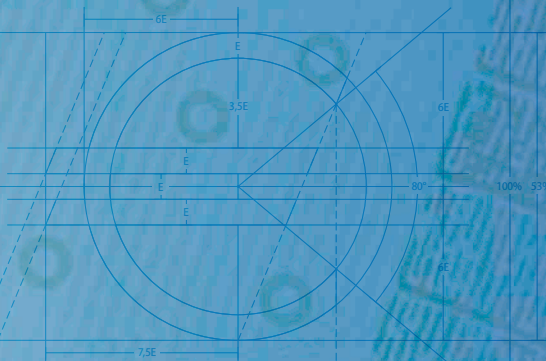


EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

EUROSYSTEM

Survey of national practices regarding MFI balance sheet statistics

November 2015



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Foreword

I am pleased to present the results of the survey of national practices regarding euro area monetary financial institutions' (MFIs) balance sheet items (BSI) statistics. The dataset is compiled in accordance with the requirements of Regulation ECB/2013/33, which recast Regulation ECB/2008/32 to reflect the changes in statistical standards introduced by ESA 2010 (as well as new user requirements). The results were taken from a survey that was addressed to euro area countries.

Balance sheet statistics for MFIs are one of the core statistics compiled by the ECB and a crucial input for the conduct of euro area monetary policy and research. With the publication in April 2012 of the *Manual on MFI balance sheet statistics* (BSI Manual), the ECB provides a reference source for compiling monetary statistics, with a view to improving the comparability of such statistics and facilitating the work of compilers at national central banks (NCBs), reporting institutions and users of BSI statistics. A new version of the BSI Manual is currently being written to reflect the novelties of Regulation ECB/2013/33 and publication is planned for 2016/2017.

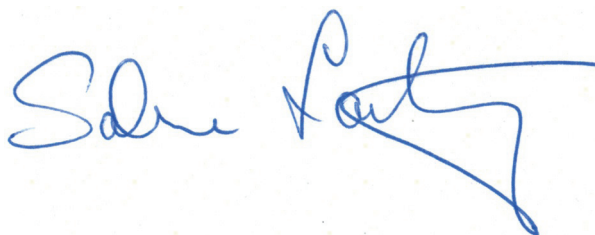
The current survey aimed at gathering relevant information on statistical reporting practices for BSI statistics within the European System of Central Banks (ESCB). Against the background of existing ECB regulations and the methodology recommended in the BSI Manual, the survey covered, among other things, issues of institutional arrangements, accounting practices, methodological aspects and linkages to other macroeconomic datasets.

We expect that the results of the survey will help improve collection and compilation practices for monetary data in European Union countries. The results should also further enhance the transparency of, and thereby confidence in, BSI statistics. All this will improve the way users of monetary statistics of one of the largest economic areas in the world interpret the data published by the ECB and the NCBs.

I would like to warmly thank all who contributed, in particular the staff responsible for the survey in the different NCBs and at the ECB, for their active cooperation in this collective undertaking.

Frankfurt am Main, November 2015

Ms Sabine Lautenschläger



1 Introduction

1.1 Background

1. The survey of national practices regarding monetary financial institutions' (MFIs) balance sheet items (BSI) statistics is the result of a comprehensive exercise of gathering information on the different statistical reporting practices of MFIs within the euro area.
2. The report provides summarised descriptions of national practices, all of which were reviewed and validated by the individual NCBs. However, the survey does not aim to provide an exhaustive and detailed description of the complete national practices. Thus, actual practices may differ from the interpretation that can be derived from the summarised descriptions.
3. The survey aims at documenting individual national practices, with all their similarities and divergences. It has three objectives. First, to make BSI statistics more transparent. Second, to provide a tool for measuring harmonisation across countries. Third, to develop a benchmark for assessing individual practices that is tuned towards improved harmonisation.
4. These objectives are relevant for the three main stakeholders of ECB monetary statistics: the NCBs (as main data collectors and providers), the ECB (as data compiler) and the end users. First, the survey should give end users a clearer picture on the way individual countries compile their data so that they can more accurately interpret the statistics. Second, it should improve the ECB's understanding of the NCBs' data collection and compilation process, which is essential to further increasing the output quality. Finally, the survey should provide insight into reporting trends within the ESCB, making it possible to anticipate long-term developments. This survey will permit estimates of the impact of future projects and demands on NCBs when developing strategic plans, and so will constitute a valuable input for future revisions of the ECB's statistical legal acts and guidance.
5. This is an important update to the previous survey conducted in 2001 on statistical practices for compiling BSI statistics. That survey related to Regulation ECB/1998/16, in that it covered four areas: (i) accounting issues, (ii) selected classification issues, (iii) selected balance sheet items and (iv) other issues. Since then, significant changes have been adopted in international accounting standards and new ESCB legislations have been implemented. Of particular relevance are [Regulation ECB/2013/33](#) concerning the balance sheet of the monetary financial institutions sector (hereinafter "BSI Regulation"),¹ Guideline [ECB/2014/15](#) (on monetary and financial statistics)

¹ The first BSI Regulation, ECB/1998/16, has been subsequently recast as ECB/2001/13, ECB/2008/32 and ECB/2013/33.

(hereinafter “MFS Guideline”)² and Guideline [ECB/2010/20](#) as amended (on the legal framework for accounting and financial reporting in the ESCB). In the area of international accounting, the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) reissued in December 2003 International Accounting Standard 39 (IAS 39) on the recognition and measurement of financial instruments, which became effective on 1 January 2005.³

6. An important complement to the existing legislation, of which it aims to clarify the interpretation, was the ECB’s 2012 *Manual on MFI balance sheet statistics* (BSI Manual), which provides a conceptual framework for the compilation of monetary statistics in the European Union. Building on the statistical reporting requirements of the BSI Regulation, it “provides guidance on the preferred approach [...] whenever international statistical standards remain open or are not sufficiently precise, and supplements the information contained in the ECB legal acts.” (BSI Manual, page 6). As a reference source for European Union central bank statisticians, the BSI Manual should help them implement the reporting requirements. In this way, it promotes transparency and comparability of the monetary statistics of the European Union. Monetary statistics are part of an overarching integrated framework of macroeconomic statistics, namely the System of National Accounts ([SNA 2008](#)) and the European System of Accounts ([ESA 2010](#)), and in this sense the BSI Manual additionally fosters consistency among datasets.

1.2 The design of the survey

7. The launch of the survey on MFI national reporting practices was agreed by the ECB’s Working Group on Monetary and Financial Statistics (WG MFS) in September 2011 and ratified in March 2013. The NCB contributions were collected in three stages between April and September 2013. To facilitate cross-country comparability, a questionnaire was designed using multiple-choice questions with a set of pre-defined answers and a few open-ended questions so that respondents could clarify individual practices when needed.
8. Any substantive changes in national practices that occurred between the start of the survey and June 2015 have been subsequently incorporated into this report. This report therefore describes national practices as of June 2015.
9. The survey was conceived as a means to gather valuable information on the statistical practices followed by NCBs. The ECB Regulations and Guidelines are legally binding standards for the reporting of relevant statistics in the euro area, and therefore no deviations were anticipated for several of the questions posed in the survey. However, some aspects are left to national discretion, and other areas are subject to interpretation. An important objective when designing the survey was thus to assemble a clear picture of the practical aspects of

² Recasting Guideline ECB/2007/9.

³ IFRS 9, on financial instruments, is foreseen to supersede IAS 39 effective 1 January 2018.

compiling monetary statistics to further refine the guidelines for statistical reporters and compilers on best practices for monetary statistics.

10. The survey also tackled the potential discrepancy between accounting and statistical requirements. The accounting records of the reporting institutions are the main data source for monetary statistics. Because of different needs, accounting presentations may sometimes differ from the statistical requirements, and adjustments may be needed to transpose such accounting records for the purposes of monetary statistics.
11. The survey questionnaire, which was sent to the NCBs of the euro area countries, was split into five sections, each dealing with different aspects of monetary statistics compilation practices. Section 1 dealt with the legal and institutional framework for compiling and disseminating BSI statistics, including a snapshot of the structure of the MFI sector. Section 2 covered compilation practices at NCBs, such as scope, data validation and data revision procedures. Section 3 explored issues related to accounting practices regarding valuation and recording of financial instruments, and the translation of source data into MFI balance sheet data. Section 4 requested more specific information on some issues related to MFI statistics. Finally, Section 5 asked for information on linkages between BSI statistics and other macroeconomic datasets. The replies to these questions have been restructured into nine sections, numbered from 2 to 10 in this report. Annex 1 of this report presents the individual country results, whereby every individual country report is presented following the same division into nine sections plus an initial section presenting the “structure of the MFI sector”. The detailed structure of the survey is presented in Annex 2. Annex 3 provides, in matrix form, a summary of the responses received from the countries.
12. The survey was addressed to the countries forming the euro area in 2014. Therefore, every time this report mentions the euro area, it should be understood as the aggregation of the 18 countries that were part of the euro area in 2014. Lithuania, which became the 19th member state of the euro area on 1 January 2015, is therefore excluded from the survey.

1.3 Main results of the survey

13. The results of this survey show a diverse landscape for compiling BSI statistics in the euro area in several respects. First, the structure of the MFI sector, as presented in section 2, consists of different types of institutions, each of which has its own peculiarities in terms of reporting. Second, a relatively large number of independent institutions collect BSI statistics. This consists of the NCBs, each of which has its own history and practices of data collection and compilation, as well as (in many countries) other national authorities. Third, the accounting frameworks, although converging towards international standards, are still national to a large extent.

14. The BSI Regulation, a binding legal act directly addressed to the reporting agents, together with the MFS Guideline and the BSI Manual, constitutes a robust framework for the compilation of harmonised statistics. The output produced is generally of a very high quality and shows a high degree of harmonisation across both the euro area and other European Union countries that have implemented the BSI statistics framework.
15. Nevertheless, in many cases the BSI Regulation does not set binding standards. This is due to the diversity described above and the fact that the resulting differences have not been considered significant enough to justify the additional burden that would result from the changes to the national reporting practices. As a result, divergent practices are to be expected. In some cases the national practices also do not strictly follow the standards set by the BSI Regulation.
16. The survey thus also highlights a number of items where further harmonisation across countries is at least desirable and in some cases could be considered necessary. Some examples of these are listed in the following paragraphs.
17. BSI Regulation requires repurchase agreements to be recorded as deposits/loans. In one case, a central counterparty records its repurchase agreements under remaining assets and liabilities, creating a significant discrepancy in the statistics (see section 9.5). A related issue refers to MFIs' reporting of repurchase agreements with a certain central counterparty, where the sector breakdown shows some inconsistencies (Section 9.6).
18. The following issues would also benefit from harmonisation, based on recommendations in the BSI Manual, even though the BSI Regulation does not set binding standards: time of recording of loans (Section 5.1); holdings of own securities (4.3.4); recording of transactions related to repurchase agreements and similar operations (5.4); loan write-off/write-downs (6.2); negotiable but not actively traded debt securities, securities with embedded derivatives, bonds convertible into shares, preference shares, impaired securities and issuance of global depositary receipts (9.1); deposits with embedded derivatives, deposits with a period of notice with an option to freeze part of the deposit for a premium payment, fiduciary deposits and margin deposits (9.3).

1.4 Structure of the MFI sector

19. At end-2014, the aggregated MFI sector of the euro area, excluding the ECB and the NCBs, consisted of 6,416 institutions with total assets of €31,900 billion. Of the total number of MFIs, 5,492 were credit institutions (CIs), 750 were money market funds (MMFs), and the remaining 174 were classified as other MFIs, of which 25 were electronic money institutions (EMIs). The share of CIs in the total assets was overwhelming, at 96.7% with €30,800 billion; the remaining €1,050 billion corresponded mainly to MMFs (€930 billion), with a minor participation of other MFIs (€120 billion).

20. Within the group of CIs, 74.7% (€23,000 billion) of the total assets corresponded to commercial banks. The second largest group was credit unions or cooperatives, which amounted to 7.1% of the total CI assets, while savings banks amounted to 5.6%, and mortgage banks and building societies, 3.1%. The remaining 8.9% consisted of a residual group of 'other CIs'.
21. The aggregated figures conceal important differences among countries. The total number of MFIs ranged from a minimum of 29 (SI, SK) to a maximum of 1,844 (DE). Total assets ranged, in billions of euros, from 21 (EE) to 4,000 (IT), 7,800 (DE) and 8,900 (FR). Regarding commercial banks, their number varied from 15 (EE) to 539 (FR), and their total assets from €21 (EE) to €7,250 billion (FR). Institutions in the remaining subcategories of CIs did not necessarily operate in every country, which was also the case for MMFs and EMLs. The largest number of savings banks (416) and credit unions (1,047) operated in DE, with total assets of respectively €1,125 and €785 billion, which also represent the largest assets in the euro area countries for these two subsectors. The number of MMFs operating in the euro area countries ranged from none (CY, EE, ES) to 101 in IE (with total assets of €394 billion), 230 in LU (with total assets of €224 billion), and 301 in FR (with total assets of €294 billion).
22. NCBs were asked about the geographical control (domestic or foreign) of their resident MFIs. The results here are restricted to CIs, because some countries could not identify this feature for MMFs. For the total of CIs and the whole euro area, 80.0% of the number of entities and 81.5% of total assets were under domestic control, while the remaining ca. 20% corresponded to domestically incorporated, foreign controlled institutions. The proportions change when looking at the different sub-groups of CIs. In terms of number of commercial banks, almost half of them were domestically controlled (48.6%) and the other half were foreign controlled (51.4%). However, in terms of total assets, 77.3% were reported as being domestically controlled, with the remaining quarter under foreign control. Savings banks, credit unions, mortgage banks and post office savings banks were almost exclusively under domestic control. The country with the highest proportion of domestically incorporated, foreign controlled commercial banks was SK, with only one commercial bank domestically controlled, resulting in 96.0% of the number of institutions and 99.0% of total assets being under foreign control. Other countries with a high participation of foreign banks in terms of total assets were EE (94.9%), LU (88.4%) and FI (67.9%).
23. BSI Regulation (Article 9) allows the NCBs to grant derogations to small MFIs for reporting a reduced set of data. Nine NCBs grant such derogations. In aggregated terms they affected a total of 1,556 institutions (with total assets of €413 billion) at end-2014. Commercial banks were the largest category of MFIs subject to the derogations in terms of number of institutions: a total of 532 with assets of €286 billion. In addition, 831 credit unions with assets of €75 billion and 17 MMFs managing €2.1 billion in assets also benefited from the derogations.

24. Finally, the countries were requested to indicate the entities that carry out aggregated statistical reporting as a group within a single national territory, according to Annex III, Part 2, Section 1 of the BSI Regulation. Only two countries (CY, FR) indicated group reporting, in both cases for credit unions, with a combined number of 3 groups and total assets of €947 billion.
25. Table 1 presents the aggregated structure of the euro area MFI sector at end-2014.

Structure of the MFIs sector (excl. NCB)

(at end-2014 (in millions of euros))

	Total no. of entities	Total assets	Domestically controlled		Domestically incorporated, foreign controlled			Group reporting		
			No. of entities	Total assets	No. of entities	Of which no. of subsidiaries	Of which no. of branches	Total assets	No. of entities	Total assets
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Sector total	6,416	31,889,169	4,960	25,565,392	1,456	790	666	6,323,776	3	947,063
MFIs included in monthly reporting	4,860	31,476,384	3,702	25,293,695	1,158	677	481	6,182,688	3	947,063
Credit institutions	4,081	30,467,064	3,264	24,897,297	817	338	479	5,569,768	3	947,063
Commercial banks	1,349	22,733,996	638	17,622,958	711	317	394	5,111,038		
Savings banks	509	1,727,863	503	1,629,057	6	5	1	98,806		
Credit unions or cooperatives	2,015	2,114,755	2,014	2,111,471	1	1		3,285	3	947,063
Mortgage banks and building societies	71	947,202	57	889,517	14	7	7	57,685		
Post office savings banks	2	213,503	2	213,503						
Other credit institutions	135	2,729,745	50	2,430,791	85	8	77	298,954		
Money market funds	733	931,620	407	325,833	326	326		605,786		
Other MFIs	46	77,698	31	70,564	15	13	2	7,134		
Electronic money institutions	19	867	9	626	10	10		241		
Other MFIs	27	76,831	22	69,938	5	3	2	6,893		
MFIs included in the tail	1,556	412,786	1,258	271,698	298	113	185	141,088		
Credit institutions	1,411	368,418	1,131	241,294	280	98	182	127,123		
Commercial banks	532	285,653	277	161,139	255	94	161	124,513		
Savings banks	18	3,798	18	3,798						
Credit unions or cooperatives	831	74,891	831	74,891						
Mortgage banks and building societies	4	1,434	4	1,434						
Post office savings banks										
Other credit institutions	26	2,642	1	32	25	4	21	2,610		
Money market funds	17	2,100	17	2,100						
Other MFIs	128	42,268	110	28,303	18	15	3	13,965		
Electronic money institutions	6	56	4	54	2		2	2		
Other MFIs	122	42,211	106	28,249	16	15	1	13,963		

2 Legal and institutional framework

26. Countries were asked to indicate any legal or administrative instruments used to support the implementation of the BSI Regulation, as well as existing technical guidance concerning statistical requirements that support and facilitate the reporting of monetary data by MFIs.
27. Only one country (NL) responded that the BSI Regulation is the only legal instrument used for statistical BSI reporting. All other countries have domestic

legislation, in most cases a central bank law, authorising data collection from MFIs operating in the country. However, some of them (AT, SI) use this national legislation only as an additional support to the BSI Regulation, which is the primary legal instrument. Some countries even have specific legislation for the collection of data from MMFs. The existence of national legislation for collecting monetary data is not surprising, since all countries compiled monetary statistics prior to joining the monetary union; they have kept the existing national legislation and made the corresponding adjustments due to the ECB regulations.

28. In 12 of the 18 surveyed countries, the only institution responsible for the collection of MFI data is the NCB. In five countries the national banking supervisory authority, as a separate institution from the NCB, is involved in the collection of MFI data together with the NCB, such as in BE and ES, where the national supervisory authorities collect the MMF data and the NCB collects the CI data. In SI the Securities Market Agency is responsible for the collection of MMF data. Data sharing between other collecting agencies and the NCBs is ensured through memorandums of understanding, protocols and similar agreements between the institutions.
29. Regarding central bank data, in most cases the relation between the accounting department and the department in charge of the compilation of monetary statistics is similar to the relationship between the reporting MFIs and the central bank. In particular, the accounting department provides the requested data according to pre-agreed forms – which have been designed at different levels of detail – but without the data compiling department having access to the accounting source data. Six NCBs indicated that their data compiling departments have direct access to the accounting records, or that they are automatically received from the accounting department, in one case (PT) on a daily basis with a high level of detail.
30. In all countries, the collection of BSI statistics is not restricted simply to the BSI Regulation but is part of a wider set of data. In most of the responses, the data required under the BSI Regulation are a subset of the national variant of BSI statistics (11), or they are collected at a higher level of detail than required by the BSI Regulation (13). Ten NCBs answered that both options apply in their case. The explanation for this higher level of detail lies mainly in the fact that most of the series were already collected prior to the creation of the monetary union, and the existing series were then transposed into the ones required by the ECB. Another reason is that data collected for BSI statistics are integrated with supervisory data collection, which entails a higher level of detail; this is the case in eight countries. CY and FI integrate monetary data collection with data collection for other statistical purposes, such as for economic research, interest rates statistics, balance of payments or locational banking statistics for the Bank for International Settlements (BIS).
31. All NCBs provide MFIs with technical guidance that facilitates the reporting of monetary data. This supporting material is generally available on their websites. The content of this material varies among countries: from general reporting instructions and reporting templates with further clarifications, to very

detailed methodological guidance or the provision of a manual of accounts with descriptions and instructions for recording each account. Overall, MFIs receive adequate support from NCBs for the fulfilment of their reporting obligations.

32. In general, individual MFIs use forms specifically designed by the NCBs for monetary data transmission. In seven cases, these reporting forms are complemented or replaced by the submission of a balance sheet that also serves other statistical or financial reporting purposes. Individual MMF balance sheets are sent to the NCB in the single case (ES) where it is not the primary recipient of the data.
33. The average time lag for data reception was estimated to be 9.3 working days and 13.3 calendar days after the end of the reporting period. The shortest reporting time lag is five working (EE) and ten calendar days (ES), while the longest is 12 working days (IT, NL) and 15 calendar days (MT, SK).

3 Data collection and dissemination

3.1 Scope

34. Ten NCBs grant derogations to small (“tail”) institutions for reduced reporting requirements in line with Article 9.1 of the BSI Regulation; these derogations mainly benefit credit unions but also small commercial banks, as described in Section 1. This represents 18.3% of all MFIs operating in the euro area, but only 1.25% of the total assets of the MFI sector.
35. A total of eight NCBs grant derogations to small MFIs whose combined contribution to the national MFI balance sheet does not exceed 5% in terms of stocks, in accordance with Article 9(1)(a) of BSI Regulation.
36. Derogations with respect to MMFs, in line with Article 9(2) of the BSI Regulation, are granted by DE and NL, with IE granting derogations with regard to revaluation adjustments. In DE these are the only derogations granted to “tail” MFIs, while IE and NL grant derogations not only to MMFs but also to small MFIs.
37. Lower thresholds than the ones foreseen in the BSI Regulation are applied in two countries. In FR, the derogation is granted to credit institutions with total assets below €2 billion (representing 2.0% of the total assets of the national system). In PT the derogation is granted to institutions with total assets of less than €1 billion, which represent 1.4% of the total assets of the national system.
38. In most countries, the information collected from the “tail” is the same as that collected from the regular reporters, but provided quarterly instead of monthly. Less detailed reporting from institutions included in the “tail” is allowed in AT and IE, in the first case on a monthly basis together with the balance

sheet for minimum reserve requirements, and on a quarterly basis in IE. DE requires MMFs balance sheet data in accordance with Article 5 of Regulation [ECB/2013/38](#) on assets and liabilities of euro area investment funds. The frequency of the reporting for EMLs included in the “tail” is semi-annual in LV and NL, where supervisory reporting is used as source data.

39. Several techniques are used to gross up the data missing from the “tail” in order to achieve 100% coverage of the MFI sector. The most frequently used procedure is to replicate the latest available data for the months with no reporting, with some countries interpolating the data for the inter-quarterly months. This is sometimes complemented with information available from other sources, such as supervisory data (ES), and sometimes uses a distribution formula derived from regular reporters (NL). AT uses two grossing-up factors: one calculated on the basis of minimum reserve requirements information for rural credit cooperatives (93% of the assets included in the “tail”) and an additional one for the remaining CIs. In NL, an annual survey is conducted on the size and structure of MMFs, and the balance sheet data derived from the survey is used as a proxy for the reporting of the MMF sector.
40. Apart from “tail” reporting, there is generally no data missing from the monthly reporting of MFIs. Twelve respondents indicated that all MFIs comply with the reporting requirements and therefore no estimation procedures were ever applied. The remaining six respondents considered the probability of missing data very unlikely, but for such extraordinary cases they opt for repeating the values observed in the previous period and revise the series when actual data become available. IT has developed models to estimate possible missing data on the basis of growth rates computed item by item for individual reporters.

3.2 Data validation

41. All NCBs perform automated checks at the time data are received from MFIs. In all but four cases (ES, FR, LU, NL) these automated checks prevent invalid data from being uploaded into the system.
42. In addition to automated formal checks, NCBs routinely perform quality and consistency checks. All of them test the internal consistency of BSI data to ensure basic accounting identities at an individual institution and at a sector aggregated level (except IE, for the latter). Also, all NCBs except two (EE, IE) systematically analyse the consistency of the time series. Other quality checks regularly performed by NCBs include the correct classification of counterparts (11), individual outliers compared to the reporting population (10), cross-consistency of intra-MFI positions (8) and the deterministic detection of outliers (7).
43. These quality controls comprise a mix of automated routines and visual checks. The techniques most frequently mentioned were autoregressive tools based on historical series, establishment of tolerance thresholds for absolute values and relative changes of individual items, and special attention to data reported by

the largest institutions. Other controls refer to the impact of individual series on the monetary aggregates and of cross-consistency checks of intra- and inter-group positions.

44. Additional consistency checks are performed by most NCBs before the final aggregated data are submitted to the ECB or for dissemination in national publications.
45. Finally, monetary data are also checked for consistency against other macroeconomic statistical datasets. Here, 12 NCBs cross-check monetary data against securities issues or holding statistics, 11 do so against financial accounts (in several cases, monetary data are the source data for financial accounts) and balance of payments and international investment position, five do so against government financial statistics, and five NCBs contrast monetary data with other sources such as banking supervision or a central credit registry. Only FR and MT responded that monetary data are not systematically checked against other data sources.
46. When inconsistencies are detected in the reported data, the corresponding MFIs are contacted and requested to revise the figures. The time lag for this feedback between NCB and reporting institution was estimated in most cases at two days.

3.3 Revision policies

47. Nine NCBs perform both regular data revisions (i.e. with a predefined periodicity) and ad hoc revisions (i.e. subject to the need), four carry out only regular revisions, and another five perform only ad hoc revisions. In several cases, revisions are regularly performed for the preceding reporting period and when derogations are granted for “tail” reporting and new data are received. Ad hoc revisions are mainly triggered when significant errors have been detected.
48. Most of the regular revisions (11) are performed on a monthly basis, while four countries (ES, FR, LU, SK) perform them both monthly and quarterly. Additionally, IT and LU perform regular annual revisions. Depending on the type of revisions, they are done either monthly or quarterly in MT and SI.
49. The date range for regular data revisions is set by eight NCBs at one month, after which data are considered final. Seven other NCBs extend the revision time frame to up one year, while EE and MT have no time limit for revisions. Beyond the one-year time frame, IT extends it up to 18 months for annual revisions. In exceptional cases, BE may revise data back up to five years.
50. Whether revisions are made to all affected periods or only reclassifications adjustments are introduced depends heavily on the materiality of such revisions, the length of the affected periods and the information available to the reporting institutions. In general (13 NCBs), the policy for revisions for significant errors that affect a number of reporting periods consists of applying

the revisions to all affected reporting periods, although this policy is sometimes (five NCBs) complemented by reclassification adjustments with revisions only for the most recent periods. In FI, revisions are limited to the current and to the previous reporting year.

51. In most cases (12 NCBs), revisions are introduced to the outstanding amounts as well as to transactions. In the other six NCBs, revisions are introduced only to outstanding amounts. In BE, the revisions depend on the length of the mistake and the availability of information: if the reporting error continued for too long or data are too difficult to obtain, then only outstanding amounts are revised.
52. Thirteen NCBs have a policy of regular and systematic monitoring of revisions, while five NCBs responded that they conduct revisions on an ad hoc basis. NCBs that systematically monitor their revisions document them through internal reports stored in their data systems, essentially recording the number, frequency and impact on aggregated data of the revised series and the actions triggered for non-compliance.
53. There is regular contact between central banks and reporting institutions. All NCBs indicated that reporting institutions provide explanatory notes to the revisions, although in some cases (DE, FR) the central bank assumes a proactive role in requesting the needed or supplemental information from the institutions. Usually, especially when revisions are significant, reporting institutions inform the reasons for revisions and the amounts involved.

3.4 Data dissemination

54. All NCBs publish national monetary data on their websites, and seven of them also do so through hard copy publications. Beyond the regular online publications, users have access on the NCBs' websites to data in static form such as spreadsheets or tables. Ten NCBs provide an online interactive database or data warehouse, where users can tailor their queries to their specific needs. Also, 11 NCBs make use of press releases to communicate monetary developments.
55. All NCBs disseminate this information on a monthly basis, and eight of them also regularly disseminate quarterly data. In general, the information disseminated contains all main balance sheet items, with further detail for deposits of and loans to households, non-financial corporations, general government and the rest of the world, in some cases broken down by national and foreign currency. Depending on the country, outstanding amounts, transactions and growth rates of the series are presented. Furthermore, tables with monetary aggregates and their counterparts are disseminated, with some NCBs publishing their national contribution to the euro area aggregates. In some cases, more information is provided on loans, such as their classification by NACE category, maturity profile or interest rate. The interactive tables

available on some NCB websites allow access to multiple underlying time series. In summary, NCBs disseminate the main balance sheet items of Table 1 of the BSI Regulation, but with further levels of disaggregation, and even more details on a quarterly or annual basis.

56. Six NCBs disseminate their monthly monetary data immediately after the ECB's press release "Monetary developments in the euro area," which occurs on the 19th working day after the end of the reference period. Another eight NCBs disseminate their data at the end of the month following the reference period, which is normally three to five calendar days after the ECB's press release. In three other cases, the time lag for monetary data dissemination extends until the 33rd (MT) or 35th (IT, PT) calendar day after the reporting period. AT indicated also that central bank data are disseminated 14 working days after the end of the reference period.

4 Accounting practices

57. The source data for the BSI statistics are, basically, the accounting records of the reporting institutions. These accounting records are produced following general accepted accounting practices (GAAPs) imposed by national law, or in accordance with the international financial reporting standards (IFRS) issued by the IASB.
58. There is a rising trend towards harmonising national GAAPs with IFRS, and more and more countries are moving towards adopting the IFRS as their accounting standards, in both cases due to the increasing globalisation of financial markets. Among the different standards promoted by the IASB, the most relevant for the compilation of monetary statistics are IAS 39⁴ (Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement), IAS 32 (Financial Instruments: Presentation), IAS 21 (The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates) and IFRS 7 (Financial Instruments: Disclosures).

4.1 Accounting framework

59. Regarding the framework governing the production of MFIs' financial statements, the survey differentiated between the NCB, CIs and MMFs.
60. In the case of NCBs, nine NCBs indicated that the relevant legal framework is specific to central banks, in particular the accounting and reporting in the ESCB (Guideline ECB/2010/20, as amended). Six indicated that they follow national GAAPs and five, IFRS, in some cases in addition to the ESCB rules.
61. For CIs, in nine countries the accounting framework for all operating institutions is given by the IFRS, while in another five it is given by national GAAPs. In

⁴ Foreseen to be superseded by IFRS 9 effective 1 January 2018.

four countries, most CIs apply IFRS, but some small subsidiaries of non-EU headquartered banks, savings and loans associations, credit unions, and some individual banks apply national GAAPs.

62. MMFs apply national GAAPs in 12 countries, and GAAPs with some exceptions are applied in two countries (ES, NL). IFRS is used in six countries.

4.2 Valuation of financial instruments in the accounting framework

63. The accounting framework applied to published financial statements will influence the practices followed by the reporting institutions for valuing financial instruments; although, as we have said, no big discrepancies are expected between IFRS and national GAAPs.

4.2.1 Loans and deposits

64. IAS 39.AG68 indicates that loans and receivables must be measured at amortised cost, irrespective of the intention to hold them to maturity or not.⁵ For the purpose of the survey, amortised cost is the amount at which a financial instrument is measured at initial recognition, plus accrued interest, less repayment of principal. Ten countries answered that both the CIs and the NCB record loans at principal amount outstanding (excluding accrued interest). Seven countries indicated that their CIs record loans at amortised cost, although in four of them, their NCBs record loan assets at their principal amount outstanding excluding accrued interest. IT, ES and SI indicated that the valuation depends on the IFRS portfolios. In FI the method is amortised cost, except where hedge accounting is used, in which case fair value is applied. In IE different approaches for the valuation of loan assets are applied by different CIs.
65. Responses to the question on how CIs are valuing purchased loans in their accounting records varied widely. Seven countries use valuation according to principal amount outstanding, seven use acquisition price, four use fair value, and six use other methods, mostly amortised cost. In four countries, resident CIs use different valuation methods. In the case of CY, different institutions of the same category apply different valuation criteria. As for the case of loan assets, in IE there is no clear distinction between the categories of MFIs applying different valuation approaches. Purchased loans are not applicable in MT.
66. Deposits are recorded at the nominal amount of the outstanding balances in all countries except two (IT, SI).⁶ Five indicated that other valuation methods are applied in addition to the nominal amount, in most cases fair value or amortised cost depending on the portfolio where such deposits are included. In SI deposits are recorded only at fair value or amortised cost, while IT indicated

⁵ For BSI statistics, loans and deposits are reported at their nominal value by all 18 NCBs.

⁶ For BSI statistics, loans and deposits are reported at their nominal value by all 18 NCBs.

that they are reported according to the IAS/IFRS portfolio in which they are classified. As for the case of loans, in IE there is no clearly distinction between MFIs applying different approaches.

4.2.2 Debt securities

67. IAS 39.9 defines five classes of portfolios, which should be valued according to different methods. These categories are: a) held for trading, b) designated at fair value through profit or loss, c) available for sale, d) held-to-maturity and e) loans and receivables for securities held to maturity that are not quoted on organised exchanges. The survey included questions referring to these IFRS portfolios or their national GAAP equivalents.
68. Debt securities held for trading are recorded at market or fair value in all countries except AT, where purchase price is used.
69. For debt securities designated at fair value through profit or loss, 14 responses indicated that they are recorded at market or fair value, although in ES some assets of MMFs are recorded at amortised cost. In AT, purchase price is used. Three countries responded that this asset category does not apply for them.
70. Regarding debt securities available for sale, in 15 countries they are recorded at market or fair value. In EE they may also be recorded at amortised cost if fair value cannot be calculated, and in FR they are exclusively recorded at amortised cost. This category does not apply in two countries.
71. In most of the countries (15), debt securities held to maturity are valued at amortised cost in the accounting records, which is the purchase price, plus accrued unpaid interest, less any repayments of principal. In FI and NL, in addition to recording at amortised cost, they may also be recorded at market or fair value (in FI, when hedge accounting is applied). In AT, all institutions record these securities at purchase price. One institution in CY records debt securities held to maturity at purchase price, in DE all MFIs record them at the lower of market or purchase price, and in BE they are valued according to the constant yield method.⁷
72. Debt securities classified as “loans and receivables” are valued at amortised cost in 12 countries, at market or fair value in one (FI), at purchase price in AT and by one institution in CY, and at face value in GR, NL and SK. This category of instrument does not apply in BE, DE or FR.
73. Debt securities held by MMFs are valued at market prices in most cases. In IT and LV, they are also valued at amortised cost when held to maturity, and in SI, nominal value can also be used. In AT they are valued at purchase price and in BE, according to the constant yield method.

⁷ The constant yield method consists in calculating a constant yield amount by multiplying the adjusted basis by the yield at issuance and then subtracting the coupon interest.

74. With respect to debt securities issued by MFIs, the most used valuation (8) corresponds to the amortised cost approach. In two countries, such debt securities are recorded at market or fair value, and in four (BE, DE, GR, NL) they are recorded at their face value. Four countries (IE, IT, LU, SK) indicated that both methods, market/fair value and amortised cost, are applied, although in IE and SK the proportion of MFIs applying market value is irrelevant.

4.2.3 Shares and other equities

75. Holdings of shares and other equities are also to be recorded and reported at market prices, although estimating a fair price for shares not traded on organised markets presents a challenge.
76. For shares quoted on an organised exchange, 15 countries indicated that they are valued at market prices, and in one of those cases (DE), the conservative method of the lower of market or purchase price is also applied (for shares not held for trading). In AT the valuation method is purchase price. In FR the shares are valued at market price or purchase price, depending on the portfolio in which they are held.
77. Unquoted shares are recorded at fair value in the majority (13) of the countries, but here again, the approaches of purchase price (8), lower of fair value or purchase price (3) and other methods (5) are applied. Some of these approaches are applied simultaneously in several countries. In general, it is possible to use methods other than fair value when reliable estimates are not available. In the case of CY, different institutions use different valuation methods to record their holdings of unquoted shares.
78. A variety of valuation methods are being used to record shareholdings in subsidiaries or affiliates. In at least some cases in ten countries, MFIs apply market prices or fair values; in another 12 countries they use the purchase price method; in three countries the recording is done at the lower of market/fair value or purchase price; and in five countries other valuation methods are applied. In seven countries, purchase prices are applied in addition to fair value, mainly when fair values cannot be reliably measured. As for the previous cases, in CY, different MFIs apply different valuation methods.
79. Only seven NCBs responded to the question regarding the valuation of participation certificates (Genussscheine). With one exception, all respondents indicated that their MFIs record participation certificates at market or fair values, and in DE they also use the lower of market/fair value or purchase price if the certificates are non-marketable. In AT, purchase price is used.

4.2.4 Financial derivatives

80. The survey requested information on the valuation of different types of financial derivatives. These instruments are recorded off balance sheet in BE and therefore no responses on valuation were received.
81. In all countries, foreign currency forwards, cross-currency interest rate swaps and options are valued at market prices. In ES, foreign currency forwards entered by the NCB are recorded at book value.
82. In the case of options bought by MFIs, the predominant valuation method is market or fair value, with market value used for quoted options and fair value for options not listed or traded over-the-counter. Other valuation methods (a mathematical formula) are used in FR in rare cases of illiquid markets.
83. A similar picture presents the valuation of options sold by MFIs.

4.2.5 Instruments denominated in foreign currency

84. Instruments denominated in foreign currency should be converted into euros at the market exchange rate prevailing on the date to which the data relate.⁸
85. In eight countries the market exchange rate is used to convert instruments denominated in foreign currency into national currency. In the remaining ten countries, the ECB reference exchange rate is used.

4.3 Recording of financial instruments in the accounting framework

4.3.1 Time of recording

86. There are two distinct accounting practices which cause transactions to be booked at different times. In accrual accounting, the relevant point in time is the change in ownership of the financial asset. In cash accounting, it is the time the cash is received or paid.
87. Fourteen countries indicated that the time a financial transaction is recorded based on accrual accounting. In DE, the cash basis is applied. FI, IT and SK indicated that both accrual and cash methods are used. In the case of FI, this applies to the recording of deposits and loans; IT follows IAS 39.14 for regular

⁸ For statistical purposes, ECB reference exchange rates may be used as indicated in the BSI Manual, Section 1.2.

purchases/sales of financial assets; and in SK, both approaches are used without a clear distinction by case.

4.3.2 Loans

88. IAS 39 (58 to 70) requires that at the end of each reporting period, financial assets are assessed to establish if any objective evidence of impairment exists. If necessary, the amount of the asset is reduced either directly or through the use of an allowance account.
89. In eight countries, the practice is to record loans on a net basis, deducting the estimated loan loss allowance from the outstanding principal. In seven countries, loans are recorded on a gross basis, excluding loan loss allowances. In the remaining three cases, both practices are followed, with most CIs recording on a net basis, and only few on a gross basis (in ES, only the NCB).
90. Of the ten countries in which some or all MFIs record loans on a gross basis, loan loss allowances are presented as a separate item in “capital and reserves” in seven of them, whereas they are presented as a separate position netting from the total loans on the asset side in four. Both practices are applied in IE.
91. Deposit accounts in overdraft are recorded as loans in every country, and deposits of the same client or same group of clients are not netted out. However, in ES MMFs present accounts in overdrafts net of other deposits, and in NL netting is allowed only when there is an enforceable right to set off the amounts or there is intention to settle the accounts on a net basis.⁹

4.3.3 Accrued interest

92. The accounting treatment of interest accrued on deposits and loans varies depending on the type of reporting institution in many countries. In 11 countries, all (or at least most) CIs include accrued interest in the outstanding amount of the instrument. Within these countries, NCBs in EE, ES and SK record accrued interest as a separate position within “remaining assets/liabilities”. MMFs in ES also do this for deposits in CIs in the investment portfolio. In five countries, all MFIs record accrued interest as a separate position within “remaining assets/liabilities”. In addition, in PT the accrued interest is recorded as a separate position in the same group/category of the instrument, while in IE all three practices are applied by different CIs.
93. Regarding securities held by MFIs, in 13 countries the accrued interest is included in the outstanding balance of the securities and not specifically identified, in what is known as “dirty prices.” In six of these 13 countries, accrued interest is also recorded as a separate position in “remaining assets”

⁹ In compliance with the ECB guidance that disallows netting of (notional) cash pooling activities.

in the accounts of their NCBs (EE, ES, SK) and MMFs (ES). In five countries, MFIs only record accrued interest on securities held as a separate position in “remaining assets” (“clean prices”). In FR, MMFs have the option to use “dirty prices” or to record them as a separate category, as long as it is identifiable in the same category of the instrument.

94. Finally, interest accrued on securities issued by the MFIs are recorded using “dirty prices” in 11 countries, and using “clean prices” in eight other cases. Both approaches are followed in IE, with no clear distinction between institutions following one or the other approach.

4.3.4 Securities

95. As a rule, recording of financial instruments should be done on a gross basis. However, for BSI statistics purposes, the BSI Manual¹⁰ recommends recording holdings of own instruments issued on a net basis, except in cases when gross recording is required by national accounting rules. Thirteen countries responded that own debt securities held by MFIs are netted out on the liability side from the total of debt securities issued. In four cases, holdings of own securities are recorded as financial assets, together with the issued securities as liabilities. There are currently no case of holdings of own debt securities in MT.
96. If an MFI (or any trader in securities) does not own a particular security, it may nevertheless sell it in the expectation of buying it back at a lower price later, in what is called “short selling”. To deliver the security to the buyer, the short seller must borrow it. To reflect economic reality and avoid double counting of the securities, the securities in question should be recorded as a negative position in the accounts of the short seller. In ten countries, the short selling is recorded as a negative holding of the securities, while in two (AT, GR) it is recorded off balance sheet, and in one (IE) both approaches are used. In BE it is recorded under “remaining liabilities”, in DE and SI such operations are not permitted, and in CY, EE and LV the operations are not carried out.

4.3.5 Repurchase agreements

97. A securities repurchase agreement (repo) is an arrangement involving the provision of securities in exchange for cash or other means of payment, with a commitment to repurchase the same or similar securities at a fixed price in the future. Although a repo conveys full, unfettered ownership of the securities to the cash provider, some economic rights (market risk, ownership benefits) are still retained by the original owner. Therefore, repos should be recorded as collateralised loans, rather than as a sale of the securities.

¹⁰ BSI Manual, Section 1.2.

98. This treatment is applied in all countries, although in IE some MFIs (around 25%) record repos as the outright sale/purchase of the security.
99. When securities received in a repo by the cash-provider are sold to a third party, this short selling is recorded as a negative holding of the security in nine countries and off balance sheet in another five. In IE and SK, both approaches are in use. In IT, IAS 39, 37(b) is applied, by which a liability measured at fair value is created for the obligation to return the collateral. The practice is not applicable in BE or LV.
100. Securities lent against cash collateral are treated in the same way as repos, i.e. as collateralised loans, in 15 countries, although in DE only a minority of MFIs apply this approach. The majority record this operation as an outright sale/purchase of the security. These operations are not conducted in BE or SI.
101. For securities lending not backed by cash collateral, the most common treatment is to record the operation off balance sheet (eight countries), but it is still recorded as a transaction in five countries. Both approaches are used in DE, with the majority of MFIs recording them as transactions. These operations are not applicable in five countries.
102. Gold swaps are conducted in ten of the surveyed countries. They are recorded as collateralised loans in seven of them, and as an outright sale/purchase of the gold in three (CY, ES and PT).
103. In foreign currency swap contracts, two parties enter into a spot sale/purchase of currencies and a simultaneous commitment to reverse the operation at an agreed price on a designated future date. These contracts are recorded as the spot sale of the currencies with a simultaneous forward contract in 13 countries (in ES, only by the NCB), although in four of them an off-balance sheet recording is also possible. In three other countries, they are exclusively recorded off balance sheet.

4.3.6 Financial derivatives

104. The majority of the countries record financial derivatives on balance sheet. In AT and BE, only options are recorded on balance sheet, while all other financial derivatives are recorded off balance sheet and in DE, only derivatives held for trading are recorded on balance sheet.
105. For the derivatives recorded on balance sheet, in all countries except PT they are recorded on a gross basis. Positions with positive value on the asset side and those with negative value on the liability side are not netted against other contracts with the same or other counterparts. They are recorded at the market or fair value of the contract, with the notional value of the contract recorded off balance sheet. In PT, for accounting purposes, financial derivatives are netted by instrument category and valued at market prices or fair value.

5 Translation of accounting data into MFI balance sheet data

106. When producing monetary statistics, compilers rely on accounting data provided by MFIs, produced according to national or international accounting standards. Data stemming from the MFI's accounting records may be directly usable as source data for the monetary statistics, or some adjustments may be needed to adapt the accounting records to the monetary statistics needs.
107. To assess the differences between accounting records and MFI balance sheet data, NCBs were asked how accounting data feed BSI statistics. The goal was to see how NCBs translate MFIs' accounting records into the data reported to the ECB.
108. Ten NCBs considered that there are material differences between statistical and accounting reporting, while three indicated that some non-material differences exist. Five answered that there are no differences. There were two main differences highlighted by NCBs. First was that loans are reported net of provisions in the accounting records, but on a gross basis for statistical purposes. The second was that accrued interest is reported under "remaining assets/liabilities" for ECB statistics, but together with the underlying instrument in the accounting records. The answers by individual items are summarised in the following sub-sections.

5.1 Time of recording

109. According to the BSI Manual, loans should be recorded at the time when the payment is made to the borrower ("disbursement date"), and securities transactions should be recorded at the time the security is delivered ("settlement date").
110. In practice, loans are recorded on the disbursement date in 12 countries and on the contract date in five, and in addition, both approaches are used in SK.
111. Securities are recorded on the settlement date in nine countries and on trade date in six. In addition, both approaches are used in EE, FI and SK.
112. All countries consider there to be no material difference between accounting records and monetary statistics in this respect.

5.2 Loans

113. In principle, loans are to be reported gross of provisions, according to Article 8 of the BSI Regulation, although this same article allows reporting net of provisions if such practice is applied by all resident reporting agents. In terms

of valuation, Article 8 also requires loans to be reported at principal amount outstanding (i.e. nominal value).

114. The reporting of loans for BSI statistics is done gross of provisions in 16 countries. Reporting net of provisions is applied in DE and FI.
115. Where loans are reported on a gross basis, provisions are reported as a separate position in “capital and reserves” by 13 NCBs and as a separate position in “remaining liabilities” by three NCBs.
116. Loans are reported for BSI statistics at their nominal value by all 18 NCBs.
117. Eleven NCBs indicated that there are no material differences between accounting and MFI balance sheet data for loans, and seven indicated that there are material differences.

5.3 Accrued interest

118. The BSI Regulation requires accrued interest on loans and deposits to be recorded under “remaining assets/liabilities”. It does not set requirements for accrued interest on securities.
119. For BSI statistics, accrued interest on loans and deposits is reported as a position in “remaining assets/liabilities” by all NCBs except in FR, where it is recorded as a separately identified item in the same category as the underlying instrument.
120. Accrued interest on securities held by MFIs is reported as a position in “remaining assets” by 16 NCBs, and is included in the outstanding balance of the instrument (corresponding to recording the instrument at “dirty price”) by four NCBs. ES indicated both options, the first applied in the NCB and MMF balance sheets and the second in the CI balance sheets.
121. Ten NCBs indicated that there are no material differences between accounting and MFI balance sheet data, while eight indicated that material differences exist.

5.4 Repurchase agreements and related operations

122. Repos are reported as collateralised loans for BSI statistics by all NCBs. Where selling of securities received in a repo is allowed, it is reported as a negative holding of the securities by ten NCBs and off balance sheet by five (AT, CY, IE, MT, PT).
123. Securities lending against cash-collateral is reported as a collateralised loan by 15 NCBs. Securities lending not backed by cash-collateral is reported off balance sheet in BSI statistics by nine NCBs, reported as a transaction by four NCBs and is not applicable in five countries.

124. Sixteen NCBs considered that there are no material differences between accounting practices and MFI balance sheet requirements, while two (DE, ES) indicated a material difference.

5.5 Securities

125. The BSI Regulation does not set valuation rules for securities. However, MFS Guideline Article 3(6) recommends that market valuation is applied.
126. Reporting of debt securities for the MFI balance sheet is done strictly at market or fair values by seven NCBs. The remaining 11 NCBs also apply market or fair value for debt securities held for trading, but also other valuation methods for debt securities according to the portfolio where they are classified, basically replicating the accounting records. In most cases, debt securities held to maturity are reported for BSI statistics at amortised cost, although in some countries the purchase price is also used.
127. Ten NCBs report all shares and other equities at market or fair value for MFI balance sheet data, while eight NCBs also use other valuation methods for unquoted shares or depending on the portfolio.
128. Fourteen NCBs consider there to be no material differences between accounting and balance sheet data, while four NCBs responded that there are material differences, prompted by the treatment of accrued interest, or national accounting practices.

5.6 Financial derivatives

129. For BSI statistical purposes, financial derivatives are reported on balance sheet by 15 NCBs and off balance sheet in BE (except for options) and CY. In DE, only financial derivatives held for trading are reported on balance sheet, and the remaining ones are reported off balance sheet. When financial derivatives are reported on balance sheet, they are reported on a gross basis (except in FI), not netted against other contracts with the same counterpart, at the market or fair value of the contract. Revaluations for changes in prices in financial derivatives are reported by 12 NCBs.
130. Only PT and SK consider there to be material differences between accounting records and MFI balance sheet data for financial derivatives.

6 Transactions, revaluations and other adjustments

131. As the BSI Manual states, “an important element in BSI statistics is the distinction between *transactions* and other factors affecting balance sheet outstanding amounts and their change over a reference period”. These other factors comprise *valuation effects arising from changes in prices or in exchange rates* on the one hand, and reclassifications and what the ESA 95 calls *other changes in the volume of assets* on the other hand.”¹¹ Isolating transactions is imperative, because they measure the flow of financing from the MFI sector to other sectors of the economy and the rest of the world. Furthermore, growth rates of monetary aggregates are calculated on the basis of transactions.
132. The ECB derives transactions data from the data on outstanding amounts, revaluation adjustments and reclassification adjustments transmitted by the NCBs. NCBs may use different methods and types of source data to compile these items. In this respect, NCBs were asked about the way they collect and compile information on transactions, revaluations and other adjustments.

6.1 Securities revaluations and transactions

133. There are two distinct conceptual approaches for the compilation of transactions data, namely the *transaction method* and the *balance sheet method*.¹² The BSI Regulation does not specify which method should be followed to derive revaluation data on securities holdings. NCBs may collect data directly from the reporting agents on transactions or on revaluations, both of which may represent either the transaction method or the balance sheet method. Moreover, NCBs may collect data on a security-by-security basis (see section 8) and use them to derive revaluations or transactions.
134. Compilation systems provide for a direct recording of securities transactions, either reported as such by reporting agents or compiled by the NCB from security-by-security (s-b-s) data, in five countries. In these cases, the transaction method is applied in three countries and the balance sheet in two.
135. The system provides for a direct recording of revaluations for changes in prices in 15 countries, and these revaluations represent price-related gains or losses, realised and unrealised, on holdings of securities in ten cases, corresponding to the transaction method. In two cases the adjustments represent changes in the carrying value of securities held throughout the period, corresponding to the balance sheet method. Finally, in BE, adjustments are recorded when amortised costs and market values deviate considerably from each other.
136. The transaction data on securities holdings of CIs compiled by the ECB stem from the transaction method for eight countries (EE, ES, GR, IE, LV, MT, SI and

¹¹ BSI Manual, section 1.6.3, page 28

¹² BSI Manual, section 1.6.3.1, page 30

SK) and the balance sheet method for seven countries (AT, BE, DE, FR, IT, NL and SK). For CY the data represents a mixture of the two methods due to differing practices between the reporting agents. In addition, three countries (FI, LU and PT) derive revaluations from s-b-s data in a way which also results in slightly different results from the two other methods. The situation is the same for MMFs, with the exception of four countries (AT, EE, ES and FR), which derive the MMF transactions from the s-b-s data.

6.2 Loan write-offs/write-downs

137. Loan write-offs/write-downs follow national accounting rules in 14 countries and other approaches in six countries, with CY and SK indicating both options.
138. A variety of events triggering the write-offs/write-downs were quoted in the answers, and in many cases several were applicable within the country. The most common referred to the internal procedures and rules of the reporting agents, which are used to assess when loans have become unrecoverable. Supervisory rules were explicitly quoted as the basis for write-offs/write-downs by five countries (DE, EE, FI, SI, LV). Legal proceedings, either when all legal means available to recover the loan have been exhausted or when a bankruptcy process has been initiated against the debtor, were cited by three countries (GR, LV, CY). Three countries cited a delay in loan repayment exceeding a certain amount of time as the defining criterion (ranging from 180 days in LV to four years in ES). IE mentioned the sale of a loan at a value lower than the principal amount outstanding as an event resulting in a write-down.
139. Loan write-offs and write-downs take place on a monthly basis in 15 countries and on an ad-hoc basis in five countries. CY and SK also have regular monthly adjustments, and DE has a regular annual cycle.

6.3 Exchange rate adjustments

140. If NCBs do not provide exchange rate adjustments, the ECB removes the effect of exchange rate movements against the euro using a standardised method of adjustment for all relevant items.¹³
141. FI transmits data on exchange rate adjustments to the ECB. It calculates them against all currencies on a monthly basis for each record, which results in a more accurate adjustment than the ECB could produce based on the more aggregated data at its disposal. The ECB calculates the exchange rate adjustments for all other countries.
142. Four NCBs (IE, IT, PT) calculate exchange rate adjustments internally according to the ECB methodology, as described in section 4.2.2 of the BSI

¹³ See Annex V of the MFS Guideline.

Manual, but do not transmit them to the ECB. In MT, banks that transact in repos with central counterparties (CCPs) report exchange rate adjustments to the NCB, but these are not transmitted to the ECB.

7 Compilation approach for securities

143. NCBs may collect the required statistical information on securities issued and held by MFIs on a security-by-security (s-b-s) basis, as long as the derived data meet the minimum statistical standards set out in the BSI Regulation.¹⁴
144. For credit institutions, five NCBs (EE, FI, GR, IT, LU) base the compilation of balance sheet data on an s-b-s system. In addition, SK and MT run s-b-s compilation systems in parallel to the aggregated compilation system. BE, MT and PT also collect relevant s-b-s data, but the compilation system is currently based on aggregated data. In all cases, s-b-s data collection is performed monthly, anywhere from five (EE) to 12 (IT, PT) working days after the end of the reference month.
145. Data are collected for individual transactions only in GR, MT and PT. The system covers all securities, even those not traded on active markets, in seven countries. Seven NCBs also collect s-b-s data on securities without ISIN codes, giving them internal security identifiers. In IT, securities without ISIN are collected on an aggregated basis.
146. In the cases where data are collected on an aggregated basis from reporting agents, these transmit outstanding amounts in 16 countries, revaluations for changes in prices in 12 countries, transactions in three countries (GR, IT, MT), revaluations for changes in exchange rates in two countries (CY, MT) and other kinds of information, such as reclassifications, write-offs/write-downs, portfolios at amortised cost and market price, in five countries.
147. Of the NCBs that currently do not compile credit institutions data on an s-b-s basis, four are planning to do so: AT in 2016, SK when data run in the parallel s-b-s system are considered adequate, and BE and MT without a specified time frame.
148. For MMFs, 15 NCBs are collecting data based on an s-b-s system, while BE, CY and NL have an aggregated data collection system for securities held by MMFs. IT collects s-b-s data for securities with an ISIN. LV has partially implemented an s-b-s system, where revaluation adjustments are collected on an aggregated basis. Data is collected monthly in all countries except for MT, where it is collected quarterly. The timing of this data collection ranges from five working days (DE) to 30 calendar days (ES) after the end of the reference period.

¹⁴ BSI Manual, section 1.6.3.2, page 35.

149. Where the MMF compilation is based on an s-b-s system, six NCBs have data available for individual transactions, whereas nine do not. In these cases, the system covers all securities, even those not traded on active markets, in all countries except PT. All countries using an s-b-s system collect data on securities without an ISIN. Among countries collecting at least some securities data on an aggregated basis from reporting agents, ten receive information on outstanding amounts, four receive information on transactions, three receive information on revaluations for changes in prices, MT receives information on revaluations for changes in exchange rates, and four countries receive other information.
150. In total, 15 NCBs collect CI and/or MMF data on an s-b-s basis. The s-b-s data refer to outstanding amounts in all 15 countries, and to transactions in eight countries. The attributes collected include number of units in 14 countries, face value in nine countries, carrying value on the balance sheet in 13 countries and market value in 11 countries.
151. Credit institutions that report on an s-b-s basis may be granted derogations from the reporting of revaluation adjustments in accordance with Article 9(3) (c) of the BSI Regulation as this information can then be derived from the s-b-s data. Three NCBs use this method to derive revaluation adjustments (FI, GR, IT).
152. Custodians report s-b-s statistics to all NCBs, except in SI, for the purposes of securities holdings statistics and balance of payments and international investment position statistics.

8 Securitisation and derecognition of loans

153. Resident MFIs have engaged in loan securitisations in 12 countries, although two countries indicated that there have been no transactions in the recent past. In the countries where MFIs do not carry out securitisation transactions, the main reasons are a lack of investor demand or a preference for covered bonds of similar products. In one country (CY), securitisation transactions by resident MFIs are not possible under the existing legal or regulatory framework.
154. When engaging in securitisation transactions, MFIs have used both resident and non-resident financial vehicle corporations (FVCs) in five countries. Solely resident FVCs have been used in four countries (IE, IT, LU, NL), while in another three, only non-resident FVCs have been used (FI, GR, MT). There are no legal or regulatory restrictions concerning the countries in which resident MFIs can set up FVCs, except for CY, where MFIs cannot carry out securitisation transactions and the legal framework does not cover the licensing of such institutions.
155. According to national accounting practices, securitised loans are always derecognised from the originating MFI's balance sheet in two countries (AT, BE). In most countries, however, whether or not derecognition may take place

depends on a variety of factors, such as the application of IFRS derecognition rules (GR, IT), other assessments of risk transfer (ES, FI, MT), or the discretion of the MFI (IE).

156. The statistical treatment for derecognising securitised loans follows the same approach as the national accounting practices in all countries except for IE, where securitised loans are always derecognised from the statistical balance sheet.
157. MFIs typically continue servicing the loans they securitise in all countries. In some cases, loans securitised by MFIs may also be serviced by other types of financial institutions (IT, ES, NL).
158. In cases where MFIs establish resident special purpose vehicles to issue covered bonds, in most countries the bonds are classified as issued by the other financial intermediaries sector. In one country (DE), the issuance is recorded by the captive financial institutions sector, and in one country (IT), by the MFI sector (as the SPV balance sheet is consolidated with the originating MFI).

9 Selected issues on financial instruments

9.1 Securities

159. Debt securities which are negotiable but not actively traded can be seen as borderline cases when considering their classification as securities other than shares or as loans. No guidance is provided in the BSI Regulation or the BSI Manual. In 15 countries, such instruments are always classified as securities other than shares, while in two countries (AT, FI), they may be classified as securities other than shares or as loans depending on the specific product. In GR the instruments are always classified as loans.
160. Shares which are negotiable but not actively traded are always recorded as shares and other equity in all countries.
161. Securities with embedded derivatives should be classified as securities in BSI statistics (BSI Manual, Section 2.1.3). Ten countries follow this approach, whereas six split the security and the derivative component, which are recorded separately in line with current IFRS practices. Furthermore, in one country the recording varies depending upon the reporting MFI.
162. Debt securities issued by MFIs with a maturity over two years are not broken down by residency of the counterpart under the BSI Regulation. Most NCBs, 14 in total, nevertheless collect information on the residency of the counterpart. The scope of the information collected varies depending upon the reporting

institution and the breakdown collected, as some NCBs collect the information either from credit institutions or from money market funds only.

163. Impaired securities, for which explicit guidance is also not provided, continue to be recorded as securities other than shares in 17 countries (although in FI there have been some exceptions). In IT impaired securities are recorded as loans.
164. Global depositary receipts (GDRs) issued by MFIs should be recorded off balance sheet by the issuing MFI (BSI Manual, section 2.1.3). MFIs do not issue GDRs in 12 countries. In the countries where GDRs are issued, three countries record them as debt securities; in LU they are recorded off balance sheet and in IT, as deposits of the GDR holders.
165. Bonds issued by MFIs which are convertible into shares should be recorded as debt securities as long as the conversion has not taken place (BSI Manual, section 2.1.3, p. 73). Eight countries collect data according to the agreed maturity of the convertible bond. In seven countries they are by convention allocated to the maturity bracket of over two years, and in one country, to the bracket of under two years. When convertible bonds issued by MFIs are converted into shares, the operation is recorded as a transaction in 15 countries, and as a reclassification in SI. MFIs in two countries (LV, MT) have not issued convertible bonds.
166. The treatment of preference shares issued by MFIs is not described in the BSI Regulation or the BSI Manual. They are recorded as capital and reserves in 15 countries. In MT the non-redeemable preference shares are recorded as capital and reserves, while the redeemable preference shares are recorded as remaining liabilities. This instrument is not applicable in two countries (CY, FI).

9.2 Loans

167. Reporting of true new loans and renegotiated loans is not required under the BSI Regulation. Seven NCBs nevertheless collect this information broken down into loans to households and non-financial corporations or loans to households only (PT).
168. Loans granted by MFIs to households and non-financial corporations that are further broken down into consumer credit, lending for house purchase, and other lending are typically based on the definitions set out in the BSI Regulation. In two countries (BE, EE), loans are allocated to these statistical categories on the basis of more detailed national reporting.
169. Loans to sole proprietors/unincorporated partnerships are to be identified separately within 'other lending'. However, in accordance with the BSI Regulation, NCBs may choose not to collect this breakdown if these loans represent less than 5% of total loans to households in the country. Only two countries (IE, NL) have chosen not to collect the breakdown.

170. 'Revolving loans and overdrafts' and 'convenience credit card credit' are required to be collected as 'of which' positions of loans. Maturity breakdowns for these items are not required, but within total loans they have to be allocated to maturity bands of up to one year, over one and up to five years, or over five years. All countries record overdrafts as loans up to one year, except for one (EE), where recording practices differ by reporting agent. Revolving loans are recorded as loans up to one year in 14 countries, while four countries (AT, EE, IE, MT) record them in any of the three maturity brackets depending on the contract. Convenience credit is considered as a loan of up to one year in all countries except for one (EE), where different reporting agents may allocate the amounts to any of the maturity brackets.
171. Credit card debt should be recorded under loans, irrespective of whether the debt is in the form of convenience credit or extended credit. Convenience credit, i.e. non-interest bearing balances which are paid in full at the due date, is recorded under loans by all countries except for one (BE), where the amounts are recorded under remaining assets. Extended credit, i.e. interest bearing balances carried over on a month-to-month basis, is recorded under loans in all countries. Convenience credit and extended credit are not reported by CIs separately from each other in three countries (EE, FR, IE), but are instead derived by the NCB.
172. Credit card debt, as part of total loans, also has to be broken down by counterpart sector. In most countries, the sector is identified by the MFI as either household or non-financial corporation. In one country (AT), all credit card debt is allocated to the household sector.

9.3 Deposits

173. Reporting MFIs identify overnight deposits, transferable deposits and deposits redeemable at notice in almost all countries based on the definitions set out in the BSI Regulation. In two countries (FI, GR), deposits are allocated to these statistical categories on the basis of more detailed national reporting.
174. Deposits with embedded derivatives, i.e. so-called hybrid deposits, may be recorded either entirely as deposits or separated into the deposit and the embedded derivative.¹⁵ Such deposits are always recorded entirely as deposits in 11 countries and recorded separately in FR. In addition, both approaches are possible in four countries (CY, FI, IE, SK).
175. Some deposits with a notice period give customers the option to freeze part of the deposit for an agreed maturity in return for a premium payment. The BSI Regulation and BSI Manual do not provide explicit guidance for such deposits. In eleven countries they are recorded as deposits redeemable at notice, while in two countries they are recorded as deposits with agreed maturity. Another four countries split the deposits so that the frozen part is classified as deposits

¹⁵ *BSI Manual*, section 2.1.2, page 66.

with agreed maturity and the remainder as deposits redeemable at notice. These instruments do not exist in four countries.

176. Deposits received by MFIs on a trust basis (fiduciary deposits) should not be recorded on the balance sheet of the MFI acting as a trustee.¹⁶ The practices of recording fiduciary deposits vary. The funds received by the reporting agent acting as a trustee are recorded off balance sheet in eight countries and on the reporting agent's balance sheet in another six countries. Four countries use different practices, and these operations do not apply to two countries.
177. The MFI that receives fiduciary deposits from a trustee should record them vis-à-vis the final beneficiary. The counterpart is recorded as the final beneficiary in three countries (GR, IT, PT), while the counterpart is recorded as the MFI in ten countries. In CY the approach differs depending upon the reporting MFI, in FR the recording is subject to the discretion of the reporter, and in NL the counterpart is by default a non-financial corporation. These operations do not apply to two countries (EE, SK).
178. Margin deposits received by MFIs under financial derivative contracts should in principle be recorded as deposits with agreed maturity, where they represent cash collateral with ownership remaining with the depositor. The maturity should be determined by the period of the derivative contract.¹⁷ In practice, margin deposits received are recorded as overnight deposits in nine countries, as remaining liabilities in four countries and as deposits with agreed maturity in two countries. In addition, in three countries they are recorded in one of the three categories subject to the features of the deposits.
179. Margin deposits placed by reporting MFIs under financial derivative contracts are not explicitly discussed in the BSI Regulation or BSI Manual. They are recorded as loans in eight countries, mainly short term (six countries), and as remaining liabilities in six countries. In the remaining four countries, the classification varies.

9.4 Capital and reserves

180. Items included within capital and reserves vary by country to some extent. In order to strengthen cross-country comparability, the NCBs recently agreed to harmonize the classification of the sub-components of capital and reserves and the treatment of transaction and non-transaction effects. The current treatments and the most important issues are shown in the following table and further described in this section. The detailed descriptions of the items included by country are shown in Annex 1.

¹⁶ *BSI Manual*, section 2.1.2, page 70.

¹⁷ *BSI Manual*, section 2.1.2.

Treatments and most important issues regarding capital and reserves

(as of July 2015)

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
How is profit (or loss), as recorded in the P&L statement, recorded for MFI statistics?																		
Capital and reserves	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Remaining liabilities				X					X									
Where is subordinated debt issued recorded for MFI statistics?																		
Debt securities issued	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Capital and reserves										X								
Where are revaluations due to changes in exchange rates affecting balances sheet asset and liability positions recorded for MFI statistics?																		
Profit (or loss) within capital and reserves	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Other revenues and expenses recognised directly at equity							X											
Remaining liabilities				X					X									
Where are income and expenses (representing the counterpart to changes in the value of assets and liabilities which are not recorded in the P&L statement) recorded for MR statistics?																		
Capital and reserves (acc./stat. discrepancy)	X									X					X			
Remaining liabilities (acc./stat. discrepancy)				X			X			X	X							
How is the allocation of "profits" to "dividends to be distributed" reflected in capital and reserves?																		
Transaction	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X		X
Reclassification and other adjustments																	X	
Other				X		X	X					X		X				
How is the actual distribution of dividends recorded?																		
Transaction	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Reclassification and other adjustments																	X	
How is the allocation of "retained profits" to "other general reserves" reflected in capital and reserves?																		
Transaction	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		
Reclassification and other adjustments															X		X	X
Other						X	X											

181. Profit or loss recorded by MFIs in their profit and loss accounts are included in the statistical reporting under capital and reserves in 16 countries. In one country (DE), the profit or loss is recorded as remaining assets or liabilities, respectively, until the annual financial statements are approved. Then the profit or loss is transferred to capital and reserves in the statistical balance sheet. Another country (GR) follows a very similar approach: the profit or loss is reflected in remaining liabilities until it is officially recorded in the public profit and loss statement, and then subsequently transferred to capital and reserves on a quarterly or annual frequency.
182. Subordinated debt issued in the form of securities by reporting MFIs should be recorded as debt securities issued in the statistical balance sheet.¹⁸ This is the practice in all countries. In IE, however, some MFIs record such instruments under capital and reserves.
183. When balance sheet positions are affected by revaluations due to changes in exchange rates, MFIs may record the counterpart of these revaluations in several ways. In most countries (15), these changes are recorded in profit and losses under capital and reserves. This is the preferred recording approach and all countries should follow it in the future. In GR they are currently recorded

¹⁸ BSI Manual, section 2.1.3.

under remaining liabilities, and in DE, under remaining liabilities (if revaluations are positive) or remaining assets (if negative). In one other country (FI), the recording varies.

184. Securities held to maturity are typically recorded at amortised cost or equivalent valuation method. Therefore, changes in market price or fair value of these securities do not trigger revaluations in the statistical balance sheet in the 12 countries using this approach. In IT the changes in market prices are reflected in remaining liabilities, and in DE, in remaining liabilities (if revaluations are positive) or remaining assets (if negative). In AT the revaluations are reflected in capital and reserves. Finally, in 3 countries (FI, IE, NL) the reporting approach varies.
185. When MFIs decide to allocate their profits to dividends to be distributed, this is reported as a transaction in 12 countries. Only one country (SI) reports the operation as a reclassification. The remaining countries do not make the distinction, as the operation occurs within two items that are both recorded under the same balance sheet item (either capital and reserves or remaining liabilities).
186. The actual distribution of dividends by MFIs is recorded as requested in all countries as transactions, except for one (SI), where they are recorded as reclassifications.
187. The allocation of 'retained profits' to 'other general reserves' is recorded as a transaction in most countries (13). This is not visible in BSI statistics, however, as both items are recorded within capital and reserves. A request has been made to treat such allocations as a reclassification.

9.5 Remaining assets and remaining liabilities

188. Remaining assets/liabilities are defined in the BSI Regulation as assets/liabilities 'not included elsewhere' on the balance sheet. Their importance ranges from below 5% in several countries to around 20% in FI and FR (the weighted average in the euro area is 12.1%). Typical items recorded under these residual categories include accrued interest, financial derivatives and dividends receivable/payable. Two countries (BE, CY) record short securities positions under remaining liabilities, although they should be recorded as negative positions in the instrument. In one country (FR), repurchase agreements with central counterparties are included under remaining assets and liabilities, although they should be included under deposits/loans. The following table shows, for every country in the euro area, the average remaining liabilities and remaining assets for all MFIs (excluding NCBs) during 2014 as a percentage of their total assets.

Average remaining liabilities and remaining assets for all MFIs (excluding NCBs)

(as a percentage of their total assets during 2014)

FI	FR	BE	NL	DE	U2	IT	ES	GR	SI	PT	IE	AT	LV	SK	LU	CY	MT	LT	EE
20.8	17.0	15.6	12.9	12.3	12.1	9.3	8.6	8.1	8.1	5.8	4.9	4.8	4.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.6

9.6 Recording transactions with central counterparties

189. Central counterparties (CCPs) facilitate the execution of repurchase agreements through the clearing and settlement of such transactions, reducing counterparty risk for the lender. CCPs are classified in the sub-sector of other financial intermediaries except insurance corporations and pension funds (S.125 in the ESA 2010). Whenever euro area MFIs enter into a repo through a CCP (tri-party repo), the resulting transaction can have a distorting effect on the measurement of monetary aggregates and on MFI lending.¹⁹ To remove this distortion, the BSI Manual recommends recording claims and liabilities vis-à-vis CCPs resident in the euro area separately as a sub-position in repos with other financial intermediaries.
190. The NCBs classify CCPs resident in their country as other financial intermediaries in all but four cases. The following CCPs are classified as MFIs instead: LCH Clearent S.A. in FR,²⁰ its branch in NL, and EUREX Clearing AG in DE.
191. Non-domestic CCPs are generally classified as other financial intermediaries in 16 countries and as either MFIs or other financial intermediaries in FR and DE. In this context, the list of MFIs published by the ECB should be used as a reference (although the survey showed that this was not always the case). Institutions in LV have not carried out transactions with euro area CCPs and hence have not had to classify them as counterparts.
192. Claims on and liabilities to CCPs under repos are recorded for BSI statistics purposes mostly as loans/deposits with OFIs, but identifying CCPs as a sub-category of OFIs.

10 Linkages to other macroeconomic datasets

193. Regulation ECB/2013/40 concerning assets and liabilities of financial vehicle corporations (FVCs) provides for the possibility of using loan servicing data collected under the BSI statistics as an input to FVC statistics. This approach is no longer used by any country. It had previously been used by one country (IE), which has since changed the approach.
194. Quarterly financial accounts statistics are transmitted to the ECB by national central banks in accordance with Guideline ECB/2013/24. These statistics are compiled by the national central bank or, in some countries, the national statistical agency. In all countries, data collected under the BSI Regulation are used in the compilation of national financial accounts.

¹⁹ A similar distorting effect occurs when a euro area resident MFI enters into a tri-party repo with a non-resident through a euro area resident CCP.

²⁰ It is recorded in the list of MFIs as "Banque centrale de compensation", FR17519.

195. Balance of payments and international investment position statistics are transmitted to the ECB in accordance with Guideline ECB/2011/23. As for the financial accounts, these data may be compiled by the national central bank or the national statistical agency. All countries use BSI statistics to some extent in the compilation of balance of payments and international investment position statistics.
196. National central banks transmit data on securities issues to the ECB in accordance with Guideline ECB/2014/15. In 13 countries, these statistics include securities that are retained by the issuer. This is not consistent with the recording under BSI statistics.

Annex 1 – Country-specific results

Austria

1 Structure of the MFI sector

197. The structure of the Austrian MFI sector at end-2014 is presented in the table below (total assets are in millions of euro).

Structure of the MFIs sector (excl. NCB)

(at end-2014 (in millions of euros))

	Total no. of entities	Total assets	Domestically controlled		Domestically incorporated, foreign controlled			Group reporting		
			No. of entities	Total assets	No. of entities	Of which no. of subsidiaries	Of which no. of branches	Total assets	No. of entities	Total assets
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Sector total	707	878,955	642	659,489	65	35	30	219,466		
MFIs included in monthly reporting	365	847,249	313	628,581	52	31	21	218,668		
Credit institutions	358	846,503	309	628,510	49	28	21	217,993		
Commercial banks	59	260,567	18	57,317	41	20	21	203,250		
Savings banks	49	154,928	49	154,928						
Credit unions or cooperatives	229	349,306	228	346,021	1	1		3,285		
Mortgage banks and building societies	4	24,665	4	24,665						
Post office savings banks										
Other credit institutions	17	57,036	10	45,578	7	7		11,458		
Money market funds	6	156	4	71	2	2		85		
Other MFIs	1	590			1	1		590		
Electronic money institutions										
Other MFIs	1	590			1	1		590		
MFIs included in the tail	342	31,706	329	30,908	13	4	9	797		
Credit institutions	342	31,706	329	30,908	13	4	9	797		
Commercial banks	11	449	2	135	9		9	314		
Savings banks										
Credit unions or cooperatives	326	30,742	326	30,742						
Mortgage banks and building societies										
Post office savings banks										
Other credit institutions	5	515	1	32	4	4		483		
Money market funds										
Other MFIs										
Electronic money institutions										
Other MFIs										

2 Legal and institutional framework

198. The primary legal instrument supporting the compilation of monetary statistics is the BSI Regulation. The [Federal Act of the Austrian National Bank](#) has an additional supportive function, describing the duties of the Austrian National Bank (OeNB) and empowering it to obtain “statistical data, information and documentation from credit and financial institutions and from financial corporations, to determine the deadline, form and breakdown of the returns to be submitted by them and to process the data in an anonymous form” (art. 44). The OeNB is the primary recipient of MFI data and the only institution responsible for their collection and compilation.
199. The unit within the OeNB in charge of compiling MFI statistics is the Monetary and Financial Statistics Unit, within the External Statistics, Financial Accounts and Monetary and Financial Statistics Division.
200. Regarding central bank data, the OeNB is treated in a similar way as other institutions reporting BSI data. In this case, the OeNB’s accounting division generates the reporting file and sends it to the Statistics Division.
201. The OeNB publishes reporting instructions and reporting templates, which provide further clarifications and interpretations on the basis of the regulation. Additionally, a guide exists regarding the transmission of the files to be reported.
202. The collection of BSI statistics contains a higher level of detail than the one required by the BSI Regulation and it is integrated with data requirements arising from balance of payments statistics, the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) and for the monetary union financial accounts (MUFA). MFIs transmit their data using reporting forms specifically designed for this purpose, which must be submitted within nine working days after the end of the reporting period.
203. Data sharing exists with the national market authority regarding financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM).

3 Data collection and dissemination

3.1 Scope

204. Derogations are granted, according to Article 9 of the BSI Regulation, to small MFIs with a combined contribution to the national MFI balance sheet in terms of stocks that does not exceed 5%. Derogations are not granted either to MMFs or to EMIs. 326 credit unions, 11 commercial banks and 5 credit institutions of other types are covered by these derogations, with combined total assets of 32 billion euros, or 3.6% of the system. There is no group reporting in AT.

205. The information collected from the 'tail' covers monthly balance sheet data related to minimum reserve requirements, with a reporting template that is much less detailed than the one used for the full reports.
206. To gross-up the data to reach 100% coverage, the OeNB follows basically two procedures. For the majority of the institutions located in the 'tail,' which are rural credit cooperatives, a grossing-up factor is calculated on the basis of minimum reserve information. The grossing-up factor for the remaining CIs is very small, since they represent less than 0.3% of total assets of the MFI sector. For the full reporting institutions, no estimations are needed due to missing data.

3.2 Data validation

207. The OeNB performs automated checks that prevent invalid data from being uploaded into its system. In general, all formal checks related to the internal consistency of the data are carried out by the MFIs before they transmit the data. Only exceptionally invalid data are transmitted to the OeNB, but in such cases the transmission is not valid and has to be repeated by the MFI.
208. The following quality and consistency checks are routinely performed:
a) internal consistency of individual MFI balance sheets, b) internal consistency of aggregated balance sheets, c) time series and outlier detection and d) individual MFI outliers compared to the reporting population. Formal checks for data consistency and time series analysis on the basis of previous reporting are embedded in the collection and compilation system. Also, data visualisation methods are applied to compare outliers to the whole reporting sector. When errors or outliers are detected, the feedback between the OeNB and the reporting institution lasts on average two days.
209. BSI statistics are also systematically checked for consistency against financial accounts statistics and data on securities issues and holdings. For the former, the counterpart sector information is checked. For the latter, security-by-security data are compared with aggregated data reported for BSI statistics.

3.3 Revision policies

210. The OeNB conducts only ad hoc revisions of monetary data. The date range for such revisions is at a maximum one year, but the time frame can be longer in exceptional cases when significant errors are detected that considerably influence the aggregate. MFIs can transmit revisions to the OeNB at any time.
211. Revisions are made to all affected reporting periods, or a reclassification is used instead, depending on the data available at the reporting institutions. Both outstanding amounts and transactions are affected by the revisions in the case of transactions in the form of net transaction values.

212. There is a regular and systematic monitoring of revisions incorporated into the data collection system. Reporting institutions provide explanatory notes to the revisions.

3.4 Data dissemination

213. Monetary data are disseminated by the OeNB on its website and through hard copy publications. Its website contains an online interactive database where users can generate queries. Monetary data are also disseminated via press releases.

214. MFI data, consisting of all main balance sheet items, with further detail for households and private non-financial corporations, are published on a monthly basis 30 days after the end of the reference period. Data for the OeNB are disseminated 14 days after the end of the reference period.

4 Accounting practices

4.1 Accounting framework

215. National GAAPs are applied in full by all institutions constituting the MFI sector: NCB, CI and MMFs. All of them follow the same approach for the valuation and recording of financial instruments.

4.2 Valuation of financial instruments

216. Loans are recorded at nominal value (principal amount outstanding), while purchased loans are recorded at acquisition price. Deposits are also recorded at nominal value.

217. All debt securities, including those held to maturity and those classified as loans and receivables, are recorded at acquisition price according to national GAAPs by CIs and MMFs. Debt securities issued by MFIs are recorded at their amortised cost.

218. Quoted and unquoted shares, shareholdings in subsidiaries or affiliates, and participation certificates are recorded at acquisition price.

219. Within financial derivatives, options are recorded at their market or fair value, while other types of financial derivatives are not recorded on the balance sheet.

220. Instruments denominated in foreign currency are converted into euros at the daily ECB reference exchange rate at the end of the month.

4.3 Recording of financial instruments

- 221. Financial instruments are recorded on an accrual basis.
- 222. Loans are recorded gross of provisions and/or loan loss allowances, with the provisions recorded as a separate position in “capital and reserves”.
- 223. Deposit accounts in overdrafts are recorded as loans.
- 224. Accrued interest on deposits and loans is recorded as a separate position in “remaining assets/liabilities”. Accrued interest on securities held/issued by MFIs is recorded as a separate position in “remaining assets/liabilities”.
- 225. Holdings of own debt securities are netted from the liability entry of the securities issued.
- 226. Short-selling of debt securities and shares is recorded off balance sheet.
- 227. Repos are recorded as collateralised loans, whereby the exchanged securities remain on the balance sheet of the cash taker. The same treatment applies to the lending of securities against cash collateral. The outright selling of securities received in repos is recorded off balance sheet. The lending of securities not backed by cash collateral, foreign currency swaps and gold swaps are also recorded off balance sheet.
- 228. All institutions follow the same rules (national GAAPs) for recording financial derivatives. Derivatives that give the same rights to both parties, such as forwards or swaps, are recorded off balance sheet and only reflected as allowance in case of imminent losses. Derivative contracts such as options, which give one party (the buyer) a right and convey an obligation on the counterparty (the seller), are recorded on balance sheet at their market or fair value on a gross basis (i.e. not netting positions with positive values on the asset side with those on the liability side).

5 Translation of accounting data into MFI balance sheet data

- 229. In AT there are differences between statistical and accounting reporting, in particular for debt securities and shares, which are presented under national GAAPs at acquisition cost.
- 230. Regarding the time of recording of financial instruments, loans are recorded at the disbursement date and securities at the settlement date. Here, there are no material differences between accounting practices and BSI statistics requirements.
- 231. Loans are reported gross of provisions or loan loss allowances, with provisions included as a separate item in “capital and reserves”. Loans are reported at their nominal value. It is considered that there are no material differences between accounting records and MFI reporting requirements.

- 232. Accrued interest on loans, deposits and securities held are reported as a position in “remaining assets/liabilities”. No material discrepancies exist between accounting records and MFI reporting requirements.
- 233. Holdings of own debt securities are netted from the liability entry of the securities issued.
- 234. Short-selling of debt securities and shares is recorded off balance sheet.
- 235. Repos and securities lending against cash collateral are reported as collateralised loans. The outright selling of securities received in repos, securities lending not backed by cash collateral and gold swaps are reported off balance sheet. No material differences exist between accounting records and MFI reporting requirements.
- 236. Debt securities and shares and other equity are reported for BSI statistics at market or fair value. There is a material difference between accounting records and BSI statistics in this respect, because under national GAAPs these instruments are recorded at acquisition cost.
- 237. Options are reported on balance sheet as financial derivatives on a gross basis for the market or fair value of the contract, without revaluations for changes in prices being reported in MFI balance sheet data. No material differences exist between accounting records and MFI reporting requirements.

6 Transactions, revaluations and other adjustments

- 238. The system provides for a direct recording of revaluations for changes in prices. In this case, the revaluations represent price-related gains or losses, realised and unrealised, on holdings of securities.
- 239. Loan write-offs/write-downs are conducted following national accounting rules with a monthly frequency. Loans are written off or down after they have been classified as irrecoverable.
- 240. The OeNB does not transmit data on revaluation adjustments due to exchange rate changes to the ECB.

7 Compilation approach for securities

- 241. For the compilation of BSI statistics, information on securities of CIs is obtained from an aggregated data collection system. Reporting agents transmit to the NCB data on outstanding amounts and revaluations for changes in prices. An s-b-s system is run in parallel to the aggregated system and there are plans to use it for production starting in early 2016.

242. For MMFs, data collection for securities is based on an s-b-s system, which has a monthly frequency. Data are received seven working days after the end of the reference period. Data cover all securities, even those not traded on active markets. Data on securities without ISIN are also collected and assigned an internal identification number provided by the OeNB.
243. S-b-s reporting covers stock data only. The s-b-s attributes provided by the reporting agents include number of units and market value.
244. Custodians report s-b-s data on an investor-by-investor level.

8 Securitisation and derecognition of loans

245. Resident MFIs do not engage in loan securitisation due to a lack of investor demand.

9 Selected issues on financial instruments

9.1 Securities

246. Borderline cases of debt securities that are negotiable but not actively traded are classified depending on the specific product on a case-by-case basis as debt securities or loans. Shares that are negotiable but not actively traded are generally classified as shares.
247. Securities with an embedded derivative are classified fully as securities other than shares.
248. Impaired securities continue to be classified as securities.
249. Global depositary receipts (GDRs) have not been issued by resident MFIs.
250. Convertible bonds are classified as debt securities with a maturity up to two years. When the instrument is converted into capital, the operation is recorded as a transaction.
251. Preference shares issued by MFIs, whether redeemable or non-redeemable, are always included in capital and reserves.

9.2 Loans

252. The breakdown of true new loans and renegotiated loans to non-financial corporations and households is collected by OeNB.

- 253. MFIs break down loans to households as loans for consumption, loans for house purchase and other lending. This is done on the basis of the person in charge granting the loan recording the information of the loan purpose.
- 254. Loans to sole proprietors/unincorporated partnerships are separately identified within loans to households.
- 255. Overdrafts and convenience credit are recorded as loans with a maturity up to one year. Revolving loans may have any maturity depending on the terms of the contract.
- 256. Credit card debt is recorded as a loan, both in the case of convenience credit (non-interest bearing card balances, paid in full at due date) and in the case of extended credit (interest bearing card balances, carried over on a month-to-month basis). Credit card debt is always allocated to the households sector.

9.3 Deposits

- 257. MFIs identify overnight deposits as deposits with a maximum maturity of one business day and transferable deposits as deposits which may be used for making payments.
- 258. Deposits with embedded derivatives (hybrid deposits) are classified fully as deposits.
- 259. Deposits redeemable at notice that give clients the option to freeze a portion for a certain maturity in exchange for a premium are not offered by resident MFIs. If they were, they would be classified fully as deposits with agreed maturity.
- 260. Fiduciary deposits are placed with an MFI (the recipient) by a trustee, often an MFI, on behalf of another party (the beneficiary). MFIs acting as a trustee record them off balance sheet with memorandum accounts vis-à-vis the beneficiaries. MFIs acting as a recipient of fiduciary deposits record them on balance sheet from other MFIs.
- 261. Margin deposits received by MFIs under derivative contracts are classified as overnight deposits. Margin deposits placed by MFIs under derivative contracts are classified as short-term loans.

9.4 Capital and reserves

- 262. Items recorded within capital and reserves include equity capital and non-distributed benefits or funds.
- 263. Profit (or loss), as recorded in the profit and loss statement, is included within capital and reserves.

- 264. Subordinated debt issued as a security is recorded as debt securities issued.
- 265. Revaluations due to changes in exchange rates affecting balance sheet asset and liability positions are recorded as profit (or loss) within capital and reserves (as under IFRS).
- 266. Changes in the market price or fair value of securities held to maturity are recorded for statistical purposes by reporting MFIs as capital and reserves.
- 267. The allocation of “retained profits” to “dividends to be distributed” and the actual distribution of dividends are both recorded as transactions in capital and reserves. The allocation of “retained profits” to “other general reserves” involves two items recorded within capital and reserves, and the operation is thus not visible in BSI data.

9.5 Remaining assets and remaining liabilities

- 268. Items recorded within remaining assets (around 4.2% of total assets in average during 2014) include accrued interest for loans and securities, suspense items, transit items, financial derivatives with positive gross market value, other accruals, claims stemming from options, leased out assets and advance tax payments.
- 269. Items recorded within remaining liabilities (around 5.4% of total liabilities on average during 2014) include accrued interest for deposits and debt securities issued, suspense items, transit items, financial derivatives with negative gross market value, provisions for pensions and severance payments, other accruals, liabilities stemming from options, income received in advance and tax liabilities.

9.6 Recording of transactions with central counterparties

- 270. Central counterparties (CCPs) resident in AT are classified as other financial intermediaries (OFIs), the same as CCPs resident in other euro area countries and France’s LCH Clearnet S.A.
- 271. Claims on and liabilities to CCPs receive a similar treatment to repos with other economic agents, but CCPs are identified as a separate counterparty.

10 Linkages to other macroeconomic datasets

- 272. BSI loan servicing data is not used for the purpose of compiling FVC balance sheet data.
- 273. The national accounts compilation system is based on a building-block approach, using BSI data as input.

274. The compilation systems for BSI and for balance of payments and international investment position are set up to guarantee consistency between the two sets of statistics.
275. Securities issuance data, transmitted to the ECB in accordance with Guideline ECB/2014/15, do not include securities that are retained by the issuer, which is consistent with BSI practice.

Belgium

1 Structure of the MFI sector

276. The structure of the Belgian MFI sector at end-2014 is presented in the table below (total assets are in millions of euro).

Structure of the MFIs sector (excl. NCB)

(at end-2014 (in millions of euros))

A	Total no. of entities	Total assets	Domestically controlled		Domestically incorporated, foreign controlled			Group reporting		
			No. of entities	Total assets	No. of entities	Of which no. of subsidiaries	Of which no. of branches	Total assets	No. of entities	Total assets
B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
Sector total	113	1,102,537	15	378,050	87	22	65	722,965		
MFIs included in monthly reporting	113	1,102,537	15	378,050	87	22	65	722,965		
Credit institutions	102	1,101,015	15	378,050	87	22	65	722,965		
Commercial banks	28	771,697	9	338,665	19	19		433,032		
Savings banks	7	80,846	4	39,063	3	3		41,783		
Credit unions or cooperatives										
Mortgage banks and building societies										
Post office savings banks										
Other credit institutions	67	248,472	2	322	65		65	248,150		
Money market funds	7	901								
Other MFIs	4	621								
Electronic money institutions	4	621								
Other MFIs										
MFIs included in the tail										
Credit institutions										
Commercial banks										
Savings banks										
Credit unions or cooperatives										
Mortgage banks and building societies										
Post office savings banks										
Other credit institutions										
Money market funds										
Other MFIs										
Electronic money institutions										
Other MFIs										

2 Legal and institutional framework

277. The Statutes of the National Bank of Belgium (NBB), amended in March 2015, do not discuss any authority from the NBB to request statistical information or documentation from the financial institutions operating in the country. The collection of data specified in the BSI Regulation is specified in the *Reporting*

*Instructions*²¹ published by the NBB, in which Section 3 establishes the obligation, modality, frequency and timeliness of data reporting by financial institutions.

278. The unit within the NBB in charge of compiling MFI statistics is the Monetary and Banking Statistics Unit, within the Financial Statistics division of the General Statistics Department.
279. Central bank data are directly uploaded by NBB accountants in the space devoted to the NBB in the internal MFI database.
280. The *Reporting Instructions* provide thorough guidelines on the accounting rules to be followed, detailed descriptions on the valuation and recording of financial instruments, as well as the reporting templates to be used when transmitting data to the NBB.
281. The collection of BSI statistics contains a higher level of detail than the one required by the BSI Regulation, and it is integrated with supervisory data collection, since the NBB is also the banking supervisory authority of the country.
282. The Financial Services and Markets Authority (FSMA), which is a separated institution from the NCB, is also involved in the collection of MFI statistics as it is the supervisory authority for the MMFs. The FSMA transmits the MMF data to the NBB by Excel file.
283. The collection of BSI statistics contains a higher level of detail than what is required by the BSI Regulation, and it is integrated with data requirements for banking supervision. MFIs transmit their balance sheets and report forms specifically designed for this purpose, most of which must be submitted within 11 working days after the end of the reporting periods, although for some complementary tables, extended deadlines of 20 calendar days, 23 working days and 25 calendar days (in this case, for “tail” reporters) are given.
284. There are no arrangements for MFI data sharing between the NBB and other national authorities.

3 Data collection and dissemination

3.1 Scope

285. According to Article 9 of the BSI Regulation, no derogations are granted to small MFIs. Small institutions considered in the “tail” report the same type of data to the NBB, although the deadline for them is 25 calendar days after the

²¹ SCHEMA A 20.05.14 - Lay-out of the periodical information returns by credit institutions on their financial position.

end of the reporting period, instead of 11 working days. There is no group reporting in BE. There is no need to estimate missing data from the reporting institutions, since data are only loaded in the system if they are complete.

3.2 Data validation

286. The NBB performs automated checks that prevent invalid data from being uploaded into its system. The following quality and consistency checks are routinely performed: a) internal consistency of individual MFI balance sheets, b) internal consistency of aggregated balance sheets, c) cross-consistency of intra-MFI sector positions, d) correct sector classification of counterparts and e) time series and outlier detection. Time series are subject to plausibility analysis and control of the data. Data from the top ten banks are more carefully monitored. Relative variations of the series during the last four months and, on an ad hoc basis, with their values a year before are examined. When errors or outliers are detected, the NBB contacts the reporting institutions and follows up. The feedback between the NBB and the reporting institution lasts on average two working days.
287. BSI statistics are also checked for consistency against financial accounts statistics, NBB accounting data, information from other financial intermediaries, and financial vehicle corporations data, in this case on a quarterly basis. Cross-checking of MFI data with securities issues or holding statistics has been introduced and needs further development.

3.3 Revision policies

288. Due to the “tail” system, the NBB has a policy of regular revisions of monetary data. Exceptionally, it conducts ad hoc revisions for late detected significant errors, which it mostly detects when cross-checking monetary data with other sources. Regular revisions are conducted on a monthly basis. When a “tail” reporter has not reported before the deadline for reporting to the ECB, the figures of the previous month are repeated and replaced by actual figures once they are reported to the NBB. The date range for regular monthly revisions is one month, and for ad hoc revisions varies between two months and five years.
289. Revisions are generally made to all affected reporting periods, but other approaches are possible, depending on the duration of the mistake. If the errors are limited in time, all affected periods are revised. However, if they have been going on for too long or if it is too difficult to obtain the actual figures for the past periods, a reclassification is made in the most appropriate period.
290. There is a regular and systematic monitoring of revisions incorporated into the data collection system. Regular revisions are monitored on a monthly basis and exceptional revisions on an ad hoc basis. Reporting institutions provide explanatory notes to the revisions.

3.4 Data dissemination

291. Monetary data are disseminated by the NBB on its website and through hard copy publications. Its website contains an online interactive database where users can generate queries. Monetary data are also available in static form in csv or xls file formats.
292. Data on monetary aggregates are published on a monthly basis, generally on the last bank working day of the month after the end of the reference period. Data on loans and deposits are generally published on the third banking day of the second month after the end of the reference period. Other statistics may be disseminated with a longer delay.

4 Accounting practices

4.1 Accounting framework

293. National GAAPs are applied in full by all institutions constituting the MFI sector: NCB, CI and MMFs. All of them follow the same approach for the valuation and recording of financial instruments.

4.2 Valuation of financial instruments

294. Loans are recorded at nominal value (principal amount outstanding), the same as purchased loans. Deposits are also recorded at nominal value.
295. Debt securities held for trading are recorded at their market or fair value. All other debt securities held are valued using the constant yield method. Debt securities held by MMFs are also valued using the constant yield method. Debt securities issued by MFIs are recorded at their face value.
296. Quoted shares are recorded at market value. Unquoted shares with a non-controlling interest are recorded at the lower of their fair value or purchase price, the same as shareholdings in subsidiaries or affiliates.
297. All financial derivatives, except options, are recorded off-balance sheet, and therefore no valuation method applies for the on-balance sheet recording of these instruments.
298. Instruments denominated in foreign currency are converted into euros at the NBB official exchange rate, which is published on its website.

4.3 Recording of financial instruments

- 299. Financial instruments are recorded on an accrual basis.
- 300. Loans are recorded gross of provisions and/or loan loss allowances, with the provisions recorded as a separate position in “capital and reserves”.
- 301. Deposit accounts in overdraft are recorded as loans.
- 302. Accrued interest on deposits and loans is recorded as a separate position in “remaining assets/liabilities”. Accrued interest on securities held/issued by MFIs is recorded as a separate position in “remaining assets/liabilities”.
- 303. Holdings of own debt securities are netted from the liability entry of the securities issued.
- 304. Short-selling of debt securities and shares is currently recorded in “remaining liabilities”, but there are plans to revise this approach and record them as negative holding of the instrument.
- 305. Repos are recorded as collateralised loans, whereby the exchanged securities remain on the balance sheet of the cash taker. Gold swaps are recorded off-balance sheet. Resident MFIs do not perform outright selling of the repoed security or securities lending with or without cash collateral.
- 306. All financial derivatives except options are recorded off-balance sheet. Only the mark-to-market revaluations of financial derivatives are recorded on balance sheet.

5 Translation of accounting data into MFI balance sheet data

- 307. The NBB indicated that there are no differences between statistical and accounting reporting.
- 308. Regarding the time of recording of financial instruments, loans are recorded at the disbursement date and securities at the settlement date.
- 309. Loans are reported gross of provisions or loan loss allowances, with provisions included as a separate item in “capital and reserves”. Loans are reported at their nominal value.
- 310. Accrued interest on loans, deposits and securities held are reported as a position in “remaining assets/liabilities”.
- 311. Holdings of own debt securities are netted from the liability entry of the securities issued.
- 312. Short-selling of debt securities and shares is currently recorded in “remaining liabilities”.

- 313. Repos are reported as collateralised loans. Resident MFIs do not perform outright selling of the repoed security or securities lending with or without cash collateral.
- 314. Debt securities are reported at market/fair value if they are held for trading, and the constant yield method is used if they are held to maturity. Shares and other equities are reported for BSI statistics at market or fair value.
- 315. All financial derivatives except options are reported off-balance sheet.

6 Transactions, revaluations and other adjustments

- 316. The system provides for a direct recording of revaluations. The securities revaluations are subject to the assessment of the MFI's board.
- 317. Loan write-offs/write-downs are conducted following national accounting rules with a monthly frequency. Loans are written off or down on an ad hoc basis (rather than applying fixed number of days after the loan has been declared non-recoverable).
- 318. The NBB does not transmit data on revaluation adjustments due to exchange rate changes to the ECB.

7 Compilation approach for securities

- 319. For the compilation of BSI statistics, information on securities of CIs is obtained in BE from an aggregated data collection system. Security-by-security data are also collected but they have only been used for cross-checking purposes. There are plans to move to an s-b-s system for BSI compilation, but without a set time frame.
- 320. MMFs' data collection for securities is also based on an aggregated system. These data cover outstanding amounts and reclassifications.
- 321. S-b-s reporting covers stock data only. The s-b-s attributes provided by the reporting agents include the number of units, face value, carrying amount on the balance sheet and market value.
- 322. Custodians report s-b-s data on an investor group level.

8 Securitisation and derecognition of loans

- 323. Resident MFIs engage in loan securitisation. In the process they use mostly resident FVCs, but in some cases also non-resident FVCs. There are no legal or regulatory restrictions as to where resident MFIs may set up FVCs.

324. Until now, securitised loans have always been derecognised from the originating MFI's balance sheet. This applies to both accounting and statistical reporting.
325. Most of the securitised loans continue to be serviced by the originating MFI. So far, they have been only a few cases of loans sold/otherwise transferred to a non-FVC no longer serviced by the originating MFI.
326. The issuance of Belgian covered bonds is limited to credit institutions specially authorised by the NBB after assessment. Resident MFIs do not issue covered bonds through resident subsidiary special purpose vehicles. Covered bonds will normally be maintained on the balance sheet until their maturity date.

9 Selected issues on financial instruments

9.1 Securities

327. Borderline cases of debt securities that are negotiable but not actively traded are classified as debt securities. Shares that are negotiable but not actively traded are classified as shares.
328. Securities with an embedded derivative are classified fully as securities other than shares.
329. Impaired securities continue to be classified as securities.
330. Global depositary receipts (GDRs) have been issued by resident MFIs only incidentally.
331. Convertible bonds are classified as debt securities with a maturity over two years. When the instrument is converted into capital, the operation is recorded as a transaction.
332. Preference shares issued by MFIs, whether redeemable or non-redeemable, are always included in capital and reserves.

9.2 Loans

333. The breakdown of true new loans and renegotiated loans to non-financial corporations and households is not collected by NBB.
334. MFIs report a more detailed breakdown by purpose of loans to households than required in the BSI Regulation. The NBB allocates these among loans for consumption, loans for house purchase and other lending.

- 335. Loans to sole proprietors/unincorporated partnerships are separately identified within loans to households.
- 336. Overdrafts, revolving loans and convenience credit are recorded as loans with a maturity up to one year.
- 337. Credit card debt is recorded as remaining assets in the case of convenience credit (non-interest bearing card balances, paid in full at due date) and as loans in case of extended credit (interest bearing card balances, carried over on a month-to-month basis). Credit card debt is allocated to counterpart sectors using the same criteria as for other instruments.

9.3 Deposits

- 338. MFIs identify overnight deposits, transferable deposits and deposits redeemable at notice based on the definitions set out in the BSI Regulation.
- 339. Deposits with embedded derivatives (hybrid deposits) are classified fully as deposits.
- 340. Deposits redeemable at notice that give clients the option to freeze a portion for a certain maturity in exchange for a premium are not offered by resident MFIs. If they were, they would be classified fully as deposits with agreed maturity.
- 341. MFIs acting as a trustee in fiduciary deposits records them off balance sheet with memorandum accounts vis-à-vis the beneficiaries. MFIs acting as a recipient of fiduciary deposits record them as deposits from other MFIs.
- 342. Margin deposits received by MFIs under derivative contracts are classified as remaining liabilities. Margin deposits placed by MFIs under derivative contracts are classified as remaining assets.

9.4 Capital and reserves

- 343. Items recorded within capital and reserves include the following items collected by the NBB: share premium account, revaluation surpluses, reserves, profit or loss brought forward, profit or loss for the year, provisions for credit commitments, provisions for risks resulting from positions in foreign currencies, transferable securities and other financial instruments, and contingency funds for risks.
- 344. Profit (or loss), as recorded in the profit and loss statement, is included within capital and reserves.
- 345. Subordinated debt issued as a security is recorded as debt securities issued.

346. Revaluations due to changes in exchange rates affecting balance sheet asset and liability positions are recorded as profit (or loss) within capital and reserves (as under IFRS).
347. Securities held to maturity are recorded for statistical purposes at amortised cost (or equivalent).
348. The allocation of profits to “dividends to be distributed”, the actual distribution of dividends, and the allocation of retained profits to “other general reserves” are all recorded as transactions in capital and reserves.

9.5 Remaining assets and remaining liabilities

349. Items recorded within remaining assets (around 15.5% of total assets on average during 2014) include financial derivatives (over 60%), revaluation accounts, accrued interest for loans and securities and suspense items.
350. Items recorded within remaining liabilities (around 15.6% of total liabilities on average during 2014) include financial derivatives, revaluation accounts, accrued interest for loans and securities, suspense items, transit items and short positions in securities.

9.6 Recording of transactions with central counterparties

351. There are no CCPs operating in BE. For transactions with CCPs resident in other euro area countries, they are classified as OFIs. In compliance with the ECB list of MFIs, LCH Clearnet S.A., a CCP resident in FR also known as “Banque Centrale de Compensation”, is currently classified as an MFI.
352. Claims on and liabilities to CCPs are reported as “Reverse repurchase agreements” or “Repurchase agreements” with the counterpart sector CCP.

10 Linkages to other macroeconomic datasets

353. BSI loan servicing data are not used for the purpose of compiling FVC balance sheet data.
354. The national accounts compilation system is not directly based on a building-block approach. The reporting scheme of the credit institutions is used to compile both the BSI statistics and the financial accounts, but both sets of data are compiled independently.
355. The compilation systems for BSI and for balance of payments and international

investment position are not set up to guarantee consistency between the two sets of statistics. The reporting scheme of the credit institutions is used to compile both the BSI statistics and the balance of payments and international investment position. The further integration of the two sets of data is a work in progress.

356. Securities issues data, transmitted to the ECB in accordance with Guideline ECB/2014/15, includes securities that are retained by the issuer, which is not consistent with BSI practice.

Cyprus

1 Structure of the MFI sector

357. The structure of the Cypriot MFI sector at end-2014 is presented in the table below (total assets are in millions of euro).

Structure of the MFIs sector (excl. NCB)

(at end-2014 (in millions of euros))

	Total no. of entities	Total assets	Domestically controlled		Domestically incorporated, foreign controlled			Group reporting		
			No. of entities	Total assets	No. of entities	Of which no. of subsidiaries	Of which no. of branches	Total assets	No. of entities	Total assets
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Sector total	57	79,982	24	53,019	33	8	25	26,963	1	13,240
MFIs included in monthly reporting	57	79,982	24	53,019	33	8	25	26,963	1	13,240
Credit institutions	56	79,975	23	53,012	33	8	25	26,963	1	13,240
Commercial banks	37	65,686	4	38,723	33	8	25	26,963		
Savings banks	1	1,049	1	1,049						
Credit unions or cooperatives	18	13,240	18	13,240					1	13,240
Mortgage banks and building societies										
Post office savings banks										
Other credit institutions										
Money market funds										
Other MFIs	1	7	1	7						
Electronic money institutions	1	7	1	7						
Other MFIs										
MFIs included in the tail										
Credit institutions										
Commercial banks										
Savings banks										
Credit unions or cooperatives										
Mortgage banks and building societies										
Post office savings banks										
Other credit institutions										
Money market funds										
Other MFIs										
Electronic money institutions										
Other MFIs										

2 Legal and institutional framework

358. The Central Bank of Cyprus (CBC) Laws of 2002 to 2007 empower the CBC to issue reporting instructions to all MFIs related to their statistical obligations towards the CBC. Part II, Section 6,(2), (h) cites as one of the tasks of the CBC “the collection, compilation and distribution of statistical data, including the data

required for the fulfilment of the tasks of the Bank, as an integral part of the System vis-à-vis the European Central Bank.”

359. Part XII of the Laws describes the reporting of data to the CBC. Its Section 63 indicates that “without prejudice to the obligation to report statistical information to the European Central Bank according to Article 5 of the Statute and the complementary European Union Legislation adopted in accordance with the said Article, banks, government services, public corporations, as well as any natural person or legal entity shall be required, without being entitled to invoke bank or other secrecy, to report to the Bank all the data and information in their possession which are necessary for the fulfilment of its objectives as laid down in section 5 and for the performance of its tasks in accordance with section 6.” Section 64 authorises the CBC to “... require from the natural persons and legal entities referred to in section 63 to report to the Bank all the data and information in their possession, which shall be specified in directives, issued by the Bank.”
360. The unit within the CBC in charge of compiling MFI statistics is the Money and Banking Statistics and Financial Accounts Section within the Statistics Department.
361. Regarding central bank data, the Statistics Department has assigned statistical BSI attributes to the individual accounts of the electronic system of the CBC’s Accounting Department, which can be accessed by the Statistics Department in order to comply with ECB requirements.
362. The Statistics Department of the CBC has produced detailed reporting instructions on the monthly balance sheet returns of MFIs. They include basic reporting rules on accounting standards and valuation rules, as well as special provisions for the treatment of certain balance sheet items and technical requirements for data transmission. Also available from the CBC are templates for the reporting schedules, a list of institutions belonging to various economic sectors and submission rules (allowed values, exceptions, etc.) for the various BSI items.
363. The collection of BSI statistics contains a higher level of detail than what is required by the BSI Regulation, which is a subset of the national variant of BSI. Additional data are collected for the needs of the Economic Research Department and Financial Stability. Banking Supervision requirements related to balance sheet data on a solo basis have been also incorporated. MFIs transmit their balance sheets and report forms with a higher level of detail, including breakdowns by country, currency, counterpart sector and maturity, within eight working days after the end of the reporting periods. With these data, an aggregated MFI balance sheet is compiled by the electronic system of the CBC.
364. The CBC is the only authority involved in MFI data collection. The CBC compiles and submits to the Cyprus Statistical Service the Structural Business Indicators according to the Eurostat methodology. Balance sheet information by instrument and sector for the NCB and other MFIs is also submitted as input for the compilation of annual financial accounts.

3 Data collection and dissemination

3.1 Scope

365. According to Article 9 of the BSI Regulation, no derogations are granted to small MFIs.
366. There are 18 resident credit unions, with total assets of around €13 billion, or 17% of the total assets of the system (at end-2014). They all report as one group, in accordance with Annex III, Part 2, Section 1 of the BSI Regulation.
367. Because all MFIs comply with CBC deadlines, no missing data have so far been reported and there was no need to estimate missing observations.

3.2 Data validation

368. The CBC performs automated checks that prevent invalid data from being uploaded into its system. The following quality and consistency checks are routinely performed: a) internal consistency of individual MFI balance sheets, b) internal consistency of aggregated balance sheets, c) correct sector classification of counterparts, d) deterministic outlier detection and e) time series and outlier detection. Completeness and accuracy checks for the data transmitted to the ECB are also incorporated into the CBC's electronic system and performed automatically before the transmission of the files to the ECB. A resubmission may be required if failures occur. Quality checks are performed for each MFI and outliers are detected. Further investigation follows and replies are obtained from MFIs via e-mail. The feedback between the CBC and the reporting institution lasts on average two calendar days.
369. BSI statistics are also systematically checked for consistency against financial accounts statistics and balance of payments/international investment position data. Non-automated checking procedures are also in place for comparison with securities holdings and investment fund statistics.

3.3 Revision policies

370. Regular revisions are performed for the previous month's data, while past data revisions may be required when significant differences appear. The date range for regular monthly revisions is one month, and there is no specific date range for ad hoc revisions.
371. Revisions are generally made to all affected reporting periods. Normally, revisions are introduced to outstanding amounts and transactions, but

reclassification adjustments are used when the affected reporting periods are longer than six months.

372. There is a regular and systematic monitoring of revisions incorporated into the data collection system. A report is created through the CBC's electronic system, which indicates the number and frequency of revised data per month for each MFI. MFIs subject to revision submit an e-mail or letter explaining in detail the reasons for the revisions, the affected periods and the amounts involved.

3.4 Data dissemination

373. Monetary data are disseminated by the CBC on its website, with a press release announcing the publication of the data on the website. Its website presents monetary data in a static form such as spreadsheets in csv or xls file formats.
374. Data on deposits and loans (domestic, other euro area countries, rest of the world), broken down by institutional sector, and on total deposits and loans, broken down by main currencies, are published on a monthly basis, on the 19th working day after the end of the reference period, which is the same dissemination date as the ECB.

4 Accounting practices

4.1 Accounting framework

375. IFRS is applied by all institutions surveyed, consisting of CBC and CIs (there are no resident MMFs). However, not all institutions follow the same approaches when valuing and recording financial instruments.

4.2 Valuation of financial instruments

376. Loans and deposits are recorded at nominal value (principal amount outstanding) by all institutions. Purchased loans are recorded at nominal value, at acquisition price or at amortised costs depending on the reporting institution.
377. Debt securities held for trading, debt securities designated at fair value through profit or loss and debt securities available for sale are recorded at their market or fair value. Debt securities held to maturity are usually recorded at amortised cost, but some institutions record them at purchase price. The same applies to loans and receivables.

- 378. Debt securities issued by MFIs are recorded at amortised cost.
- 379. Quoted shares held are recorded at market value. Unquoted shares with a non-controlling interest are usually recorded at fair value, but some institutions also record them at purchase price (when fair value cannot be reliably estimated), at the lower of fair value or purchase price, or based on the investee's net asset position value. Shareholding in subsidiaries or affiliates is recorded, depending on the reporting institutions, at market value, at fair value, at purchase price, at the lower of market/fair value, at purchase price, or at amortised cost.
- 380. Financial derivatives are recorded on balance sheet on a gross basis at their market or fair value.
- 381. Instruments denominated in foreign currency are converted into euros at market exchange rates.

4.3 Recording of financial instruments

- 382. Financial instruments are recorded on an accrual basis.
- 383. Loans are recorded gross of provisions and/or loan loss allowances, with the provisions recorded as a separate position in "capital and reserves".
- 384. Deposit accounts in overdraft are recorded as loans.
- 385. Accrued interest on deposits and loans is recorded as a separate position in "remaining assets/liabilities". Accrued interest on securities held/issued by MFIs is recorded as a separate position in "remaining assets/liabilities".
- 386. Holdings of own debt securities are either netted from the liability entry of the total securities issued by the MFIs or are recorded on both the liability and asset sides.
- 387. Short-selling of debt securities and shares is not practiced by resident MFIs.
- 388. Repos are recorded as collateralised loans, whereby the exchanged securities remain on the balance sheet of the cash taker. Outright selling of securities received in a repo is recorded off-balance sheet. Securities lent against cash collateral are recorded as collateralised loans. Resident MFIs do not lend securities without cash collateral. Gold swaps are recorded as the outright sale/purchase of gold. Foreign currency swaps are usually recorded as the spot sale/purchase of the foreign exchange currency with a simultaneous forward contract, but in some cases they are recorded off-balance sheet.
- 389. Financial derivatives are recorded on balance sheet on a gross basis at their market or fair value.

5 Translation of accounting data into MFI balance sheet data

390. The CBC indicated that there are differences between statistical and accounting reporting, but that they are not material.
391. Regarding the time of recording of financial instruments, loans are recorded at the disbursement date and securities at the settlement date.
392. Loans are reported gross of provisions or loan loss allowances, with provisions included as a separate item in “capital and reserves”. Loans are reported at their nominal value. There is no material difference between accounting and MFI balance sheet data.
393. Accrued interest on loans, deposits and securities held are reported as a position in “remaining assets/liabilities”. No material differences exist between accounting and MFI balance sheet data.
394. Holdings of own debt securities are either netted from the liability entry of the securities issued or are recorded as financial assets.
395. Repos are reported as collateralised loans, outright selling of securities received in repos is reported off-balance sheet and securities lent against cash collateral are reported as collateralised loans. Resident MFIs do not lend securities lending without cash collateral.
396. Different valuation methods are used for the MFI balance sheet reporting of debt securities and shares and other equities, depending on the portfolio in which they are included, in line with the accounting practices.
397. All financial derivatives are reported on balance sheet. Revaluations for changes in the price of financial derivatives are reported for monetary statistics.

6 Transactions, revaluations and other adjustments

398. The system provides for a direct recording of revaluations for changes in prices. Revaluations represent price-related gains or losses, realised and unrealised, on holdings of securities in the reporting by three MFIs and changes in the carrying value of securities held throughout the period by five MFIs.
399. Loan write-offs/write-downs are conducted according to internal regulations in the case of six institutions, according to IFRS in the case of two institutions, and according to the national accounting rules applicable to their headquarters by three domestically incorporated, foreign controlled MFIs. Some reporting agents apply a monthly frequency, while others apply a yearly frequency or a continuous basis. Loans are written off or down on an ad hoc basis (rather than applying fixed number of days after the loan has been declared non-recoverable). The following conditions for such loans write-offs/write-downs are used by different reporting institutions: approval by the board, based on legal

actions, a combination of legal actions and board approval, a decision of the credit committee of the head office and when there is no source for recovery of the loans.

400. The CBC does not transmit data on revaluation adjustments due to exchange rate changes to the ECB. However, such adjustments are calculated internally for the purposes of statistics published on the CBC website.

7 Compilation approach for securities

401. For the compilation of BSI statistics, information on securities of both CIs and MMFs is obtained from an aggregated data collection system. Reporting agents transmit data on outstanding amounts and revaluations for changes in prices to the NCB. There are no plans to move to an s-b-s system for BSI compilation.

402. Custodians report s-b-s data on an investor group level.

8 Securitisation and derecognition of loans

403. Resident MFIs do not engage in loan securitisation, as this is not possible under the existing legal and regulatory frameworks. Instead, covered bonds and other similar products are preferred. However, a draft regulation is envisaged by the CBC regarding the sale of loans and securitisation by domestic entities.

404. When resident MFIs issue covered bonds, they do not use resident subsidiary special purpose vehicles.

9 Selected issues on financial instruments

9.1 Securities

405. Borderline cases of debt securities that are negotiable but not actively traded are classified as debt securities. Shares that are negotiable but not actively traded are classified as shares.

406. Securities with an embedded derivative are classified fully as securities other than shares.

407. Debt securities with a maturity of over two years are collected with a counterpart breakdown for euro area/rest of the world.

- 408. Impaired securities continue to be classified as securities.
- 409. Global depositary receipts (GDRs) have not been issued by resident MFIs.
- 410. Convertible bonds are classified as debt securities with a maturity over two years. When the instrument is converted into capital, the operation is recorded as a transaction.
- 411. Preference shares have not been issued by resident MFIs.

9.2 Loans

- 412. The breakdown of true new loans and renegotiated loans to non-financial corporations and households is collected by the CBC (for the purpose of MIR statistics).
- 413. MFIs classify loans to households as loans for consumption, loans for house purchase and other lending based on the definitions set out in the BSI Regulation.
- 414. Loans to sole proprietors/unincorporated partnerships are separately identified within loans to households.
- 415. Overdrafts, revolving loans and convenience credit are recorded as loans with a maturity up to one year.
- 416. Credit card debt is recorded as loans both in the case of convenience credit (non-interest bearing card balances, paid in full at due date) and in the case of extended credit (interest bearing card balances, carried over on a month-to-month basis). Credit card debt is allocated to counterpart sectors according to the name of the cardholder.

9.3 Deposits

- 417. MFIs identify overnight deposits, transferable deposits and deposits redeemable at notice based on the definitions set out in the BSI Regulation.
- 418. Deposits with embedded derivatives (hybrid deposits) are either classified fully as deposits or the two components are split and recorded separately as deposits (host contract) and derivatives (embedded contract), depending on the reporting institution.
- 419. Deposits redeemable at notice that give clients the option to freeze a portion for a certain maturity in exchange for a premium are classified fully as deposits redeemable at notice.

420. MFIs acting as a trustee in fiduciary deposits record them either on balance sheet as deposits or off balance sheet with memorandum accounts vis-à-vis the beneficiaries. MFIs acting as a recipient of fiduciary deposits record them as deposits from other MFIs, deposits received from the final beneficiaries or off-balance sheet. The reporting approach depends on the reporting institution.
421. Margin deposits received by MFIs under derivative contracts are classified as overnight deposits. Margin deposits placed by MFIs under derivative contracts are classified as short-term loans.

9.4 Capital and reserves

422. Items recorded within capital and reserves include the following items collected by the CBC: called-up share capital, reserves, profit or loss and provisions. MFIs report the amounts for specific and general provisions separately.
423. Profit (or loss), as recorded in the profit and loss statement, is included within capital and reserves.
424. Subordinated debt issued as a security is recorded as debt securities issued.
425. Revaluations due to changes in exchange rates affecting balance sheet asset and liability positions are recorded as profit (or loss) within capital and reserves (as under IFRS).
426. Securities held to maturity are recorded for statistical purposes at amortised cost (or the equivalent).
427. The allocation of profits to “dividends to be distributed”, the actual distribution of dividends, and the allocation of “retained profits” to “other general reserves” are all recorded as transactions in capital and reserves.

9.5 Remaining assets and remaining liabilities

428. Items recorded within remaining assets (around 3.4% of total assets on average during 2014) include financial derivatives, called-up share capital not yet paid, transit items, suspense items, assets vis-à-vis branches, accrued interest receivable, dividends receivable, rent receivable, outstanding insurance claims, prepaid expenses and deferred tax.
429. Items recorded within remaining liabilities (around 1.9% of total liabilities on average during 2014) include financial derivatives, transit items, suspense items, liabilities to branches, accrued interest payable, rent payable, amounts collected for account of government, income received in advance and short positions in securities.

9.6 Recording of transactions with central counterparties

- 430. There are no CCPs operating in CY. For transactions with CCPs resident in other euro area countries, they are classified as OFIs. France's LCH Clearnet S.A is classified as an OFI.
- 431. Claims on and liabilities to CCPs are reported as deposits or loans under the OFI subsector CCP.

10 Linkages to other macroeconomic datasets

- 432. BSI loan servicing data are not used for the purpose of compiling FVC balance sheet data, as there are no resident FVCs established in CY.
- 433. The national accounts compilation system is based on a building-block approach. Data for the MFI and the investment fund sectors are compiled based on BSI and investment fund statistics, respectively. BSI data are also used for the compilation of data on deposits and loans of resident and non-resident sectors vis-à-vis resident MFIs. Data for the rest of the financial sector are mainly estimated on the basis of the annual financial statements of the entities, as well as other administrative sources. The non-resident sector is derived from the balance of payments and international investment position statistics, while data for the government sector are derived from the quarterly financial accounts of the general government. Data for the non-financial and household sectors are derived mainly from counterparty data, as well as other sources, including annual financial statements and the "Household Financial and Consumption Survey". Other statistical sources, such as the securities issues statistics, the security holdings statistics, as well as other administrative sources maintained, inter alia, by the Cyprus Stock Exchange, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Labour, Welfare and Social Insurance, are also used in the compilation process.
- 434. The BSI statistical database in the CBC is the primary source for the compilation of balance of payments and international investment position statistics. Consistency checks between the statistics are performed manually.
- 435. Securities issues data, transmitted to the ECB in accordance with Guideline ECB/2014/15, includes securities that are retained by the issuer, which is not consistent with BSI practice.

Germany

1 Structure of the MFI sector

436. The structure of the German MFI sector at end-2014 is presented in the table below (total assets are in millions of euro).

Structure of the MFIs sector (excl. NCB)

(at end-2014 (in millions of euros))

	Total no. of entities	Total assets	Domestically controlled		Domestically incorporated, foreign controlled			Group reporting		
			No. of entities	Total assets	No. of entities	Of which no. of subsidiaries	Of which no. of branches	Total assets	No. of entities	Total assets
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Sector total	1,844	7,802,356	1,691	6,900,020	144	35	109	902,336		
MFIs included in monthly reporting	1,835	7,802,356	1,691	6,900,020	144	35	109	902,336		
Credit institutions	1,807	7,798,306	1,663	6,895,970	144	35	109	902,336		
Commercial banks	276	3,035,609	132	2,133,273	144	35	109	902,336		
Savings banks	416	1,125,822	416	1,125,822						
Credit unions or cooperatives	1,047	784,888	1,047	784,888						
Mortgage banks and building societies	38	602,859	38	602,859						
Post office savings banks										
Other credit institutions	30	2,249,128	30	2,249,128						
Money market funds	25	3,886	25	3,886						
Other MFIs	3	164	3	164						
Electronic money institutions	3	164	3	164						
Other MFIs										
MFIs included in the tail	9				9					
Credit institutions	9				9					
Commercial banks	9				9					
Savings banks										
Credit unions or cooperatives										
Mortgage banks and building societies										
Post office savings banks										
Other credit institutions										
Money market funds										
Other MFIs										
Electronic money institutions										
Other MFIs										

2 Legal and institutional framework

437. On the basis of the BSI Regulation and of Part IV, Section 18 of the *Bundesbank Act*,²² the Deutsche Bundesbank (DBB) enacts directives on the reporting requirements in the field of BSI statistics. With each update of the BSI Regulation, these directives are also revised. The *Bundesbank Act* entitles the DBB “to order and collect statistics in the fields of banking and the monetary system from all credit institutions, German financial investment management companies (Kapitalverwaltungsgesellschaften) and externally administered investment corporations (extern verwaltete Investmentgesellschaften).”
438. The Statistics Department of the DBB is responsible for the compilation of MFI statistics: collection, checking, aggregation and dissemination of BSI data.
439. Regarding central bank data, the raw data from the accounting system are processed by the Accounting Department and transmitted to the Statistics Department. They are then further processed for the purposes of BSI statistics.
440. The DBB has released and regularly updates guidelines that specify the reporting requirements as laid down in the BSI Regulation. These guidelines are complemented by DBB circulars, which are released to the reporting agents as necessary, such as in cases of reclassification of counterparties. Also, in the process of updates of the BSI Regulation, all relevant information is published on a dedicated section of the DBB’s website. Reporting templates and technical information related to data transmission are available online.
441. The collection of BSI statistics may contain a higher level of detail than what is required by the BSI Regulation, which is a subset of the national variant of BSI statistics. Although the collection of MFI balance sheet data is not integrated with supervisory data collection, the BSI reports are accepted as monthly returns for supervisory purposes. The information is usually collected with a higher level of detail due to historical reasons, because many time series already existed before the introduction of the European Monetary Union. At that time, the existing reporting framework was adapted to comply with the ESCB data requirements. In many cases, the national positions are therefore translated into the positions of the reporting tables of the BSI Regulation. However, any new data requirement by the DBB on the reporting agents must be based on an ECB legal act.
442. CIs submit the information to the DBB using forms specifically designed for data collection. The main reporting forms are based on the balance sheet structure of the *Bank Accounting Directive* and are complemented by various annexes containing further breakdowns of the main balance sheet items broken

²² Gesetz über die Deutsche Bundesbank, in the wording of the announcement of 22 October 1992 (Federal Law Gazette I (Bundesgesetzblatt I), page 1782), as last amended by article 23 of the Act implementing Directive 2011/61/EU on Alternative Investment Fund Managers (Gesetz zur Umsetzung der Richtlinie 2011/61/EU über die Verwalter alternativer Investmentfonds (AIFM-Umsetzungsgesetz – AIFM-UmsG)) of 4 July 2013 (Federal Law Gazette I, page 1981).

down e.g. by maturity and counterparty. MMFs report fund by fund on an s-b-s basis. Data are received by the DBB within six working days (respectively five working days for MMFs) after the end of the reference period.

443. The DBB is the only authority involved in MFI statistical data collection. Individual BSI data from CIs are used as monthly returns for supervisory purposes. In this context, the Statistics Department transmits the relevant data to the Banking Supervision Department of the DBB and also to the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin).

3 Data collection and dissemination

3.1 Scope

444. No derogations (according to Article 9 of the BSI Regulation) are granted to CIs. Derogations are granted to all MMFs reporting balance sheet data in accordance with Regulation ECB/2013/38 (on investment funds) that are subject to the requirements set out in Article 9(2) of the BSI Regulation. Total assets managed by MMFs represent less than 0.1% of the total assets of the MFI sector. There is no group reporting in DE.
445. As a general rule, there is no need to estimate missing data. In the unlikely event of missing data due to non-reporting of an agent, the data from the previous month are carried forward. The missing data are included as soon as possible in the aggregate, which usually coincides with the next transmission to the ECB.

3.2 Data validation

446. The DBB performs automated checks that prevent invalid data from being uploaded into its system. Formal checks are performed before each reporting file is loaded into the DBB system. If a file contains invalid data, it is rejected by the system, and the reporting agent has to resubmit a corrected report.
447. The following quality and consistency checks are routinely performed:
- a) internal consistency of individual MFI balance sheets, b) internal consistency of aggregated balance sheets, c) correct sector classification of counterparts, d) deterministic outlier detection, e) time series and outlier detection and f) individual MFI outlier compared to the reporting population. Apart from formal checks, consistency checks are performed with the help of small routines (“filters”). Those filters are based on individual rules that can be influenced by choosing specific parameters. Absolute filters, relative filters, standard deviation filters, and “of which” filters are used. The feedback between the DBB and the reporting institutions lasts on average two calendar days.

448. BSI statistics are also systematically checked for consistency against financial accounts statistics, BOP/IIP data and securities issues or holdings statistics. These are basic cross-checks, such as the cross-consistency of the securities holdings of an institution as reported in the BSI report and the respective position as reported in the securities holdings report.

3.3 Revision policies

449. Regular revisions are performed on a monthly basis. The most recent data are labelled as provisional when transmitted to the ECB. They are treated as final with the next regular data transmission (which will contain provisional data for the last observed period).

450. A reclassification adjustment is introduced for revisions for significant errors that have affected a number of reporting periods. Such revision is generally made only for the most recent periods. Revisions are made only to the outstanding amounts. Because revisions are introduced as reclassification adjustments, transactions do not include the effects of revisions.

451. There is no regular and systematic monitoring of revisions. Reporting institutions are obliged to provide explanatory notes to the DBB if the revisions are significant. Also, the DBB asks for supplementary information in the context of the data checking process.

3.4 Data dissemination

452. Monetary data are disseminated by the DBB on its website and through hard copies. Data are also available online in a static form (spreadsheets) and through interactive databases where users can tailor their requests. Press releases accompany the dissemination of monetary data.

453. The money stock and its counterparts in the euro area (including the German contribution), the consolidated balance sheet of MFIs (including the German contribution), the consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem (including the DBB's financial statement), and assets and liabilities of MFIs (excluding the DBB) in Germany are disseminated on a monthly basis.

454. Data are published in the second *Monthly Report* of the DBB after the end of the reference month (e.g., data for March are published in the *May Monthly Report*). After the ECB issues its "Monetary developments in the euro area" press release, the DBB publishes updated tables on its website, including data as at the end of the previous month.

4 Accounting practices

4.1 Accounting framework

455. The DBB, CIs and MMFs all apply national GAAPs. All CIs have to apply German GAAPs (the German Commercial Code and the Ordinance Regarding the Accounting System for Banks) when preparing their financial statements on a solo basis. However, some elements of IFRS have been included into the national GAAPs with the implementation of the Accounting Law Modernisation Act in 2009. The accounting framework for German MMFs is mainly based on the German Capital Investment Fund Accounting and Valuation Directive (Kapitalanlage-Rechnungslegungs- und -Bewertungsverordnung – KARBV). All MFIs follow the same principles for the valuation and recording of financial instruments.

4.2 Valuation of financial instruments

456. Loans and deposits are recorded at nominal value (principal amount outstanding). Purchased loans are recorded at acquisition price.

457. Debt securities held for trading are recorded at their market or fair value, while debt securities held to maturity are recorded at the lower of market/fair value or purchase price. Debt securities issued are recorded at face value. Debt securities held by MMFs are recorded at market or fair value.

458. Quoted shares are recorded at market value if they are held for trading, but at the lower of their market/fair value or purchase price if they are part of other portfolios. Unquoted shares with a non-controlling interest are recorded at the lower of their fair value or purchase price, the same as shareholding in subsidiaries or affiliates. Participation certificates (Genussscheine) are recorded at market value if they are marketable and at the lower of their market/fair value or purchase price if they are non-marketable.

459. All financial derivatives held for trading are recorded at their market or fair value. Other financial derivatives are not recorded on the balance sheet.

460. Instruments denominated in foreign currency are to be converted at the reference rate determined by the ECB on the reporting date, which is published by the DBB as the “ESCB reference rate.” The conversion of currencies for which no ESCB reference rate is published is to be made with market rates (the mid-point between the buying and selling rate on the reporting date).

4.3 Recording of financial instruments

- 461. Financial instruments are recorded on a cash basis.
- 462. Loans are recorded net of provisions and/or loan loss allowances.
- 463. Deposit accounts in overdrafts are recorded as loans.
- 464. Accrued interest on deposits and loans is included in the outstanding balance of the instruments in the annual statements. In their daily accounting, the same approach is used by some reporters, while others record the accruals as a separate position in “remaining assets/liabilities”. A similar treatment applies to accrued interest on securities held/issued by MFIs.
- 465. Holdings of own debt securities are recorded as a financial asset, not netted from the liability of securities issued.
- 466. Unsecured short-selling of debt securities and shares is prohibited in Germany, so no accounting treatment is foreseen for such transactions.
- 467. Repos are recorded as collateralised loans, whereby the exchanged securities remain on the balance sheet of the cash taker. The outright selling of securities received in a repo is recorded as a negative holding of the securities. A minority of MFIs record securities lending against cash collateral as a collateralised loan, while the majority of them record this transaction as the outright sale/purchase of the security. The majority of MFIs record securities lending without cash collateral as a transaction, but a minority of them record it off-balance sheet. Gold swaps are recorded as collateralised loans by all institutions. Foreign currency swaps are recorded as the spot sale/purchase of the foreign exchange currency with a simultaneous forward contract.
- 468. Financial derivatives held for trading are recorded on balance sheet, and all other financial derivatives off-balance sheet. For financial derivatives recorded on balance sheet, they are recorded on a gross basis at the market or fair value of the contract.

5 Translation of accounting data into MFI balance sheet data

- 469. There are some differences between statistical and accounting reporting. As a general rule, for their monthly reports of BSI statistics, MFIs have to apply the same accounting rules as for the preparation of their financial statements. However, differences arise in accordance with the requirements of the BSI Regulation affecting mainly the following areas: remaining (financial statements) vs. original (BSI reports) maturity; accrued interest incorporated in the financial instrument (annual financial statements) vs. reported under “remaining assets/liabilities” (daily accounting and BSI reports); and trust loans recorded on balance sheet (financial statements) vs. off-balance sheet (BSI statistics).

470. Regarding the time of recording of financial instruments, loans are recorded at the disbursement date and securities at the settlement date. No difference exists here between accounting and MFI balance sheet data.
471. Loans are reported net of provisions or loan loss allowances. There is no difference between accounting and MFI balance sheet data.
472. Accrued interest on loans, deposits and securities held is reported as a position in "remaining assets/liabilities". Here, a material difference exists between MFI balance sheet data and the annual financial statements, where accrued interest is included in its underlying instrument.
473. Holdings of own debt securities are netted from the liability of securities issued.
474. Repos are reported as collateralised loans, the outright selling of securities received in a repo as negative holding of the securities, securities lent against cash collateral as collateralised loans, and securities lent without cash collateral off-balance sheet. There are material differences between accounting practices and MFI balance sheet reporting in the case of securities lending against cash collateral, which the majority of MFIs record as the outright sale/purchase of the security in their accounting balance sheet.
475. Debt securities and shares and other equity held for trading are reported for BSI statistics at their market or fair value, while all other portfolio positions in securities are reported at the lower of market/fair value or purchase price.
476. Financial derivatives held for trading are reported on balance sheet, on a gross basis, at the market or fair value of their contracts. All other financial derivatives are reported off-balance sheet. Revaluations for changes in the prices of financial derivatives are not reported for monetary statistics. No material difference exists between accounting and MFI data.

6 Transactions, revaluations and other adjustments

477. The system provides for a direct recording of revaluations for changes in prices, covering unrealised price-related gains or losses. Realised price-related gains or losses are not recorded as revaluations in securities but instead directly booked against the profit and loss account, as the MFIs record revaluations only on the securities that are recorded on the balance sheet.
478. Loan write-offs/write-downs are conducted following national accounting rules. As a general rule, they are reported on an annual basis, but write-offs/write-downs may also occur due to single events, such as the deterioration of a borrower's credit rating. The conditions for a loan write-off/write-down in the accounting framework are based on supervisory concepts. There are no special conditions that must be met for BSI statistics.
479. The DBB does not transmit data on revaluation adjustments due to exchange rate changes to the ECB.

7 Compilation approach for securities

480. For the compilation of BSI statistics, information on securities of CIs is obtained in DE from an aggregated data collection system. Reporting agents transmit data on outstanding amounts and revaluations for changes in prices to the DBB. There are no plans to move to an s-b-s system.
481. For MMFs, data on securities are obtained on a monthly basis from an s-b-s data collection system on the fifth working day after the end of the reference month. The system covers all securities, even those not traded on active markets and those without an ISIN. If case securities are quoted as a percentage, the nominal value in euro, the rate as a percentage and the (issue) currency are to be given for each security held. If securities are quoted by unit, the number of units, the price per unit in euro and the (issue) currency are to be reported. For securities without an ISIN, in addition to the above, the type of security, the sector and the country of domicile of the issuer, as well as the original maturity of the paper (in the case of debt securities), are to be given.
482. S-b-s reporting covers stock data only. The s-b-s attributes provided by the reporting agents include number of units and market value.
483. Custodians report s-b-s data on an investor group level.

8 Securitisation and derecognition of loans

484. Resident MFIs engage in loan securitisation and use non-resident FVCs in addition to resident FVCs. There are no legal or regulatory restrictions on where FVCs might be set up by resident MFIs.
485. Securitised loans are generally derecognised from the MFI balance sheet. However, under certain conditions, the transactions are not removed from the balance sheet. This is in accordance with the opinion of the Institute of Auditors (“Institut der Wirtschaftspüler”) on the accounting rule “IDW RS HFA 8” or comparable rule. The statistical treatment reflects the accounting practice.
486. When covered bonds are issued by MFIs through resident subsidiary special purpose vehicles as a way to ensure bankruptcy remoteness of the covered assets, the issuance of such bonds is allocated to captive financial institutions.

9 Selected issues on financial instruments

9.1 Securities

- 487. Borderline cases of debt securities that are negotiable but not actively traded are classified as debt securities. Shares that are negotiable but not actively traded are classified as shares.
- 488. Securities with an embedded derivative are classified fully as securities other than shares.
- 489. Debt securities issued by MFIs with a maturity of over two years are not collected with a counterpart breakdown.
- 490. Impaired securities continue to be classified as securities.
- 491. Global depository receipts (GDRs) are recorded as securities issued by the MFI.
- 492. Convertible bonds are classified as debt securities with a maturity of up to two years if the agreed maturity is up to two years, and as debt securities with a maturity of over two years if the agreed maturity is over two years. When the instrument is converted into capital, the operation is recorded as a transaction.
- 493. Preference shares apply only to MFIs in the legal form of "Aktiengesellschaft". For these MFIs, preference shares are included in capital and reserves.

9.2 Loans

- 494. The breakdown of true new loans and renegotiated loans to non-financial corporations and households is not collected by DBB.
- 495. MFIs classify loans to households as loans for consumption, loans for house purchase and other lending based on the following general rules. Loans for consumption are loans for personal use for the purpose of consumption of goods or services (including bank overdrafts on wage and pension accounts). Housing loans are loans granted for the purpose of investing in housing, including building and home improvements (excluding bank overdrafts on wage and pension accounts). Other loans are loans which are not covered by the aforementioned categories.
- 496. Loans to sole proprietors/unincorporated partnerships are separately identified within loans to households.
- 497. Overdrafts, revolving loans and convenience credit are recorded as loans with a maturity of up to one year.

498. Credit card debt is recorded as loans both in case of convenience credit (non-interest bearing card balances, paid in full at due date) and extended credit (interest bearing card balances, carried over on a month-to-month basis). Credit card debt is allocated to counterpart sectors on the basis of the economic agent who is liable for repaying the debt in line with the contractual agreement; in the case of privately used cards, this is the cardholder, but this is not the case for business credit cards.

9.3 Deposits

499. MFIs identify overnight deposits, transferable deposits and deposits redeemable at notice based on the definitions set out in the BSI Regulation.

500. Deposits with embedded derivatives (hybrid deposits) are classified fully as deposits.

501. Deposits redeemable at notice that give clients the option to freeze a portion for a certain maturity in return for a premium are classified fully as deposits redeemable at notice.

502. MFIs acting as a trustee in fiduciary deposits record them on balance sheet, but as a special item according to the Ordinance on accounting of credit institutions ("Rechnungslegungsverordnung für Kreditinstitute"). These funds are not included in the German contribution to the euro area aggregates by the DBB. MFIs acting as a recipient of fiduciary deposits record them as deposits from other MFIs.

503. Margin deposits received by MFIs under derivative contracts are classified as remaining liabilities. Margin deposits placed by MFIs under derivative contracts are classified as remaining assets.

9.4 Capital and reserves

504. Items recorded within capital and reserves include the following items collected by DBB: capital represented by participation rights, fund for general banking risks, subscribed capital, reserves and (less) published loss.

505. Profit (or loss), as recorded in the profit and loss statement, is included within remaining liabilities (remaining assets) if income exceeds expenditure (expenditure exceeds income).

506. Subordinated debt issued as a negotiable debt security is recorded as debt securities issued. Subordinated debt issued as a non-negotiable debt security is recorded under deposits.

507. Revaluations due to changes in exchange rates affecting balance sheet asset and liability positions are recorded under remaining liabilities (remaining assets) if they have a positive (negative) sign.

508. Changes in the market price of securities held feed into the balance of all income and expenditure entries recorded under remaining assets/liabilities. This is true if the reporting MFI applies a revaluation of its holdings of securities during the year. If such a revaluation is done only once at the end of the year in the context of the drawing-up of the financial statement, changes in the market price of securities held feed into the capital and reserves position via the profit and loss account.
509. The allocation of “profits” to “dividends to be distributed” does not result in any change in BSI statistics, as both items are recorded within remaining liabilities. Actual distribution of dividends and allocation of “retained profits” to “other general reserves” are recorded as transactions from remaining liabilities to capital and reserves.

9.5 Remaining assets and remaining liabilities

510. Items recorded within remaining assets (around 11.5% of total assets during 2014) include the following sub-items: “cheques, matured debt securities, interest and dividend coupons and items received for collection”, “assets leased”, “prepayments and accrued income items in respect of savings bonds and similar discount papers”, “credit balance on items in the process of settlement”, “credit balance on income and expenditure accounts”, “others” (including “options not evidenced by securities and resulting from option dealings (paid option prices)” as well as “cover and adjustment payments for open futures market positions (security deposits, initial margins and variations margins paid)”, “interest accrued on loans”, “interest accrued on securities”, “prepaid expenses (unless recorded under ‘prepayments and accrued income items in respect of savings bonds and similar discount papers’)", “tax refund claims”, “derivative financial instruments in the trading portfolio”, “currency adjustment item”), “own shares” and “subscribed capital unpaid”.
511. Items recorded within remaining liabilities (around 13.0% of total liabilities during 2014) include the following sub-items: “other securitised liabilities”, “value adjustments”, “provisions for liabilities and charges”, “interest accrued on zero coupon bonds”, “liability item resulting from the refinancing of lease receivables”, “liabilities arising from transactions in goods and from trade credits obtained”, “debit balance on items in the process of settlement”, “debit balance on income and expenditure accounts” and “others” (including “loaded network money amounts”, “option prices received (options not evidenced by securities) where the option can still be exercised, as well as initial margins and variation margins received in respect of outstanding financial futures contracts”, “interest accrued on liabilities”, “interest accrued on securities”, “deferred income”, and “taxed general value adjustments” (undisclosed contingency reserves pursuant to section 340f (1) of the Commercial Code and Article 31 (2) sentence 2 of the Act Introducing the Commercial Code (‘Einführungsgesetz zum Handelsgesetzbuch’))”, “derivative financial instruments in the trading portfolio”, “currency adjustment item”). xxx there are so many parentheses

here, it's hard to know what's going on, but there appears to be something missing or something extra xxx

9.6 Recording of transactions with central counterparties

512. Resident CCPs are classified in the economic sector of OFIs as a general rule, but they are classified in the MFI sector if they fulfil the conditions of being MFIs. CCPs resident in other euro area countries are classified, as a general rule, as OFIs, but as MFIs if they are included in the list of MFIs as published on the ECB's website.
513. Liabilities to and claims on CCPs are reported as repos and reverse repos as an "of which" item under deposits of and loans to OFIs.

10 Linkages to other macroeconomic datasets

514. BSI servicing data are not used for the purpose of compiling FVC balance sheet data, but only as complementary information in the compilation of FVC balance sheets (e.g. for the identification of new FVCs and quality checking).
515. The national accounts compilation system is based on a building-block approach. The financial accounts, which are part of the national accounts, are compiled on the basis of existing statistics that primarily serve other purposes. The financial accounts are a set of secondary statistics containing elements of statistics from various financial areas that are consistently linked. The classification of the MFI sector within the financial accounts accords with the ECB's definition of MFIs and comprises the DBB, the domestic credit institutions (banks and building and loan associations) and money market funds. Together, the data feed into the sectoral balance sheet of the MFIs in the compilation of the financial accounts.
516. The compilation systems for BSI statistics and for balance of payments and international investment position are set up to guarantee consistency between the two sets of statistics. The reports on the external positions of banks (MFIs), reported under the BSI framework, are the main basis for the compilation of "bank-related" positions of the balance of payments and international investment position in Germany.
517. Securities issuance data, transmitted to the ECB in accordance with Guideline ECB/2014/15, do not include securities that are retained by the issuer. Only securities issued and subsequently bought back by the issuer are recorded (this applies to both securities issues and BSI data).

Estonia

1 Structure of the MFI sector

518. The structure of the Estonian MFI sector, excluding the central bank, at end-2014 is presented in the table below (total assets are in millions of euro).

Structure of the MFIs sector (excl. NCB)

(at end-2014 (in millions of euros))

A	Total no. of entities	Total assets	Domestically controlled		Domestically incorporated, foreign controlled			Group reporting	
			No. of entities	Total assets	No. of entities	Of which no. of subsidiaries	Of which no. of branches	Total assets	No. of entities
B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Sector total	36	21,235	24	1,079	12	5	7	20,156	
MFIs included in monthly reporting	36	21,235	24	1,079	12	5	7	20,156	
Credit institutions	36	21,235	24	1,079	12	5	7	20,156	
Commercial banks	15	21,202	3	1,046	12	5	7	20,156	
Savings banks									
Credit unions or cooperatives	21	33	21	33					
Mortgage banks and building societies									
Post office savings banks									
Other credit institutions									
Money market funds									
Other MFIs									
Electronic money institutions									
Other MFIs									
MFIs included in the tail									
Credit institutions									
Commercial banks									
Savings banks									
Credit unions or cooperatives									
Mortgage banks and building societies									
Post office savings banks									
Other credit institutions									
Money market funds									
Other MFIs									
Electronic money institutions									
Other MFIs									

2 Legal and institutional framework

519. MFI balance sheet data collection is supported by the *Eesti Pank Act* of 1993. Paragraph 34(1) states that “in order to obtain and publish monetary, financial and balance of payments statistics, necessary for performance of its functions, taking account of the competence of the European Central Bank and of the

European System of Central Banks, Eesti Pank shall collect data on the basis and pursuant to the procedure provided by the Official Statistics Act.”

520. The unit in the Eesti Pank (EP) responsible for the compilation of MFI statistics is the Financial Sector Statistics Division within the Statistics Department.
521. Central bank data needed for BSI statistics are compiled by the Accounting Department according to the rules and format defined by the MFI statistics compilers. Data exchange is arranged with the help of a dedicated intranet working space.
522. The EP's public website has a special section for reporters that includes additional explanations and links to other web pages that could be useful for correct reporting. A total of 50 monthly or quarterly reports must be submitted by CIs, covering monetary statistics requirements but also reserve requirements, payments statistics and banking prudential requirements. The reports include balance sheet, income statement, off-balance sheet items and breakdowns of some large categories. Reporting forms are designed to satisfy both banking supervision and EP's statistical needs.
523. The collection of BSI statistics is integrated with supervisory data collection. The primary recipient of CIs' data is the Financial Supervisory Authority. Only two CI reports are collected directly by the EP: on non-transactional financial flows and on reserve requirements calculation. Savings and loan associations data are submitted directly to the EP. Arrangements on data collection, processing and sharing between the Financial Supervisory Authority and the EP are described in the respective protocols signed between the two institutions.
524. Balance sheets and very detailed data reported by individual MFIs are available through a joint database of the EP and the banking supervision authority. Most data have to be transmitted by the fifth working day after the end of the reference period.
525. MFI data compiled according to the BSI Regulation are not shared with other national authorities. However, various data on CIs used for BSI compilation are used as inputs for the data needs of the Statistical Office.

3 Data collection and dissemination

3.1 Scope

526. No derogations are granted to CIs, according to Article 9 of the BSI Regulation. There is no group reporting in EE.
527. No estimations for missing data are currently needed.

3.2 Data validation

528. The EP performs automated checks that prevent invalid data from being uploaded into its system. Two quality and consistency checks are routinely performed: a) internal consistency of individual MFI balance sheets and b) internal consistency of aggregated balance sheets. Checks between balance sheet data and data in the complementary report forms are also performed. Also, various checks are performed before publishing the data on the EP's website. The feedback between the EP and the reporting institution lasts on average two calendar days.
529. BSI statistics are also systematically checked for consistency against financial accounts statistics and against other data sources.

3.3 Revision policies

530. Data are revised on an ad hoc basis, when errors are detected. There is no established data range for such ad hoc revisions, which are generally made to all affected reporting periods. Revisions are introduced to both outstanding amounts and transactions.
531. There is no regular and systematic monitoring of revisions. Usually, the reporting institution informs the EP about the reasons behind the revisions.

3.4 Data dissemination

532. Monetary data are disseminated by the EP on its website and accessible as interactive databases where users can tailor their requests. EP does not publish hard copies of monetary statistics.
533. The aggregated balance sheet data of the MFI sector, including the central bank, is disseminated on a monthly basis on the 20th banking day after the end of the reference period.

4 Accounting practices

4.1 Accounting framework

534. For its accounting framework, the EP follows the appropriate ECB guidelines. The parts of the accounts that are not regulated by ECB guidelines have been drawn up in accordance with the Estonian national GAAP. CIs, which are

created on the basis of the Credit Institutions Act, must follow IFRS. Savings and loans associations, which are part of the CI sub-sector, are not obliged to follow IFRS. MMFs would follow national GAAPs, but currently there are no resident MMFs.

4.2 Valuation of financial instruments

535. Loans and deposits are recorded at nominal value by the EP. However, CIs record loans at amortised cost and deposits at fair value or amortised cost, depending on the portfolio where these assets are included. Purchased loans are recorded at amortised cost.
536. Debt securities held for trading are recorded at their market or fair value, although the EP records accrued interest on such securities separately under “remaining assets.” Debt securities designated at fair value through profit or loss are recorded by CIs at market or fair value. Available for sale debt securities are generally recorded at market or fair value by CIs, although when fair value cannot be established, they are recorded at amortised cost. Debt securities held to maturity are recorded at amortised cost by the EP and other CIs. Loans and receivables are recorded by CIs at amortised cost. Debt securities issued by CIs are recorded at amortised cost. Debt securities held by MMFs are recorded at market or fair value.
537. Quoted shares are recorded at market value by the EP and CIs. Unquoted shares with a non-controlling interest are recorded at fair value by CIs and at purchase price by the EP (in this case: participations in international organisations); if fair value cannot be reliably measured, then CIs record these shares at acquisition or amortised cost. Shareholding in subsidiaries or affiliates is recorded at fair value, but if this cannot be reliably measured, they are recorded at purchase price.
538. All financial derivatives are recorded at the market or fair value of their contracts by both the EP and CIs.
539. Instruments denominated in foreign currency are converted into euros at the ECB reference exchange rate.

4.3 Recording of financial instruments

540. Financial instruments are recorded on an accrual basis.
541. Loans are recorded net of provisions and/or loan loss allowances by both the EP and CIs.
542. Deposit accounts in overdraft are recorded as loans.
543. Accrued interest on deposits and loans is included in the outstanding balance

of the instruments by CIs, but as a separate position in “remaining assets/liabilities” in the EP’s accounts. A similar situation is found for the treatment of accrued interest on securities held and issued.

544. Holdings of own debt securities are netted from the liability entry of the securities issued.
545. Short-selling of debt securities and shares and other equities is not practiced by MFIs.
546. Repos are recorded as collateralised loans, whereby the exchanged securities remain on the balance sheet of the cash taker. The outright selling of securities received in a repo is recorded as a negative holding of the securities. Securities lending against cash collateral is recorded as a collateralised loan. Securities lending not backed by cash collateral is recorded as a transaction. Gold swaps are recorded as collateralised loans. Foreign currency swaps are recorded as the sale/purchase of foreign currencies. The notional amount of the forward contract is recorded off-balance sheet, and its fair value recorded on balance sheet. These treatments are applied by both the EP and all CIs.
547. Financial derivatives are recorded by the EP and all CIs on balance sheet, on a gross basis, at the fair value of the contract. However, if there is a legally binding netting contract, financial derivatives are recorded net of the offsetting contracts by CIs.

5 Translation of accounting data into MFI balance sheet data

548. The EP indicated that there are material differences between statistical and accounting reporting. For CIs, the main differences are due to the different valuation and classification of instruments, in particular the valuation of loans. For the EP, the differences arise because for statistical reporting revaluations are calculated on a monthly basis, while they are calculated on a quarterly basis for ECB reporting.
549. Regarding the time at which financial instruments are recorded, loans are recorded at the disbursement date. Securities are recorded at the settlement date by the EP and either at the trade date or at the settlement date by CIs. No material differences exist here between accounting and MFI balance sheet data.
550. Loans are reported on a gross basis, with provisions as a separate position in “remaining liabilities”. Loans are reported at nominal value. There is a material difference between accounting and MFI balance sheet data, arising from the different valuation of loans.
551. Accrued interest on loans, deposits and securities held are reported as a separate position in “remaining assets/liabilities”. Here, a material difference

exists between MFI balance sheet data and the accounting records, where accrued interest is included in the outstanding amount of the underlying instrument by CIs.

- 552. Holdings of own debt securities are netted from the liability entry of the securities issued.
- 553. Repos are reported as collateralised loans, the outright selling of securities received in a repo as negative holding of the securities, securities lent against cash collateral as collateralised loans, and securities lent without cash collateral as a transaction. There are no material differences between accounting practices and MFI balance sheet reporting.
- 554. Debt securities and shares and other equity are reported for BSI statistics at their market or fair value, without material differences existing with the accounting records.
- 555. Financial derivatives are reported on balance sheet, on a gross basis, at the market or fair value of their contracts. Revaluations for changes in prices in financial derivatives are reported for monetary statistics. No material difference exists between accounting and MFI data.

6 Transactions, revaluations and other adjustments

- 556. The system provides for a direct recording of revaluations for changes in prices. Price-related gains or losses, realised and unrealised, are presented as revaluations. Information on revaluations is available only for CIs and the EP.
- 557. Loan write-offs/write-downs are conducted following national accounting rules with monthly frequency. Loans are written off or down on an ad hoc basis whenever it becomes clear that a loan has become uncollectible and according to the recommendations issued by the supervisory authority, which are in line with IFRS.
- 558. The EP does not transmit data on revaluation adjustments due to exchange rate changes to the ECB.

7 Compilation approach for securities

- 559. For the compilation of BSI statistics for CIs, information on securities is obtained through s-b-s reporting on a monthly basis, on the fifth banking day after the end of the reference period. The system covers all securities, even those not traded on active markets and those without an ISIN code. Data on securities without ISIN are collected in the same way as on securities with ISIN, but "XX" is inserted into the appropriate data field instead of the code. The data on an s-b-s basis are collected for outstanding amounts. In addition aggregated information on reclassifications, write-offs and write-downs is collected on monthly basis.

560. For MMFs, data on securities are obtained on a monthly basis through s-b-s reporting on the tenth calendar day after the end of the reference month. The system covers all securities, even those not traded on active markets and those without an ISIN.
561. S-b-s reporting covers stock data only. The s-b-s attributes provided by the reporting agents include number of units, face value, carrying amount on the balance sheet and market value.
562. Custodians report s-b-s data on an investor group level.

8 Securitisation and derecognition of loans

563. Resident MFIs do not engage in loan securitisation. One of the reasons could be the fact that the quality of loan portfolios is rather good and banks are able to manage their portfolios of bad loans themselves.
564. Resident MFIs do not issue covered bonds through resident subsidiary special purpose vehicles.

9 Selected issues on financial instruments

9.1 Securities

565. Borderline cases of debt securities that are negotiable but not actively traded are classified as debt securities. Shares that are negotiable but not actively traded are classified as shares.
566. Securities with an embedded derivative are classified fully as securities other than shares.
567. Debt securities with a maturity of over two years are collected with a full counterpart breakdown (according to the first acquirer).
568. Impaired securities continue to be classified as securities.
569. Global depositary receipts (GDRs) have not been issued by resident MFIs.
570. Convertible bonds are classified as debt securities with a maturity up to two years and over two years. When the instrument is converted into capital, the operation is recorded as a transaction.
571. Preference shares are recorded and reported in capital and reserves.

9.2 Loans

572. The EP began collecting the breakdown of true new loans and renegotiated loans to non-financial corporations and households starting in December 2014.
573. MFIs classify loans to households as loans for consumption, loans for house purchase and other lending based on a more detailed classification available at the national level, consisting of 18 categories. Loans for consumption cover loans granted to HHs and NPISHs whose purpose is the “acquisition of goods and services (incl. daily settlements)”. Loans for house purchase cover loans granted to HHs and NPISHs whose purposes include “acquisition/renovation of dwelling” and “acquisition of real estate for one’s own use (excl. acquisition or renovation of a dwelling)”. Other lending covers all remaining categories of loans granted to HHs and NPISHs.
574. Loans to sole proprietors/unincorporated partnerships are identified separately within loans to households.
575. For the maturity breakdown of overdrafts, revolving loans and convenience credit, recording practices differ between credit institutions and any maturity band may be used.
576. Credit institutions do not distinguish between convenience and extended credit, and classify all credit card debt into loans. However, the split can be accurately derived by the EP indirectly. Credit card debt is allocated to the corresponding counterpart sector, which is based on the customer sector of the owner of the account to which the card is tied.

9.3 Deposits

577. MFIs identify overnight deposits, transferable deposits and deposits redeemable at notice based on the following guidance. Overnight deposits are defined as deposits whose term is between two consecutive banking days and that are not intended for settlements. Transferable deposits are defined as deposits complying with the following conditions: 1) the deposit is intended for settlements; 2) the deposit is made for an unspecified term; 3) the deposited funds can be used and controlled freely (subject to advance notice of up to 24 hours). Deposits redeemable at notice are deposits which cannot be converted into currency without a prior notice period.
578. Deposits with embedded derivatives (hybrid deposits) are classified fully as deposits.
579. Deposits redeemable at notice that give clients the option to freeze a portion for a certain maturity in return for a premium are classified fully as deposits redeemable at notice. If a deposit has a prior notice period before which the conversion into currency is not possible, it is always classified as a deposit redeemable at notice, even if there are other provisions.

580. Fiduciary funds/deposits have not been identified in EE.
581. Margin deposits received by MFIs under derivative contracts are classified as deposits with agreed maturity. Margin deposits placed by MFIs under derivative contracts are classified as short-term or long-term loans depending on the length of the contract.

9.4 Capital and reserves

582. Items recorded within capital and reserves of the EP balance sheet include the following items: capital, general reserve fund, other reserves, revaluation reserves, current year result and general provisions. For CI, balance sheet items recorded within capital and reserves include paid-up share capital; unpaid capital which has been called up; share premium; retained earnings; accumulated other comprehensive income; treasury shares; profit/loss for the financial year; equity instruments issued other than share capital; other reserves; interim dividends; and write-downs for loans and advances.
583. Profit (or loss), as recorded in the profit and loss statement, is included within capital and reserves.
584. Subordinated debt issued as a security is recorded as debt securities issued.
585. Revaluations due to changes in exchange rates affecting balance sheet asset and liability positions are recorded as profit (or loss) within capital and reserves (as under IFRS).
586. Securities held to maturity are recorded for statistical purposes at amortised cost (or equivalent).
587. The allocation of profits to “dividends to be distributed” and the actual distribution of dividends are recorded as transactions in capital and reserves. The allocation of “retained profits” to “other general reserves” by CIs involves two items within capital and reserves and therefore does not have an impact in BSI statistics, while for the EP the allocation represents a transaction from remaining liabilities to capital and reserves.

9.5 Remaining assets and remaining liabilities

588. Items recorded within remaining assets by the EP include intra-Eurosystem claims (banknote adjustments), gold, IMF accounts, financial derivatives, suspense items, interest accruals, prepayments, revaluation accounts and asset adjustment accounts. Items recorded within remaining assets by CIs include accrued interest on loans and securities (except derivatives), investment properties, non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale, tax assets, derivatives classified as held for trading, derivatives

held to hedge risks and other assets. Remaining assets represented around 1.0% of total assets on average during 2014.

589. Items recorded within remaining liabilities by the EP include the counterpart of the SDR allocated by the IMF, provisions, legacy banknotes and coins, wages, vacation reserve, financial derivatives and suspense items. Items recorded within remaining liabilities by CIs include financial derivative positions with gross negative market values, 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 main MFI business, provisions against third parties, margin payments made under derivative contracts, amounts payable in respect of future settlements of transactions in securities or foreign exchange transactions. Remaining liabilities represented around 2.1% of total liabilities on average during 2014.

9.6 Recording of transactions with central counterparties

590. There are no CCPs operating currently in EE, but the reports include a counterpart sector breakdown for CCPs. CCPs resident in other euro area countries are classified as OFIs, with a separate counterpart breakdown for CCPs. France's LCH Clearnet S.A is classified as an OFI, within a separate subsector for CCPs.
591. Claims on and liabilities to CCPs should be reported as loans, of which repos.

10 Linkages to other macroeconomic datasets

592. BSI loan servicing data are not used for the purpose of compiling FVC balance sheet data, as there are no resident FVCs established in Estonia.
593. The national accounts compilation system is not based on a building-block approach. The same reports and raw data are used for the compilation of national accounts (MFI sector) as for BSI.
594. The BSI and the balance of payments and international investment position statistics are regularly cross-checked against each other.
595. Securities issuance data, transmitted to the ECB in accordance with Guideline ECB/2014/15, include securities that are retained by the issuer, which is not consistent with BSI practice.

Spain

1 Structure of the MFI sector

596. The structure of the Spanish MFI sector at end-2014 is presented in the table below (total assets are in millions of euro).

Structure of the MFIs sector (excl. NCB)

(at end-2014 (in millions of euros))

A	Total no. of entities	Total assets	Domestically controlled		Domestically incorporated, foreign controlled			Group reporting		
			No. of entities	Total assets	No. of entities	Of which no. of subsidiaries	Of which no. of branches	Total assets	No. of entities	Total assets
B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
Sector total	276	2,965,814	166	2,714,306	110	24	86	251,508		
MFIs included in monthly reporting	79	2,885,361	54	2,664,610	25	8	17	220,750		
Credit institutions	71	2,846,903	46	2,626,153	25	8	17	220,750		
Commercial banks	55	2,636,223	30	2,415,473	25	8	17	220,750		
Savings banks	3		3							
Credit unions or cooperatives	12	124,324	12	124,324						
Mortgage banks and building societies										
Post office savings banks										
Other credit institutions	1	86,356	1	86,356						
Money market funds										
Other MFIs	8	38,457	8	38,457						
Electronic money institutions										
Other MFIs	8	38,457	8	38,457						
MFIs included in the tail	197	80,453	112	49,695	85	16	69	30,758		
Credit institutions	152	69,282	69	38,526	83	16	67	30,756		
Commercial banks	99	44,419	16	13,663	83	16	67	30,756		
Savings banks	2	1,991	2	1,991						
Credit unions or cooperatives	51	22,872	51	22,872						
Mortgage banks and building societies										
Post office savings banks										
Other credit institutions										
Money market funds										
Other MFIs	45	11,171	43	11,169	2		2	2		
Electronic money institutions	6	56	4	54	2		2	2		
Other MFIs	39	11,115	39	11,115						

2 Legal and institutional framework

597. The general framework for monetary data collection from MFIs is Circular 4/2004 of the Banco de España (BdE), directed to credit institutions in regards to reporting guidelines on public and confidential financial information and models of financial statements. This Circular modified the accounting

framework of credit institutions operating in Spain to adapt it to the IFRS adopted by the European Union. In Section II, Chapter 2, the Circular enumerates the confidential reports that CIs must submit to the BdE on a monthly and quarterly basis, many of which are inputs for the monetary statistics. Regarding the BdE's balance sheet, the legal instrument is Internal Circular 9/2008. In the case of MMFs, the legal instrument is Circular 1/2007 of the National Securities Market Commission.

598. The unit in the BdE responsible for the compilation of MFI statistics is the Financial Institutions Statistical Unit within the Statistics Department.
599. Regarding the central bank data needed for BSI statistics, the Financial Institutions Statistical Unit receives from the Financial Statements and ESCB Operations Unit the reporting forms specifically designed to collect NCB data for statistical purposes according to a calendar agreed each year between them, which is based on the ECB's BSI dissemination calendar.
600. The Spanish accounting regulation (Circular 4/2004) includes specific standards for monetary statistics, detailing the content of the different items, with breakdowns by sector, product and maturity. In addition, the BdE produces and distributes booklets to the MFIs with all the checks to be performed before data submission: horizontal and vertical additions, other internal correlations, and consistency with supervisory and statistical statements. All these explanations for the completion of the reporting statements are also available on the BdE's website.
601. The data requirements of the BSI Regulation are a subset of the BdE's monetary data collection, which contains a much higher level of detail and is integrated with supervisory data collection. The institutions involved in MFI data collection are the BdE for CIs and the National Securities Market Commission for MMFs. Each year, the head of the BdE's Statistics Department agrees with his or her counterpart at the National Securities Market Commission on a calendar for the submission of MMF data.
602. CIs submit their balance sheets to the BdE, along with additional reporting forms designed to collect MFI data for statistical purposes, plus a wider set of statements for supervisory purposes. Monthly data are transmitted before the tenth working day after the end of the reference period, while the deadline for quarterly data is the 20th working day after the end of the reference period. The BdE receives the individual balance sheets of MMFs from the National Securities Market Commission. The deadline for MMF statements is the 17th calendar day after the end of the reference period for monthly data the 30th calendar day for quarterly data.
603. MFI data compiled according to the BSI Regulation are not shared with other national authorities. The only data sharing agreement is with the National Securities Market Commission for the transmission of MMF data.

3 Data collection and dissemination

3.1 Scope

604. According to Article 9(1)(a) of the BSI Regulation, derogations are granted in ES to small “tail” institutions with combined contribution to the national MFI balance sheet in terms of stocks that does not exceed 5%. These derogations benefit 152 credit institutions and 45 other MFIs, with combined assets of around €69 billion and €11 billion respectively, representing 2.3% and 0.4% of the total assets of the MFI sector. No derogations apply to MMFs. There is no group reporting in ES.

605. Small institutions included in the “tail” send the main block of monthly series, but on a quarterly basis. They do not send quarterly data. A two-prong approach is used for grossing up the data to 100% coverage. For missing breakdowns, in many cases real data for the totals are available and the breakdowns are calculated as a proportion of the actual total; in other cases, information available from other sources different from the ECB’s requirements is used, such as information for supervisory purposes. For breakdowns at a lower frequency, the data of the last quarter is repeated for the inter-quarter months until new quarterly data are available; at that point, quarterly data are interpolated for the inter-quarter months without actual figures.

606. All data required in the BSI Regulation are reported by MFIs, so there is no need to estimate missing data, other than due to tail reporting.

3.2 Data validation

607. The BdE performs automated checks, some of which prevent invalid data from being uploaded into its system, but some of which do not. All checks are made automatically upon reception of the information. Failures at any level, usually horizontal and vertical sums, cause the whole submission to be rejected and the information to be returned to the institution. The remaining unfulfilled validations do not necessarily cause the information to be rejected, but it remains in the system pending validation until a further investigation is carried out.

608. The following quality and consistency checks are routinely performed:
a) internal consistency of individual MFI balance sheets, b) internal consistency of aggregated balance sheets, c) correct classification of counterparts and d) time series and outliers detection. For the individual statements, checks are performed on horizontal and vertical additions and other internal correlations, and correlations with other supervisory and statistical elements are carried out. The BdE has developed programs to detect significant variations in the data

in relation to previous periods. For the aggregated statements, checks are performed on horizontal and vertical additions, and on internal correlations of the different financial statements related to BSI statistics. Also, a comparison is made with the addition of the previous month to subsequently determine the individual institutions that cause the most significant changes identified by the analysts.

- 609. The detected failures are communicated to the MFIs which, where appropriate, must then correct the information. The feedback between the BdE and the reporting institution lasts on average four calendar days.
- 610. BSI statistics are also systematically checked for consistency against financial accounts statistics, balance of payments and international investment position statistics and government finance statistics. The BdE checks the main financial instruments on the balance sheet. It also publishes tables of reconciliation between financial accounts and MFI data.

3.3 Revision policies

- 611. Data are revised regularly, on a monthly and quarterly basis, and also on an ad hoc basis when significant mistakes are detected. The date range for revisions is between one and four months for monthly and quarterly data, respectively.
- 612. Regular revisions are introduced only to outstanding amounts. Revisions for significant errors that affect a number of reporting periods are introduced as reclassification adjustments on an ad hoc basis after consultation with the ECB.
- 613. Revisions are systematically controlled and the major ones are discussed with the institutions, which provide explanatory notes.

3.4 Data dissemination

- 614. Monetary data are disseminated by the BdE on its website. It does not publish hard copies of monetary statistics. Data are also available online through interactive databases where users can tailor their requests, and also presented online in static form through spreadsheets. Data are also disseminated to several international organisations, mainly the OECD, the IMF and the BIS.
- 615. Monthly monetary data are disseminated on the same day as the ECB press release. There is no specific date for the dissemination of quarterly data, but it is always before the next monthly transmission by reporting agents.

4 Accounting practices

4.1 Accounting framework

616. The legal framework that applies to the BdE's accounting practices is the one for accounting and financial reporting in the ESCB. In the cases not regulated by Eurosystem accounting legislation, the BdE applies its internal policies based on generally accepted accounting principles adapted to the special characteristics of the operations and functions of a central bank.

CIs follow the accounting rules stated in Circular 4/2004, issued by the BdE, which is in compliance with IFRS. MMFs partially follow national GAAPs; the main differences with GAAPs are that a) the portfolio is accounted at fair value and b) cash is accounted at nominal value.

4.2 Valuation of financial instruments

617. Loans and deposits are recorded at nominal value by the BdE. CIs record loans at fair value if they are classified as held for trading (in accordance with IAS39), available for sale or under the fair value option portfolios; or at amortised cost (outstanding principal plus accrued interest) if they are classified in the loans and receivables portfolio. Purchased loans are recorded at fair value at acquisition time, which is considered to be the best evidence of fair value until proven to the contrary. The valuation of deposit assets by CIs depends on the portfolio in which they are classified. In the case of MMFs, deposits in CIs in the investment portfolio are recorded at fair value, obtained on the basis of the price that equals the internal rate of return on investment at current market prices. Nominal value applies to deposits held for purposes other than investment, including those required to maintain a minimum ratio of liquidity (3% of net asset value as set out in Royal Decree 1082 / 2012).

618. Debt securities held for trading are recorded at their market or fair value, by both the BdE and CIs. Debt securities designated at fair value through profit or loss are recorded by CIs and MMFs at market or fair value. Available for sale debt securities are generally recorded at market or fair value by CIs. Debt securities held to maturity are recorded at amortised cost by the BdE and CIs. Loans and receivables are recorded by CIs at amortised cost. Debt securities held by MMFs are recorded at market or fair value. Debt securities issued by CIs are recorded at amortised cost.

619. Quoted shares are recorded at market value by CIs. Unquoted shares with a non-controlling interest are recorded at fair value by CIs if it can be estimated, otherwise at purchase price. Shareholdings in subsidiaries or affiliates are recorded by CIs at purchase price net of loss allowance. The BdE's capital share in the ECB and its participation in the BIS are recorded at cost.

620. All financial derivatives are recorded at the market or fair value of their contracts by CIs. However, the BdE records foreign currency forwards at book value (according to contract conditions regardless of market developments).
621. Instruments denominated in foreign currency are converted into euros at the market spot exchange rate.

4.3 Recording of financial instruments

622. Financial instruments are recorded on an accrual basis by the BdE, CIs and MMFs.
623. Loans are recorded by the BdE gross of provisions or loan loss allowances, with the provisions recorded as a separate position in “capital and reserves”. CIs record loans net of provisions or loan loss allowances.
624. Deposit accounts in overdraft are recorded as loans by CIs and netted from the deposits of the same client by MMFs.
625. Accrued interest on deposits and loans is included in the outstanding balance of the instruments by CIs. MMFs include accrued interest in the outstanding amount of their deposits held to maintain a minimum ratio of liquidity and as a separate position in “remaining assets” for deposits in CIs. Accrued interest on deposits and loans is recorded by the BdE as a separate position in “remaining assets/liabilities”.
626. Accrued interest on securities held and issued is included in the outstanding balance of the securities and not specifically identified (“dirty prices”) by CIs. Accrued interest on securities held is recorded as a separate position in “remaining assets” by the BdE and MMFs.
627. Holdings of own debt securities are netted from the liability entry of the securities issued.
628. Short-selling of debt securities and shares and other equities is recorded as a negative holding of the securities.
629. Repos are recorded as collateralised loans, whereby the exchanged securities remain on the balance sheet of the cash taker. The outright selling of securities received in a repo is recorded as a negative holding of the securities. Securities lending against cash collateral is recorded as a collateralised loan. Securities lending not backed by cash collateral is recorded off-balance sheet. Gold swaps are recorded as the outright sale/purchase of the gold by CIs. Foreign currency swaps are recorded as the spot sale/purchase of the foreign exchange with a simultaneous forward contract by the BdE and off-balance sheet by CIs.
630. The BdE records foreign currency forwards, foreign exchange swaps and future contracts in accordance with the Guideline ECB/2010/20. CIs and MMFs record

all financial derivatives at fair value, where changes in value are recorded on balance sheet and the notional value of the contract off-balance sheet. Financial derivatives recorded on balance sheet by CIs are recorded on a gross basis, positions with positive value on the asset side and those with negative value on the liability side.

5 Translation of accounting data into MFI balance sheet data

631. The BdE indicated that there are material differences between statistical and accounting reporting. For CIs, the main differences are due to the different valuation of loans and deposits, the reporting of provisions and the practice of retained securitisations (recorded as securities held in BSI but netted in accounting). There are no differences between accounting records and MFI reporting for the case of the BdE.
632. Regarding the time of recording of financial instruments, loans are recorded at disbursement date and securities at trade date. MMFs record their financial instruments when they become a party to a contract, in accordance with the contract clauses. No material differences exist here between accounting and MFI balance sheet data.
633. Loans are reported on a gross basis, with provisions as a separate position in “capital and reserves”. Loans are reported at nominal value. There is a material difference between accounting and MFI balance sheet data for CIs, arising from the different reporting of loan loss allowances (accounting data are on a net basis), but there is no difference for the BdE.
634. Accrued interest on loans, deposits and securities held are reported as a separate position in “remaining assets/liabilities”. Here, a material difference exists between MFI balance sheet and accounting data. For CIs, in the cases of loans and deposits, accounting data include accrued interest. For MMFs, in statistical reporting, accrued interest is reported as an item in “remaining assets” irrespective of the category instrument, while in their accounting data only the accrued interest on the portfolio investment is so recorded. There are no differences for the BdE’s data.
635. Holdings of own debt securities are netted from the liability entry of the securities issued.
636. Short-selling of debt securities and shares and other equities is recorded as a negative holding of the securities.
637. Repos are reported as collateralised loans, the outright selling of securities received in a repo as negative holding of the securities, securities lent against cash collateral as collateralised loans, and securities lent without cash collateral off balance sheet. There are material differences between accounting practices and MFI balance sheet reporting for the case of short-selling: CIs record it as a liability, while it is netted against their securities holdings in BSI reporting.

638. Different valuation methods apply for the MFI balance sheet reporting of debt securities and shares and other equity, which produce material differences with the accounting records. The main differences for CIs are due to accrued interest and allowances for credit losses. For MMFs, in their statistical reporting, accrued interest is reported in “remaining assets” irrespective of the category of the instrument, while in accounting data only interest accrued on the portfolio investment is reported in this way. There are no differences for the BdE’s data.
639. Financial derivatives are reported on balance sheet, on a gross basis, at the market or fair value of their contracts. Revaluations for changes in prices of financial derivatives are reported for monetary statistics. No material difference exists between accounting and MFI data.

6 Transactions, revaluations and other adjustments

640. The system provides for a direct recording of revaluations for changes in prices. Price-related gains or losses, realised and unrealised, are presented as revaluations.
641. Loan write-offs/write-downs are conducted by CIs according to national accounting rules, with a monthly frequency, when a certain amount of time has passed after the loan has been declared non-recoverable. Normally, loans are written off when they have been classified in arrears for more than four years, or as a consequence of individual analysis.
642. The BdE does not transmit data on revaluation adjustments due to exchange rate changes to the ECB.

7 Compilation approach for securities

643. For the compilation of BSI statistics, information on securities of CIs is obtained from an aggregated data collection system. CIs transmit data to the BdE on outstanding amounts and revaluations for changes in prices. Data for the BdE consist of outstanding amounts, revaluations for changes in prices and revaluations for changes in exchange rates. There are no plans to move to an s-b-s reporting system for CIs.
644. For MMFs, data on securities are obtained on a monthly basis from an s-b-s data collection system 30 calendar days after the end of the reference month. The system covers all securities, even those not traded on active markets and those without an ISIN. The required breakdowns for securities without ISIN codes are estimated based on additional information provided by the MMF on the type of security and the issuer.

645. S-b-s reporting covers stock data only. The s-b-s attributes provided by the reporting agents include the number of units, face value, carrying amount on the balance sheet and market value.

646. Custodians report s-b-s data on an investor-by-investor level.

8 Securitisation and derecognition of loans

647. Resident MFIs engage in loan securitisation by using non-resident FVCs in addition to resident FVCs. There are no legal or regulatory restrictions on where the FVCs might be set up by resident MFIs.

648. Securitised loans are sometimes derecognized from the originating MFI's balance sheet, but it is very difficult to meet the conditions for the derecognition. The originating MFI should not assume any risk associated with these loans in order to be able to derecognise them.

649. Securitised loans are typically serviced by the originating MFI. Non-MFI loan servicers are classified as other financial intermediaries, but this is exceptional.

650. When resident MFIs issue covered bonds, they use special purpose vehicles and allocate the issuance of such bonds to other financial intermediaries.

9 Selected issues on financial instruments

9.1 Securities

651. Borderline cases of debt securities that are negotiable but not actively traded are classified as debt securities. Shares that are negotiable but not actively traded are classified as shares.

652. Securities with an embedded derivative are generally split into two components and recorded separately. As an exception to the general rule, paragraphs 16 and 17a of Regulation 21 of Circular 4/2004 allow entities to designate this instrument as a financial asset at fair value through profit and loss; in this case this instrument will be reported in the financial statements in the item corresponding to the main contract.

653. Debt securities with a maturity of over two years are not collected with a counterpart breakdown, with the exception of MFIs.

654. Impaired securities continue to be classified as securities.

655. Global depositary receipts (GDRs) have not been issued by resident MFIs, but if they were, they would be recorded off balance sheet.

656. Convertible bonds are classified as debt securities with a maturity up to two years and over two years depending on the term of the convertible terms. When the instrument is converted into capital, the operation is recorded as a transaction.
657. Preference shares are recorded and reported in capital and reserves.

9.2 Loans

658. The BdE does not collect the breakdown of true new loans and renegotiated loans to non-financial corporations and households.
659. MFIs classify loans to households as loans for consumption, loans for house purchase and other lending on the basis of the following guidance. Loans for consumption are loans whose purpose is personal use in the consumption of goods and services. Loans for house purchase (including purchase of land) are loans, with and without real guarantee, whose purpose is to invest in housing for own use or for renting out. It covers loans taken for acquisition, construction and renovation. Loans for other lending are amounts of loans and credit to households granted for purposes other than consumer and mortgage credit (as defined in the preceding points), such as business, debt consolidation and education, along with all loans and credit to non-profit institutions serving households.
660. Loans to sole proprietors/unincorporated partnerships are separately identified within loans to households.
661. Overdrafts and convenience credit are recorded as loans with a maturity up to one year. In the case of revolving loans the maturity band depends on the current maturity of the loan.
662. Credit card debt is recorded as loans in the case of both convenience credit (non-interest bearing card balances, paid in full at due date) and extended credit (interest bearing card balances, carried over on a month-to-month basis). Credit card debt is allocated to counterpart sectors according to the name of the cardholder.

9.3 Deposits

663. MFIs identify as overnight deposits all deposits, whether interest bearing or not, that are convertible into cash or can be drawn down or transferred immediately by cheque, bank order, account debit, card or similar means without significant delay, restrictions or penalties, as well as those deposits that, although not transferable, can be converted into cash on demand or at the close of business on the day after the request without significant restriction or penalty. Deposits redeemable at notice are deposits not convertible into means of payment and

without an agreed maturity that cannot be converted into cash without a notice period before the end of which conversion into cash is either not permitted or only permitted subject to a significant penalty or restriction. Also included are deposits initially classified as deposits with agreed maturity when the holder has given notice of early redemption and they are subject to a notice period. Transferable deposits are overnight deposits that are directly transferable to make payments to third parties for the usual payment methods without significant delay, restrictions or penalties. Transferable deposits do not include either deposits which can only be used for cash withdrawals or deposits which one can withdraw or transfer only through another account of the same owner.

- 664. Deposits with embedded derivatives (hybrid deposits) are split and recorded separately as deposits (host contract) and derivatives (embedded contract).
- 665. Deposits redeemable at notice that give clients the option to freeze a portion for a certain maturity in return for a premium are not offered by resident MFIs.
- 666. MFIs acting as a trustee in fiduciary deposits record them off balance sheet with memorandum accounts vis-à-vis the beneficiaries. MFIs acting as a recipient of fiduciary deposits record them as deposits from other MFIs.
- 667. Margin deposits received by MFIs under derivative contracts are classified as overnight deposits in cases where these deposits do not have to compulsorily deposited with a clearing house and, where applicable, can be reimbursed at the latest on the following day. In cases where the deposits have to be reimbursed within a period exceeding one day, they are classified as deposits with agreed maturity. If the deposits have to be invested in specific assets, they are classified as remaining liabilities. Margin deposits placed by MFIs under derivative contracts are classified as remaining assets.

9.4 Capital and reserves

- 668. Items recorded within capital and reserves include the following items collected by BdE: equity, valuation adjustments except accrued interest on both loans (including impairment allowances) and deposits, fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk (assets and liabilities), share capital repayable on demand and capital having the nature of a financial liability.
- 669. Profit (or loss), as recorded in the profit and loss statement, is included within capital and reserves.
- 670. Subordinated debt issued as a security is recorded as debt securities issued.
- 671. Revaluations due to changes in exchange rates affecting balance sheet asset and liability positions are recorded as profit (or loss) within capital and reserves (as under IFRS).
- 672. Securities held to maturity are recorded for statistical purposes at amortised cost (or the equivalent).

673. The allocation of profits to “dividends to be distributed”, and the allocation of retained profits to “other general reserves” are included in capital and reserves and thus there are no movements in the BSI. The actual distribution of dividends is recorded as transactions in capital and reserves.

9.5 Remaining assets and remaining liabilities

674. Items recorded within remaining assets (around 9.2% of total assets on average during 2014) include accrued interest on loans, trading derivatives, cheques drawn on credit institutions, unsettled financial transactions, collateral advanced, clearing houses, shareholders, capital calls, fees and commissions for financial guarantees, hedging derivatives, insurance contracts linked to pensions, tax assets, prepayments and accrued income, inventories, and other assets. Additionally, the BdE includes coins and claims related to other operational requirements within the Eurosystem.

675. Items recorded within remaining liabilities (around 8.0% of total liabilities on average during 2014) include accrued interest on deposits, trading derivatives, dividends payable, commercial creditors, collateral received, clearing houses, tax collection accounts, payment orders outstanding and traveller’s cheques, unsettled securities subscriptions, unsettled transactions on the stock exchange or organised markets, interest and dividends withheld, hedging derivatives, provisions for pensions and similar obligations, provisions for taxes, provisions for contingent exposures and commitments, other provisions, tax liabilities, accrued expenses and deferred income, welfare fund and other liabilities.

9.6 Recording of transactions with central counterparties

676. CCPs resident in ES are classified in the OFI sub-sector. CCPs resident in other euro area countries are classified as OFIs. France’s LCH Clearnet S.A. is classified as an MFI.

677. Claims on and liabilities to CCPs are recorded as repos vis-à-vis OFIs.

10 Linkages to other macroeconomic datasets

678. BSI loan servicing data are not used for the purpose of compiling FVC balance sheet data. Statistics on FVCs are obtained from the reporting agents.

679. The national accounts compilation system is based on a building-block approach. The BSI is essential information for the compilation of financial accounts and only residual for non-financial accounts.

680. The compilation systems for BSI and for balance of payments and international investment position are set up to guarantee consistency between the two sets of statistics. Both compilation systems are designed according to the methodology of the corresponding international manual. Part of BSI information vis-à-vis rest of the world is used in the compilation.
681. Securities issuance data, transmitted to the ECB in accordance with Guideline ECB/2014/15, include securities that are retained by the issuer, which is not consistent with BSI practice.

Finland

1 Structure of the MFI sector

682. The structure of the Finnish MFI sector at end-2014 is presented in the table below (total assets are in millions of euro).

Structure of the MFIs sector (excl. NCB)

(at end-2014 (in millions of euros))

	Total no. of entities	Total assets	Domestically controlled		Domestically incorporated, foreign controlled			Group reporting		
			No. of entities	Total assets	No. of entities	Of which no. of subsidiaries	Of which no. of branches	Total assets	No. of entities	Total assets
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Sector total	303	579,311	271	191,300	32	2	30	388,011		
MFIs included in monthly reporting	240	573,340	228	186,490	12	2	10	386,850		
Credit institutions	228	569,904	216	183,054	12	2	10	386,850		
Commercial banks	16	450,801	7	70,313	9	2	7	380,488		
Savings banks	13	8,120	13	8,120						
Credit unions or cooperatives	187	52,099	187	52,099						
Mortgage banks and building societies	5	19,297	4	14,031	1		1	5,266		
Post office savings banks										
Other credit institutions	7	39,586	5	38,490	2		2	1,096		
Money market funds	12	3,436	12	3,436						
Other MFIs										
Electronic money institutions										
Other MFIs										
MFIs included in the tail	63	5,971	43	4,810	20		20	1,161		
Credit institutions	63	5,971	43	4,810	20		20	1,161		
Commercial banks	12	1,205	2	734	10		10	471		
Savings banks	13	1,447	13	1,447						
Credit unions or cooperatives	28	2,628	28	2,628						
Mortgage banks and building societies										
Post office savings banks										
Other credit institutions	10	690			10		10	690		
Money market funds										
Other MFIs										
Electronic money institutions										
Other MFIs										

2 Legal and institutional framework

683. The main legal instruments for the collection of monetary data are Council Regulation (EC) 2533/1998 (as amended by Regulation 951/2009) concerning the collection of statistical information by the ECB and the *Act on the Bank of Finland* N° 214/1998. Sections 26 and 28 of this Act grant the Bank of Finland

(Suomen Pankki – SP) the right to obtain from credit and financial institutions the information needed to carry out its statutory tasks and to compile balance of payments statistics.

684. The unit in the SP responsible for the compilation of MFI statistics is the Statistics Unit within the Financial Stability and Statistics Department.
685. There are no special arrangements within the SP for the provision of the central bank data needed for the compilation of MFI statistics. The SP as a reporting agent provides the same information than other reporting agents, but directly into the input folder of the compilation system, not via an external data collection service (DCS) provider.
686. SP has produced a document with instructions for MFI data reporting, with an accompanying document describing the structure of records and submission of data to the SP.²³ These instructions apply to CIs and the SP. Documents provide a comprehensive description of basic concepts and classifications for the reporting of statistical data on monetary financial institutions (MFI data collection, RATI reporting) and MFIs on a group-level and consolidated basis (consolidated data collection, KOTI reporting), including not only methodological aspects of valuation and classification of financial instruments, but also technical aspects such as identification codes and data transmission procedures. Specific instructions for MMFs reporting are contained in the Survey on Investment Funds (SIRA) reporting instructions and record structure.
687. The collection of MFI balance sheet data is integrated into a broader data collection system for statistical purposes, which also serves requirements for MIR, BOP, SHS, SEC, MUFA and BIS locational banking statistics.
688. CIs and MMFs submit their balance sheets, which are collected at a very detailed level, to SP. S-b-s data are collected. Breakdowns are collected at a very detailed level; for example, country-by-country, currency-by-currency and also sector data are collected on a granular level. Monthly data are transmitted at the latest on the tenth working day after the end of the reference period.
689. There is a memorandum of understanding for monetary data sharing between the SP and the financial supervisory authority, and between the SP and the National Statistical Institute.

²³ *Instructions for MFI Statistical Reporting (RATI and KOTI Reporting) version 1.9, and MFI Data Collection (RATI) Record Structure version 1.6.3.*

3 Data collection and dissemination

3.1 Scope

690. According to Article 9(1)(a) of the BSI Regulation, derogations are granted in FI to small “tail” credit institutions with a combined contribution to the national MFI balance sheet in terms of stocks that does not exceed 5%. These derogations benefit 12 commercial banks, 13 savings banks, 28 cooperative banks and 10 other credit institutions, with combined assets of around €5.9 billion, representing 1% of the total assets of the MFI sector. No derogations apply to MMFs. There are no electronic money institutions in the MFI sector. There is no group reporting in FI.

691. Small institutions included in the “tail” send the same information required of other reporters, but with a quarterly frequency. There are no missing breakdowns from “tail” reporters, whose end-of-quarter data are repeated for the following two months.

692. All data are regularly reported by all MFIs, so there is no need for estimations.

3.2 Data validation

693. The SP performs automated checks, some of which prevent invalid data from being uploaded into its system. The following quality and consistency checks are routinely performed: a) internal consistency of individual MFI balance sheets, b) internal consistency of aggregated balance sheets, c) cross-consistency of intra-MFI sector positions, and d) time series and outlier detection. Large movements relative to the previous month and year are analysed, while the TERROR program for detecting outliers is run.

694. The detected failures are communicated to the MFIs and two working days are given for comments, but revised reports are expected as soon as possible.

695. BSI statistics are occasionally checked against supervision balance sheet data. The MFI data collection is the main data source for financial accounts, balance of payments statistics and securities and holdings statistics, so no discrepancies are expected with those macroeconomic datasets unless there are methodological differences.

3.3 Revision policies

696. Data are revised on a regular monthly basis, and also on an ad hoc basis when inaccurate reporting is found by the MFI or by the SP. The date range for revisions extends up to one year and in exceptional cases even longer.

697. Regular revisions are introduced only to outstanding amounts and transactions. Reclassification adjustments are used if data are not available at the reporting agents.
698. Revisions are not systematically monitored. Reporting institutions provide explanatory notes to the revisions, if so asked.

3.4 Data dissemination

699. Monetary data are disseminated by the SP on its website. It does not publish hard copies of monetary statistics. The SP's internet website contains interactive data tables, where users can tailor their requests. Monetary data are also disseminated through press releases.
700. Aggregated balance sheets, plus detailed information on loans, deposits and debt securities, are disseminated on a monthly basis on the last banking day of the month following the reference period, or immediately after the ECB dissemination if this occurs after the last banking day of the month.

4 Accounting practices

4.1 Accounting framework

701. For the preparation of its financial statements, the SP follows the accounting standards specified in the ECB guidelines and in the *Act of the Bank of Finland*. IFRS are the accounting rules for CIs. Group level reporting is done according to IFRS. MMFs also apply IFRS.

4.2 Valuation of financial instruments

702. As a rule, loans are recorded by CIs at amortised cost (outstanding principal plus accrued interest). They are, however, recorded at fair value if hedge accounting is applied, according to the guidance of the supervisory authority based on IAS 39.89 and 39.92. Purchased loans are recorded mainly at acquisition price, but also at fair value in some cases. No precise guidance is given by the supervisory authority, but if fair value is used, the IAS 39 rules must be followed (39.9, 39.11A, IAS 39.50(b) and IAS 39.AG4B-AG4K). Deposits are recorded at their nominal value by all CIs.
703. Debt securities held for trading, those designated at fair value through profit or loss and those available for sale are recorded at their market or fair value, by all CIs. Debt securities held to maturity are recorded at amortised cost by

all CIs, but if hedge accounting is applied, they are recorded at market or fair value, similar to the way loans and receivables are treated. Debt securities held by MMFs are recorded at market or fair value. Debt securities issued by CIs are recorded at amortised cost.

- 704. Quoted shares are recorded at market value by CIs, but if the market is illiquid, the quoted price may be corrected in order to give a fair and true view. Unquoted shares with a non-controlling interest are recorded at fair value. Shareholdings in subsidiaries or affiliates are recorded at acquisition price.
- 705. All financial derivatives are recorded at the market or fair value of their contracts.
- 706. Instruments denominated in foreign currency are converted into euro at the ECB reference exchange rate, which is a recommendation of the financial supervisory authority.

4.3 Recording of financial instruments

- 707. Financial instruments are recorded on an accrual basis by all CIs, but loans and deposits are recorded at the settlement date.
- 708. Loans are recorded net of provisions or loan loss allowances.
- 709. Deposit accounts in overdrafts are recorded as loans.
- 710. Accrued interest on deposits, loans, securities held and securities issued is included in the instrument.
- 711. Holdings of own debt securities are netted from the liability entry of the securities issued.
- 712. Short-selling of debt securities and shares and other equities is recorded as a negative holding of the securities.
- 713. Repos are recorded as collateralised loans, whereby the exchanged securities remain on the balance sheet of the cash taker. The outright selling of securities received in a repo is recorded as a negative holding of the securities. Securities lending against cash collateral is recorded as a collateralised loan. Securities lending not backed by cash collateral is recorded off balance sheet. Foreign currency swaps are recorded as the spot sale/purchase of the foreign exchange with a simultaneous forward contract, with the notional value of the contract recorded off balance sheet.
- 714. All CIs record marked-to-market derivatives on balance sheet and their notional values off balance sheet. Financial derivatives are recorded on a gross basis at the market or fair value of the contract. If the financial derivatives are entered with a CCP, they are recorded net of other contracts with the CCP.

5 Translation of accounting data into MFI balance sheet data

715. The SP indicated that there are no material differences between statistical and accounting reporting, because the statistical balance sheet of each CI equals the supervisory balance sheet.
716. Regarding the time of recording of financial instruments, loans and deposits are recorded at the settlement date. Purchases and sales of securities can be recognised on either the trade or the settlement date, but the method chosen must be applied consistently to all securities under the same portfolio.
717. Loans are reported net of provisions or loan loss allowances. Loans are reported at nominal value.
718. Accrued interest on loans, deposits and securities held is reported as a separate position in “remaining assets/liabilities”.
719. Repos are reported as collateralised loans, the outright selling of securities received in a repo as negative holding of the securities, securities lent against cash collateral as collateralised loans, and securities lent without cash collateral off balance sheet.
720. Holdings of own debt securities are netted from the liability entry of the securities issued.
721. Short-selling of debt securities and shares and other equities is recorded as a negative holding of the securities.
722. Different valuation methods apply for the MFI balance sheet reporting of debt securities and shares and other equities, depending on the portfolio in which they are included.
723. Financial derivatives are reported on balance sheet, at the market or fair value of their contracts, on a gross basis. As an exception, the netting of derivative contracts is possible when the counterparty is a CCP. The statistical balance sheet fully follows the accounting balance sheet. Revaluations for changes in prices of derivatives are not reported.

6 Transactions, revaluations and other adjustments

724. Reporting agents do not report transactions or revaluations for changes in prices directly. Instead, for each security, they provide the number of shares or aggregated nominal amount and the total market value of the position (both “dirty” and “clean”). The SP uses this information to derive the price revaluations.
725. Loan write-offs/write-downs are conducted by CIs according to national accounting rules, with a monthly and quarterly frequency. The conditions for

writing off or down a loan are specified by the financial supervisory authority according to IAS 39.

726. The SP calculates revaluation adjustments due to exchange rate changes in the data submitted to the ECB. Exchange rate adjustments against all currencies are calculated on a monthly basis for each security or other record in the data collection.

7 Compilation approach for securities

727. For the compilation of BSI statistics, both for CIs and MMFs, information on securities is collected s-b-s (integrated into one single MFI data collection). Data are collected on a monthly basis on the tenth banking day after the end of the reference period. The collection covers all securities, even those not traded on active markets and without an ISIN code. In the case of securities without an ISIN code, the reporting agents are responsible for providing all information needed for classification.

728. S-b-s reporting covers stock data only. The s-b-s attributes provided by the reporting agents include the number of units, face value and carrying amount. Reporting agents have been granted derogations for reporting price revaluations, as the SP derives the information from s-b-s data.

729. Custodians report s-b-s data on an investor group level.

8 Securitisation and derecognition of loans

730. Resident MFIs do not engage in loan securitisation. Instead, covered bonds and other similar products are preferred.

731. When resident MFIs issue covered bonds, they do not use resident subsidiary special purpose vehicles.

9 Selected issues on financial instruments

9.1 Securities

732. Borderline cases of debt securities that are negotiable but not actively traded are classified in general as debt securities, but during the crisis some exceptions were made, and some borderline cases were classified as loans according to the guidance of the supervisory authority. Shares that are negotiable but not actively traded are classified as shares.

- 733. Securities with an embedded derivative are split and recorded separately if classified other than held for trading. IFRS does not require separations for securities held for trading.
- 734. Debt securities with a maturity of over two years are collected with the country of issue (derived from the ISIN code) used as a proxy for counterparty country. Debt securities without information on the country of issue (e.g. ISIN codes starting with XS) are allocated to non-domestic euro area Member States.
- 735. Impaired securities are generally classified as securities, but in some exceptional cases they are classified as loans and are usually valued close to zero in FI.
- 736. Global depository receipts (GDRs) do not exist in FI. If there would, they would be reported as off balance sheet item.
- 737. Convertible bonds are classified as debt securities with a maturity up to two years and over two years. When the instrument is converted into capital, the operation is recorded as a transaction.
- 738. Preference shares have not been issued by resident MFIs in FI. If there would, they would be reported in capital and reserves.

9.2 Loans

- 739. The breakdown of true new loans and renegotiated loans to non-financial corporations and households has been collected for MFI interest rate purposes since the beginning of 2014.
- 740. MFIs classify loans to households as loans for consumption, loans for house purchase and other lending according to the following guidance. Loans for consumption are loans granted to households for the purchase of consumer goods and services intended for personal use, e.g. credit granted for travel but excluding study or business trips, purchases of cars, all bank account overdrafts and credit card credit. Loans for house purchase are loans granted for the purpose of purchasing, building or renovating residential buildings, including loans granted for the purpose of purchasing shares or participations in housing companies, cooperatives or residential real estate companies, and loans granted for the purpose of purchasing investment dwellings. Loans for other lending are student loans and loans granted for the purpose of purchasing, building or renovating holiday residencies and all other loans, e.g. loans granted for business activity (production purposes), arrangement of debts, and investment in shares.
- 741. Loans to sole proprietors/unincorporated partnerships are separately identified within loans to households. Sole proprietors are identified as a separate counterparty sector.
- 742. Overdrafts, revolving loans and convenience credit are recorded as loans with a maturity up to one year.

743. Credit card debt is recorded as loans in cases of both convenience credit (non-interest bearing card balances, paid in full at due date) and extended credit (interest bearing card balances, carried over on a month-to-month basis). Credit card debt is allocated to counterpart sectors according to the name of the cardholder.

9.3 Deposits

744. MFIs identify overnight deposits, deposits with agreed maturity and deposits redeemable at notice based on the product type derived from the ledger code.

745. Deposits with embedded derivatives (hybrid deposits) are generally split into two contracts and recorded separately as deposits (host contract) and derivatives (embedded contract).

746. Deposits redeemable at notice that give clients the option to freeze a portion for a certain maturity in return for a premium do not exist in FI. If such instruments would be used, these would be reported fully as deposits redeemable at notice or as two separate deposit contracts.

747. MFIs acting as a trustee in fiduciary deposits record them on balance sheet as deposits. MFIs acting as a recipient of fiduciary deposits record them as deposits from other MFIs or as other liabilities.

748. Margin deposits received by MFIs under derivative contracts are classified as overnight deposits or remaining liabilities. Margin deposits placed by MFIs under derivative contracts are classified as short-term loans or remaining assets.

9.4 Capital and reserves

749. Items recorded within capital and reserves include the following items: share capital, cooperative capital, basic capital, investment share capital, original fund, additional capital, share premium account, revaluation reserve, other restricted reserves, non-restricted reserves, profit (loss) brought forward, profit (loss) for financial year. Share capital, cooperative capital and basic capital are collected security by security.

750. Profit (or loss), as recorded in the profit and loss statement, is included within capital and reserves.

751. Subordinated debt issued as a security is recorded as debt securities issued.

752. Revaluations due to changes in exchange rates affecting balance sheet asset and liability positions are recorded as profit (or loss) within capital and reserves (as under IFRS), as other revenues and expenses recognised directly at equity.

753. Securities held to maturity are recorded for statistical purposes at amortised cost (or equivalent), or as remaining liabilities.
754. The allocation of profits to “dividends to be distributed” is not required in IFRS. The actual distribution of dividends and the allocation of retained profits to “other general reserves” are recorded as transactions in capital and reserves.

9.5 Remaining assets and remaining liabilities

755. Items recorded within remaining assets (around 20.0% of total assets on average during 2014) include derivatives (87%), accrued interest, amounts receivable in respect of transit items, receivables on disposals of securities and other items not included in other balance sheet items.
756. Items recorded within remaining liabilities (around 21.6% of total liabilities on average during 2014) include derivatives (77%), accrued interest, accounts payable on securities, debt arising from short selling, accounts payable in respect of transit items and other items not included in other balance sheet items.

9.6 Recording of transactions with central counterparties

757. There are no CCPs resident in Finland. CCPs resident in other euro area countries are classified as OFIs. France’s LCH Clearnet S.A is also classified in the OFI sub-sector.
758. CCPs are recorded as a separate counterpart.

10 Linkages to other macroeconomic datasets

759. BSI loan servicing data are not used for the purpose of compiling FVC balance sheet data as there are no FVCs in FI.
760. The national accounts compilation system is not based on a building-block approach. BSI data are used as a main source for the compilation of financial accounts. Non-financial accounts are mostly based on supervisory data.
761. The compilation systems for BSI and balance of payments and international investment position are set up to guarantee consistency between the two sets of statistics. The source data are the same, since the data requirements are integrated into a single data collection. Some differences exist due to methodological differences between the statistics.
762. Securities issuance data, transmitted to the ECB in accordance with Guideline ECB/2014/15, do not include securities that are retained by the issuer, which is consistent with BSI practice.

France

1 Structure of the MFI sector

763. The structure of the French MFI sector at end-2014 is presented in the table below (total assets are in millions of euro).

Structure of the MFIs sector (excl. NCB)

(at end-2014 (in millions of euros))

	Total no. of entities	Total assets	Domestically controlled		Domestically incorporated, foreign controlled			Group reporting		
			No. of entities	Total assets	No. of entities	Of which no. of subsidiaries	Of which no. of branches	Total assets	No. of entities	Total assets
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Sector total	1,000	8,892,168	548	7,336,487	151	109	42	1,261,364	2	933,823
MFIs included in monthly reporting	584	8,710,553	239	7,215,483	44	33	11	1,200,753	2	933,823
Credit institutions	267	8,378,487	226	7,184,010	41	31	10	1,194,477	2	933,823
Commercial banks	214	7,104,236	176	5,966,782	38	29	9	1,137,454		
Savings banks	17	356,150	14	299,127	3	2	1	57,023		
Credit unions or cooperatives	28	509,000	28	509,000					2	933,823
Mortgage banks and building societies	7	195,598	7	195,598						
Post office savings banks	1	213,503	1	213,503						
Other credit institutions										
Money market funds	301	294,317								
Other MFIs	16	37,750	13	31,473	3	2	1	6,277		
Electronic money institutions										
Other MFIs	16	37,750	13	31,473	3	2	1	6,277		
MFIs included in the tail	416	181,615	309	121,004	107	76	31	60,611		
Credit institutions	335	150,523	244	103,875	91	61	30	46,648		
Commercial banks	325	145,823	234	99,175	91	61	30	46,648		
Savings banks										
Credit unions or cooperatives	6	3,266	6	3,266						
Mortgage banks and building societies	4	1,434	4	1,434						
Post office savings banks										
Other credit institutions										
Money market funds										
Other MFIs	81	31,092	65	17,129	16	15	1	13,963		
Electronic money institutions										
Other MFIs	81	31,092	65	17,129	16	15	1	13,963		

2 Legal and institutional framework

764. CIs implement the BSI Regulation pursuant to the so-called Decision 2014-01 of the Governor of the Banque de France (BdF), which establishes the obligation of all agents subject to the banking supervision of the ACPR (autorité

de contrôle prudentiel et de résolution) to provide the BdF with the information needed for the compilation of monetary statistics. The BdF has the authority to establish the specific reporting documents and the respective technical notes.

765. The unit in the BdF responsible for the compilation of MFI statistics is the Monetary and Financial Statistics Division, which is part of the Statistics Department.
766. Regarding central bank data for MFI statistics, during the first ten days of the month, the BdF division in charge of accounting sends detailed files containing very granular information at the level of the account (basically, a trial balance) to the Statistics Department. Data are transmitted via e-mail and there is no specific agreement between the Statistics and Accounting departments. Upon reception, the Statistics Department processes the accounting files in order to translate them into monetary series. The mapping between accounting items and monetary series was produced using ECB guidelines.
767. Statistical requirements for CIs are defined in Technical Note DSMF 2014-01.²⁴ This note aims at explaining the coverage of the reporting as well as defining counterparts, currencies, etc. The Monetary and Financial Statistics Division is responsible for updating the technical note. The technical note is complemented by files containing reporting templates and technical instructions for the data transmission.
768. BSI statistics are a sub-set of the national variant of BSI statistics, which contains a much higher level of detail and is integrated with supervisory data collection (SURFI reporting). In FR, MFI data collection is conducted through the national supervisory authority gateway (Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution – ACPR). The ACPR might be considered as integrated with the BdF, since the Governor of the BdF is also the head of the ACPR. This notwithstanding, the French monetary and financial code, which is the legal framework for accounting rules, makes a distinction between the two bodies. The coordination between the ACPR and the BdF is facilitated by the fact that the decision-making bodies of both institutions are the same.
769. CIs submit reporting forms designed for supervisory data (supervisory block) and other various balance sheet items (monetary block). The data collection is divided into a number of tables, each one covering specific needs: loans to financial and non-financial counterparts, repo operations, securitisation, etc. Data must be received before the tenth working day after the end of the reference period.
770. The Statistics Department shares monetary data with the national statistical institute, through a formal agreement.

²⁴ The technical notice BDF N° 2014-01 relates to the collection of monetary and financial statistics from CIs.

3 Data collection and dissemination

3.1 Scope

771. According to Article 9(1)(a) of the BSI Regulation, derogations are granted in FR to small “tail” institutions with a combined contribution to the national MFI balance sheet in terms of stocks that does not exceed 5%. These derogations benefit 344 commercial banks, 24 credit unions, 12 mortgage banks and building societies and 1 post office savings bank, with combined assets of around €173.5 billion, representing 2.1% of the total assets of the MFI sector. No derogations apply to MMFs. Group reporting is used by two credit unions, with total assets of €690 billion.
772. Small institutions included in the “tail” report a full set of data, namely a summary of debits and credits recorded in the general ledger of accounting, but on a quarterly instead of a monthly basis. The quarterly outstanding amounts for CIs included in the “tail” are carried forward on a monthly basis and aggregated to the outstanding amounts available from the monthly reporters.
773. In case of missing data from “non-tail” reporters, the latest available values are carried forward until actual data are submitted.

3.2 Data validation

774. The BdF performs automated checks and informs the reporting agents about failed checks, but does not prevent invalid data from being uploaded into its system. The following quality and consistency checks are routinely performed: a) internal consistency of individual MFI balance sheets, b) internal consistency of aggregated balance sheets, c) deterministic outlier detection and d) time series and outlier detection. ECB quality and consistency checks are performed on the aggregated output before its transmission to the ECB. Additionally, a plausibility analysis is conducted on individual balance sheets at a very granular level. When a data fail to be plausible, a question is addressed to the reporting agent.
775. The detected failures are communicated to the MFIs. Most of the feedback is received within two days after the questions have been raised with the CIs.
776. BSI statistics are not systematically checked against other macroeconomic datasets.

3.3 Revision policies

777. According to the BSI Regulation, at every production round (monthly or quarterly), data sent to the ECB cover two periods: the one corresponding to the reference period and the closest previous one. Data for the latter are regularly revised. Some ad hoc revisions, covering a longer time frame, might be sent if needed. The date range for revisions is flexible, but normally does not cover more than one year.
778. Regular revisions are generally made to all affected periods, but sometimes reclassification adjustments are used. Usually, revisions are applied only to a limited time bracket, but in exceptional cases some revisions were sent to the ECB for periods extending over six years. Revisions are introduced only to outstanding amounts and not to transactions.
779. Revisions are systematically monitored. The system used by the BdF to collect data is a kind of real time interface. CIs can load revised data for previous periods at any time. A division of the Statistics Department is in charge of monitoring data uploads, but these do not necessarily lead to a revision of the whole BSI aggregate. In practice, it largely depends on the size of the revision provided by the CI. Questions on data development, as well as on failures to quality check, are asked directly to CIs.

3.4 Data dissemination

780. Monetary data are disseminated by the BdF on its website and through hard copy publications. Data are also available online through interactive databases where users can tailor their requests, and also presented online in static form through spreadsheets. In addition, most granular data are made available to BdF internal users (supervisors, market operations, economists...) through an internal dedicated solution, P3S (Pooling and Sharing the Statistical Series).
781. Loans and deposits vis-à-vis non-financial corporations, households, OFIs and insurance companies are disseminated on a monthly basis. The same kind of information, but with a higher level of detail, is disseminated on a quarterly basis. Dissemination of data on monetary aggregates by the BdF is simultaneous to the publication of the monetary aggregates development press release by ECB. The calendar for disseminating data on loans and interest rates is based on the MIR press release.

4 Accounting practices

4.1 Accounting framework

782. National GAAPs apply to the presentation of financial statements by the BdF, CIs and MMFs.

4.2 Valuation of financial instruments

783. Loans and deposits are recorded at nominal value. Purchased loans are recorded at nominal value (principal amount outstanding).

784. Debt securities held for trading are recorded at market or fair value. Debt securities available for sale are recorded at amortised cost. Debt securities held to maturity are also recorded at amortised cost. Accrued interest is not included in the amortised cost and is recorded in a separate item linked to the underlying instrument ("attached claims"). Debt securities held by MMFs are recorded at market or fair value, although a straight line depreciation over three months can also be used. Debt securities issued by CIs are recorded at amortised cost.

785. Shares and other equities held for trading (trading portfolio) are recorded at market or fair value, while shares held in the "investment portfolio" are recorded at purchase price.

786. Financial derivatives included in the balance sheet are recorded at the market or fair value of their contracts by all CIs. The treatment by MMFs differs depending on the instrument: market or fair value is applied for foreign currency forwards; the extrapolation methods are applied for interest rate swaps and cross-currency interest rate swaps; options bought and sold are valued at market prices by MMFs if they are listed but at fair value if traded over the counter; in some rare cases of illiquid markets, MMFs may value sold options using a mathematical formula.

787. Instruments denominated in foreign currency are converted into euro at the end-of-month market exchange rate.

4.3 Recording of financial instruments

788. Financial instruments are recorded on an accrual basis by all CIs, according to article L431-3 of the "Code monétaire et financier."

789. Loans are recorded gross of provisions or loan loss allowances, with the provisions recorded as a separate position netted from total loans on the asset side. The breakdown by counterparts is however estimated.

790. Deposit accounts in overdraft are recorded as loans.
791. Accrued interest on deposits, loans, securities held and securities issued is recorded by all CIs as a separate position included in the same group or category of the underlying instrument. MMFs record accrued interest on deposits and securities held as either included in the outstanding balance of the instrument or separate of the instruments but identifiable within their group or category.
792. Holdings of own debt securities are recorded as a financial asset, not netted from the liability of securities issued.
793. Short-selling of debt securities and shares and other equities is recorded as a negative holding of the securities.
794. Repos are recorded as collateralised loans, whereby the exchanged securities remain on the balance sheet of the cash taker. The outright selling of securities received in a repo is recorded as a negative holding of the securities. Securities lending against cash collateral is recorded as a collateralised loan. Securities lending not backed by cash collateral is recorded as a transaction. Foreign currency swaps are recorded as the spot sale/purchase of the foreign exchange with a simultaneous forward contract, with the notional value of the contract recorded off balance sheet. There is no clear guidance on the recording of gold swaps.
795. All CIs and MMFs record financial derivatives on balance sheet, on a gross basis at the market or fair value of the contract.

5 Translation of accounting data into MFI balance sheet data

796. The BdF indicated that there are no material differences between statistical and accounting reporting.
797. Regarding the time at which financial instruments are recorded, loans are recorded at the contract date and securities at the trade date.
798. Loans are reported as gross of provisions, with provisions reported as separate position in capital and reserves. Loans are reported at nominal value.
799. Accrued interest on loans and deposits is reported as a separate position in the same group or category of the underlying instrument. Accrued interest on securities held is included in the outstanding balance of the instrument (“dirty prices”).
800. Holdings of own debt securities are recorded as a financial asset, not netted from the liability of securities issued.

- 801. Short-selling of debt securities and shares and other equities is recorded off balance sheet.
- 802. Repos are reported as collateralised loans, the outright selling of securities received in a repo as negative holding of the securities, securities lent against cash collateral as collateralised loans, and securities lending without cash collateral as a transaction.
- 803. Debt securities and shares and other equity are reported at their market or fair value. This is different from the accounting practice used for debt securities available for sale and held to maturity (amortised cost).
- 804. Financial derivatives are reported on balance sheet, on a gross basis, at the market or fair value of their contracts. Revaluations for changes in prices of derivatives are reported.

6 Transactions, revaluations and other adjustments

- 805. The system provides for a direct recording of revaluations for changes in prices.
- 806. Loan write-offs/write-downs are collected.
- 807. The BdF does not transmit data on revaluation adjustments due to exchange rate changes to the ECB.

7 Compilation approach for securities

- 808. For the compilation of BSI statistics, information on securities of CIs is obtained from an aggregated data collection system. Reporting agents transmit two different reports on their securities portfolios: a) one with outstanding amounts at amortised cost ("SURFI reporting M_OPTITR") and b) one with outstanding amounts at market prices that is used for valuation purposes ("SURFI reporting s-b-s M_TITRAN"). The BdF is not planning to move to an s-b-s system for BSI compilation.
- 809. For MMFs, data on securities are obtained on a monthly basis from an s-b-s data collection system ten calendar days after the end of the reference month. The system covers all securities, even those not traded on active markets and those without an ISIN. A security that has no official ISIN code is collected with a generic code which has a structure similar to that of the official ISIN code structure.
- 810. S-b-s reporting covers stock data only. The s-b-s attributes provided by the reporting agents include the number of units. The price information is extracted from the SURFI reporting (M_TITRAN).
- 811. Custodians report s-b-s data on an investor group level.

8 Securitisation and derecognition of loans

812. Resident MFIs engage in loan securitisation and use non-resident FVCs in addition to resident FVCs. There are no legal or regulatory restrictions on where FVCs might be set up by resident MFIs.
813. Securitised loans are not always derecognized from the originating MFI's balance sheet. The statistical treatment of securitisation in the BSI framework reflects the accounting practice in terms of derecognition or no derecognition.
814. When resident MFIs issue covered bonds, they use special purpose vehicles and allocate the issuance of such bonds to other financial intermediaries.

9 Selected issues on financial instruments

9.1 Securities

815. Borderline cases of debt securities that are negotiable but not actively traded are classified as debt securities. Shares that are negotiable but not actively traded are classified as shares.
816. Securities with an embedded derivative are split and recorded separately.
817. Debt securities with a maturity of over two years are collected with a counterpart breakdown euro area/rest of the world for money market funds data only.
818. Impaired securities continue to be classified as securities.
819. Global depositary receipts (GDRs) have not been issued by resident MFIs.
820. Convertible bonds are classified as debt securities with a maturity up to two years and over two years. When the instrument is converted into capital, the operation is recorded as a transaction.
821. Preference shares are recorded and reported in capital and reserves.

9.2 Loans

822. The BdF collects the breakdown of true new loans and renegotiated loans to non-financial corporations and households with monthly frequency in the framework of the latest MIR regulation.
823. MFIs classify loans to households as loans for consumption, loans for house

purchase and other lending on the basis of definitions set out in the BSI Regulation.

- 824. Loans to sole proprietors/unincorporated partnerships are separately identified within loans to households.
- 825. Overdrafts, revolving loans and convenience credit are recorded as loans with a maturity up to one year.
- 826. Credit card debt is always recorded as loans. The BdF does not separately collect information on convenience credit (non-interest bearing card balances, paid in full at due date) and extended credit (interest bearing card balances, carried over on a month-to-month basis). Credit card debt is allocated to counterpart sectors according to the owner of the card.

9.3 Deposits

- 827. MFIs identify overnight deposits, transferable deposits and deposits redeemable at notice based on the definitions set out in the BSI Regulation.
- 828. Deposits with embedded derivatives (hybrid deposits) are split and recorded separately as deposits (host contract) and derivatives (embedded contract).
- 829. Deposits redeemable at notice that give clients the option to freeze a portion for a certain maturity in return for a premium are not offered by resident MFIs.
- 830. For fiduciary deposits, the BdF does not provide clear guidance and therefore their recording is subject to the discretion of the reporter.
- 831. Margin deposits received by MFIs under derivative contracts are classified as remaining liabilities. Margin deposits placed by MFIs under derivative contracts are classified as remaining assets.

9.4 Capital and reserves

- 832. Items recorded within capital and reserves include the following items for both money market funds and credit institutions: capital, retained earnings, results, added value or loss of value. For credit institutions only, funds mobilized in the context of general banking risk are also included. For money market funds, transaction fees are also included within capital and reserves.
- 833. Profit (or loss), as recorded in the profit and loss statement, is included within capital and reserves.
- 834. Subordinated debt issued as a security is recorded as debt securities issued.
- 835. Revaluations due to changes in exchange rates affecting balance sheet asset

and liability positions are recorded as profit (or loss) within capital and reserves (as under IFRS).

- 836. Securities held to maturity are recorded for statistical purposes at amortised cost (or the equivalent).
- 837. The allocation of profits to “dividends to be distributed”, the actual distribution of dividends, and the allocation of retained profits to “other general reserves” are all recorded as transactions in capital and reserves.

9.5 Remaining assets and remaining liabilities

- 838. Items recorded within remaining assets and remaining liabilities (respectively 17.1% and 17.0% of total assets on average during 2014) include mainly financial derivatives and tri-party repo transactions with domestic CCPs.

9.6 Recording of transactions with central counterparties

- 839. LCH Clearnet S.A., the CCP resident in FR, is classified as an MFI. CCPs resident in other euro area countries are classified as OFIs or MFIs, depending on the status granted to them by the regulator.
- 840. Repos with CCPs are identified only with those CCPs considered as other financial intermediaries. It is not possible to identify repo operations with LCH Clearnet S.A. or EUREX AG.

10 Linkages to other macroeconomic datasets

- 841. BSI loan servicing data are not used for the purpose of compiling FVC balance sheet data.
- 842. The national accounts compilation system is mainly based on a building-block approach. Exceptions are annual revisions to the national accounts, where BSI building-block data may not be used, and data on securities, as these BSI data on are not compiled at market value. National account compilers use the reports from CIs directly for this purpose.
- 843. The compilation systems for BSI and for balance of payments and international investment position are set up to guarantee consistency between the two sets of statistics. The collection of data for BOP and BSI use the same framework (“SURFI”).
- 844. Securities issuance data, transmitted to the ECB in accordance with Guideline ECB/2014/15, include securities that are retained by the issuer, which is not consistent with BSI practice.

Greece

1 Structure of the MFI sector

845. The structure of the Greek MFI sector at end-2014 is presented in the table below (total assets are in millions of euro).

Structure of the MFIs sector (excl. NCB)

(at end-2014 (in millions of euros))

A	Total no. of entities	Total assets	Domestically controlled		Domestically incorporated, foreign controlled			Group reporting	
			No. of entities	Total assets	No. of entities	Of which no. of subsidiaries	Of which no. of branches	Total assets	No. of entities
B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Sector total	57	397,801	34	387,956	23	3	20	9,845	
MFIs included in monthly reporting	57	397,801	34	387,956	23	3	20	9,845	
Credit institutions	40	397,027	17	387,182	23	3	20	9,845	
Commercial banks	29	384,075	6	374,231	23	3	20	9,845	
Savings banks									
Credit unions or cooperatives	10	3,633	10	3,633					
Mortgage banks and building societies									
Post office savings banks									
Other credit institutions	1	9,319	1	9,319					
Money market funds	17	774	17	774					
Other MFIs									
Electronic money institutions									
Other MFIs									
MFIs included in the tail									
Credit institutions									
Commercial banks									
Savings banks									
Credit unions or cooperatives									
Mortgage banks and building societies									
Post office savings banks									
Other credit institutions									
Money market funds									
Other MFIs									
Electronic money institutions									
Other MFIs									

2 Legal and institutional framework

846. The *Bank of Greece Governor's Act 2671* of 30 April 2014 provides the legal framework for the collection of data for MFI statistical purposes. It basically translates the BSI Regulation into Greek, giving it force of law, and adds some instructions. Additionally, Article 2 of the *Statute* of the Bank of Greece (BoG)

indicates that “in order to perform its tasks and fulfil its duties under Article 5 of the Statute of the European System of Central Banks (ESCB) and of the European Central Bank (ECB), the Bank of Greece shall collect the necessary information and data, as laid down in Article 55C hereof.” Article 55C compels credit and financial institutions, among others, to report to the BoG all the data and information necessary to perform its statistical tasks, including those beyond the statistical requirements of the ECB. The same article indicates that the BoG “shall also determine the manner, time, procedure and every other relevant detail according to which these data and information are to be reported.” Article 55C empowers the BoG to impose fines in case of non-compliance.

- 847. The unit in the BoG responsible for the compilation of MFI statistics is the Banking and Insurance Statistics Section in the Statistics Department.
- 848. Regarding central bank data for MFI statistics, the Accounting Department transmits the trial balance to the Statistics Department which, based on these records, compiles the statistical balance sheet of the NCB.
- 849. CIs submit reporting forms specifically designed to collect MFI data for statistical purposes within ten working days after the end of the reference period.
- 850. The BoG is the only institution involved in the compilation of monetary statistics. It does not share these data with other national authorities.

3 Data collection and dissemination

3.1 Scope

- 851. No derogations are granted in GR to small “tail” institutions according to Article 9 of Regulation ECB/2013/33.
- 852. All institutions report all required information, and therefore no provisions for estimating missing data have been developed.

3.2 Data validation

- 853. The BoG performs automated checks that prevent invalid data from being uploaded into its system. The following quality and consistency checks are routinely performed: a) internal consistency of individual MFI balance sheets, b) internal consistency of aggregated balance sheets, c) cross-consistency of intra-MFI sector positions and d) time series and outlier detection. All significant changes in balance sheet items of the reporting institutions are scrutinised.

854. If problems are detected, reporting institutions are asked to confirm and explain the data. Most of the feedback is received within one day after the questions have been raised.
855. BSI statistics are also systematically checked against financial accounts, BOP/IIP statistics and securities issues or holdings statistics. BSI items related to MFI business vis-à-vis OFIs are compared with financial accounts of OFIs and ICPFs for which direct balance sheet information is also available. CI transactions with non-residents are checked against BOP/IIP data. CI investments and de-investments in Greek government securities are checked against securities issues.

3.3 Revision policies

856. Revisions are conducted on an ad hoc basis. As a rule, the date range for revisions is 12 months, but there have been exceptional cases of longer revisions.
857. Revisions are generally made to all affected reporting periods. Reclassifications are used when the reporting institution cannot provide the required information. Revisions are introduced to outstanding amounts and transactions.
858. Because the BoG does not have a regular revision process, but introduces only ad hoc revisions, monitoring is also done on an ad hoc basis. Reporting institutions provide explanatory notes to the revisions.

3.4 Data dissemination

859. Monetary data are disseminated by the BoG on its website. Data are also available online in static form through spreadsheets. Monetary data are also disseminated through press releases.
860. The balance sheet of the BoG, CIs and MMFs, with breakdowns by counterparty sector, maturity and instrument are disseminated on a monthly basis. Stocks, flows and growth rates for deposits and loans are also disseminated on a monthly basis. Additional breakdowns of loans and deposit items by country and by currency are disseminated on a quarterly basis. The breakdown of deposits by country regions is disseminated on a bi-annual basis. In all cases, the dissemination takes place on the same day as the ECB publication.

4 Accounting practices

4.1 Accounting framework

861. All banks and MMFs apply IFRS. The accounts of the BoG are prepared in accordance with the accounting rules and principles applicable to the European System of Central Banks, as set out in Guideline ECB/2010/20.

4.2 Valuation of financial instruments

862. Loans, purchased loans and deposits are recorded at nominal value by all MFIs.

863. All MIFs follow the same valuation rules for debt securities. Debt securities held for trading, those designated at fair value through profit or loss and those available for sale are recorded at market or fair value. Debt securities held to maturity are recorded at amortised cost. Loans and receivables are recorded at face value. Debt securities held by MMFs are recorded at market or fair value. Debt securities issued are recorded at face value.

864. Quoted shares are recorded at market value, unquoted shares at purchase price, and shareholdings in subsidiaries or affiliates at purchase price. These treatments are applied uniformly by all MFIs.

865. All financial derivatives are recorded at the market or fair value of their contracts by all MFIs.

866. Instruments denominated in foreign currency are converted into euro at the ECB reference exchange rate.

4.3 Recording of financial instruments

867. Financial instruments are recorded on an accrual basis by all CIs.

868. Loans are recorded gross of provisions or loan loss allowances, with the provisions recorded as a separate position netted from total loans on the asset side.

869. Deposit accounts in overdraft are recorded as loans.

870. Accrued interest on deposits and loans is included in the outstanding balance of the underlying instrument by all CIs. Accrued interest in securities held and issued is included in the outstanding balance of the corresponding securities and not specifically identified ("dirty prices") by all CIs.

871. Holdings of own debt securities are netted from the liability entry of the securities issued.
872. Short-selling of debt securities and shares and other equities is recorded off balance sheet.
873. Repos are recorded as collateralised loans, whereby the exchanged securities remain on the balance sheet of the cash taker. The outright selling of securities received in a repo is recorded as a negative holding of the securities. Securities lending against cash collateral is recorded as a collateralised loan. Securities lending not backed by cash collateral is recorded off balance sheet. Foreign currency swaps are recorded as derivatives at their reasonable value. These treatments are uniformly applied by all MFIs.
874. All CIs record financial derivatives on balance sheet, on a gross basis, for the market value of the contract; the notional values of such contracts are recorded off balance sheet.

5 Translation of accounting data into MFI balance sheet data

875. The BoG indicated that there are material differences between statistical and accounting reporting. These differences arise from the statistical reporting of loans gross of provisions and the reporting of accrued interest on loans, deposits and securities in “remaining assets/liabilities”.
876. Regarding the time at which financial instruments are recorded, loans are recorded at the disbursement date and securities at the settlement date. Here there are no material differences between accounting and MFI statistical data.
877. Loans are reported gross of provisions or loan loss allowances, with provisions as a separate position in “capital and reserves”. Loans are reported at nominal value. For accounting purposes, either loans are recorded net of provisions or provisions are included as a separate position netted from total loans on the asset side. This creates a material difference between accounting and MFI statistical data.
878. Accrued interest on loans, deposits and securities held is reported as a separate position in “remaining assets”, which is a material difference with the accounting records.
879. Holdings of own debt securities are netted from the liability entry of the securities issued.
880. Short-selling of debt securities and shares and other equities is recorded off balance sheet.
881. Repos are reported as collateralised loans, the outright selling of securities

received in a repo as a negative holding of the securities, securities lent against cash collateral as collateralised loans, and securities lending without cash collateral off balance sheet. No material differences exist between MFI statistics and accounting records.

882. The valuation method for debt securities and shares and other equity reported for MFI statistics differs depending on the portfolio where these securities are classified. No adjustments are made to the accounting record for MFI statistics reporting purposes, and therefore there are no differences.
883. Financial derivatives are reported on balance sheet, on a gross basis, at the market or fair value of their contracts. Revaluations for changes in prices of derivatives are not reported. There are no material differences between accounting and MFI balance sheet data.

6 Transactions, revaluations and other adjustments

884. The system provides for a direct recording of transactions in securities. The transaction method, as described in section 1.6.3.1 of the BSI Manual, is applied for the recording of transactions.
885. Loan write-offs/write-downs are conducted following national accounting rules. Loans are written off or down on an ad hoc basis, after all legally enforceable measures have been used and still nothing can be collected for a particular loan.
886. The BoG does not transmit data on revaluation adjustments due to exchange rate changes to the ECB.

7 Compilation approach for securities

887. For the compilation of BSI statistics for both CIs and MMFs, the BoG relies on an s-b-s collection system (as an exception, institutions with assets less than €100 million may report aggregated data). Data collected using an s-b-s system is received with a monthly frequency within ten business days after the end of the reference period. The system covers all securities, even those not traded on active markets and those without ISIN codes. For securities without ISIN codes, all relevant data, such as the sector and the country of the issuer are requested from the reporting MFIs.
888. S-b-s reporting covers both stock and individual transaction data. The s-b-s attributes provided by the reporting agents include the number of units, face value and carrying amount on the balance sheet. Reporting agents have been granted derogations for reporting price revaluations, as the BoG derives the information from s-b-s data.

889. Custodians report s-b-s data on an investor group level.

8 Securitisation and derecognition of loans

890. Resident MFIs do not engage in loan securitisation due to a lack of investor demand. Securitisation vehicles used by resident MFIs are solely non-resident FVCs.

891. Securities loans are sometimes derecognised from the originating MFI's balance sheet. Credit institutions apply IFRS rules for the derecognition. No operation carried out so far has qualified for the derecognition of loans.

892. When resident MFIs issue covered bonds, they use special purpose vehicles and allocate the issuance of such bonds to other financial intermediaries.

9 Selected issues on financial instruments

9.1 Securities

893. Borderline cases of debt securities that are negotiable but not actively traded are classified as loans. Shares that are negotiable but not actively traded are classified as shares.

894. Securities with an embedded derivative are classified fully as securities other than shares.

895. Additional information on debt securities with a maturity of over two years is not collected by BoG.

896. Impaired securities continue to be classified as securities.

897. Global depositary receipts (GDRs) have not been issued by resident MFIs.

898. Convertible bonds are classified as debt securities with a maturity over two years. When the instrument is converted into capital, the operation is recorded as a transaction.

899. Preference shares are recorded and reported in capital and reserves.

9.2 Loans

900. The BoG does not collect the breakdown of true new loans and renegotiated loans to non-financial corporations and households.

901. MFIs classify loans to households as loans for consumption, loans for house purchase and other lending based on what the customer declares as the purpose of the loan.
902. Loans to sole proprietors/unincorporated partnerships are separately identified within loans to households.
903. Overdrafts, revolving loans and convenience credit are allocated to loans with a maturity up to one year in the data transmitted to the ECB. In the national reporting scheme, these items are recorded as “loans without a defined maturity”.
904. Credit card debt is recorded as loans in the case of both convenience credit (non-interest bearing card balances, paid in full at due date) and extended credit (interest bearing card balances, carried over on a month-to-month basis). The two types are separately identified. Credit card debt is allocated to counterpart sectors according to the name of the cardholder: cards issued in the name of companies are classified as “loans to NFCs” and the rest are classified as loans to households.

9.3 Deposits

905. MFIs do not identify overnight deposits, transferable deposits and deposits redeemable at notice, but they do allocate deposits to existing national products. The BoG takes into account the characteristics of these national products and allocates each product into the required statistical categories.
906. Deposits with embedded derivatives (hybrid deposits) are classified fully as deposits.
907. Deposits redeemable at notice that give clients the option to freeze a portion for a certain maturity in return for a premium are not offered by resident MFIs.
908. MFIs acting as a trustee in fiduciary deposits record them off balance sheet with memorandum accounts vis-à-vis the beneficiaries. MFIs acting as a recipient of fiduciary deposits record them as deposits received from the final beneficiaries.
909. Margin deposits received by MFIs under derivative contracts are classified as overnight deposits. Margin deposits placed by MFIs under derivative contracts are classified as remaining assets.

9.4 Capital and reserves

910. Items recorded within capital and reserves include the following items: equity capital raised, including the share premium, profit (or loss) as recorded in the statement of profit and loss, funds arising from income not distributed to the shareholders, and specific and general provisions against loans and securities.

- 911. Profit (or loss), as recorded in the profit and loss statement, is included within capital and reserves. Provisional current year profits that have not yet been recorded in official public profit and loss statements are recorded in remaining liabilities with a quarterly or annual frequency.
- 912. Subordinated debt issued as security is recorded as debt securities issued.
- 913. Revaluations due to changes in exchange rates affecting balance sheet asset and liability positions are recorded as remaining liabilities.
- 914. Securities held to maturity are recorded for statistical purposes at amortised cost (or the equivalent).
- 915. The allocation of profits to “dividends to be distributed”, the actual distribution of dividends, and the allocation of retained profits to “other general reserves” are all recorded as transactions in capital and reserves.

9.5 Remaining assets and remaining liabilities

- 916. Items recorded within remaining assets (11.2% of total assets on average during 2014) include financial derivatives, suspense items, transit items, accrued interest receivable on loans, accrued interest on holdings of debt securities, amounts receivable not related to the main MFI business and claims on non-resident branches.
- 917. Items recorded within remaining liabilities (around 5.0% of total liabilities on average during 2014) include financial derivatives, suspense items, transit items, accrued interest payable on deposits and securities issued, amounts payable not related to the main MFI business, provisions against third parties and liabilities to non-resident head offices.

9.6 Recording of transactions with central counterparties

- 918. Resident CCPs are classified as OFIs. CCPs resident in other euro area countries are classified as OFIs. France’s LCH Clearnet S.A. is classified as an OFI.
- 919. Currently, there are no repo operations conducted through CCPs.

10 Linkages to other macroeconomic datasets

- 920. BSI loan servicing data are not used for the purpose of compiling FVC balance sheet data as there are no resident FVCs in GR.

921. The national accounts compilation system is based on a building-block approach. BSI data are used for financial accounts and have priority over other blocks.
922. The compilation systems for BSI and for balance of payments and international investment position are set up to guarantee consistency between the two sets of statistics. BSI data are the building blocks used to compile the relevant balance of payments and international investment position data. Monthly differences in stock data as reported in MFIs balance sheets adjusted for revaluations, reclassifications and other changes not arising from transactions are used to derive the monthly balance of payments flows.
923. Securities issuance data, transmitted to the ECB in accordance with Guideline ECB/2014/15, include securities that are retained by the issuer, which is not consistent with BSI practice.

Ireland

1 Structure of the MFI sector

924. The structure of the Irish MFI sector at end-2014 is presented in the table below (total assets are in millions of euro).

Structure of the MFIs sector (excl. NCB)

(at end-2014 (in millions of euros))

A	Total no. of entities	Total assets	Domestically controlled		Domestically incorporated, foreign controlled			Group reporting		
			No. of entities	Total assets	No. of entities	Of which no. of subsidiaries	Of which no. of branches	Total assets	No. of entities	Total assets
B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
Sector total	547	1,072,645	391	321,826	156	124	32	750,820		
MFIs included in monthly reporting	164	1,058,310	8	307,491	156	124	32	750,820		
Credit institutions	63	664,192	8	307,491	55	23	32	356,702		
Commercial banks	57	609,944	4		53	23	30			
Savings banks										
Credit unions or cooperatives										
Mortgage banks and building societies	5	54,248	3		2		2			
Post office savings banks	1	-	1							
Other credit institutions										
Money market funds	101	394,118			101	101		394,118		
Other MFIs										
Electronic money institutions										
Other MFIs										
MFIs included in the tail	383	14,335	383	14,335						
Credit institutions	383	14,335	383	14,335						
Commercial banks										
Savings banks										
Credit unions or cooperatives	383	14,335	383	14,335						
Mortgage banks and building societies										
Post office savings banks										
Other credit institutions										
Money market funds										
Other MFIs										
Electronic money institutions										
Other MFIs										

2 Legal and institutional framework

925. Section 18 of the *Central Bank Act 1971*, as superseded by section 37 of the *Central Bank Act 1989* and amended by section 33 of the *Central Bank and Financial Services Authority of Ireland Act 2004*, authorises the Central Bank of Ireland (CBI) to specify information or a return if "... it considers it necessary

to have that information or return for the proper performance of the functions imposed, or the proper exercise of the powers conferred on it by law”.

926. The unit in the CBI responsible for the compilation of MFI statistics is the Money and Banking Team of the Statistics Division. The Statistics Division is within the Economics Directorate of the CBI.
927. Regarding central bank data for MFI statistics, the Financial Accounts Team in the Financial Control and Procurement Division of the CBI transmits data to the Statistics Division in a specified reporting form.
928. Notes on the compilation of the reporting forms used in collecting MFI data are available on the CBI's website. They provide definitions for financial assets, economic sectors, and residency, and procedures for the compilation of flow statistics. Templates of the reporting forms are available online.
929. BSI statistics are a sub-set of the national variant of BSI.
930. CIs submit to the CBI their balance sheets and reporting forms specifically designed to collect MFI data for statistical purposes. Reporting forms cover outstanding amounts, securitisation details, revaluations and reclassification adjustments. They are transmitted to the CBI via an online reporting platform. Alternative versions of these forms, where appropriate, are used by MMFs and credit unions. Data are transmitted within ten working days after the end of the reference period.
931. The CBI is the only institution involved in the compilation of monetary statistics. It has signed a memorandum of understanding with the Central Statistics Office concerning the compilation of BOP statistics to share certain MFI data with the Central Statistics Office.

3 Data collection and dissemination

3.1 Scope

932. According to Article 9(1)(a) of the BSI Regulation, derogations are granted to all credit unions operating in IE, with combined assets of €13.7 billion representing 1.1% of total system assets. Credit unions report a slightly reduced set of data on a quarterly basis. Derogations are also granted to MMFs with regard to revaluation adjustments. There is no group reporting in IE.
933. All institutions report all required information, and therefore no provisions for estimating missing data have been developed.

3.2 Data validation

934. The CBI performs automated checks that prevent invalid data from being uploaded into its system. The following quality and consistency checks are routinely performed: a) internal consistency of individual MFI balance sheets, b) correct sector classification of counterpart and c) individual MFI outlier compared to the reporting population. Thresholds for period-to-period variances are set for items on each individual MFI balance sheet, as well as for the impact that each individual MFI variance has on the system-wide period-to-period variations.
935. If problems are detected, responses to queries are usually received from the institutions on average after two days. Further clarification and resolution of issues takes on average one to two days.
936. BSI statistics are also systematically checked against financial accounts, balance of payments and international investment position statistics, government finance statistics and securities issues or holdings statistics. Financial accounts statistics are compared against the building blocks in the BSI totals, and used to compare against the counterpart for euro area MFIs; early estimates of loans in the ICPF sector are also compared against BSI data. Consistency checks against BOP/IIP data are performed at the entity level during the CBI's reporting and compilation part of the process; where feasible, checks are performed by instrument category, geographic and sectoral profiles; corporate events and government transfers are also examined. In relation to government finance statistics, BSI data are compared against the quarterly financial accounts of the general government, but not against quarterly data on government debt.

3.3 Revision policies

937. Revisions are conducted on an ad hoc basis. The date range for revisions is determined on a case-by-case basis, but revisions over long periods of time (over 12 months) are rare.
938. In general, for long-running reporting errors (more than 12 months), or where reporting agents' internal systems do not allow it, reclassifications adjustments are used. Most necessary revisions are captured within a month of the initial error being reported, so they are made to all affected reporting periods. Revisions are introduced to outstanding amounts and transactions.
939. There is regular and systematic monitoring of revisions. A procedure is in place for monitoring revisions that would require some action in the event of non-compliance, such as when revisions account for more than 10% of the reporting agent's balance sheet and they refer to at least two periods before the current reporting date.

3.4 Data dissemination

940. Monetary data are disseminated by the CBI on its website. There are no hard copy publications of monetary data. Data are also available online in static form through spreadsheets. Monetary data are also disseminated through press releases.

941. The aggregated balance sheet of CIs is reported monthly, along with a breakdown by counterpart, maturity, purpose of loans, securities held and deposits. Outstanding amounts, flows and growth rates are published for most series. On a quarterly basis, loans by NACE and the MMF aggregated balance sheet are published. Monthly data are disseminated 30 days after the end of the reference period, while quarterly data are disseminated 75 days after the end of the reference period.

4 Accounting practices

4.1 Accounting framework

942. The CBI follows national GAAPs for preparing its financial statements. More than 90% (by total assets) of CIs apply IFRS. Many credit unions and some small subsidiaries of non-EU headquartered banks use Irish GAAPs. MMFs apply national GAAPs.

4.2 Valuation of financial instruments

943. For the valuation of loans and deposits and securities, there is no clear distinction between different categories of MFI applying different approaches. In fact, many MFIs apply different methods concurrently, depending on the portfolio. Due to these diverging criteria, loan assets are recorded at nominal value, at fair value or using other valuation methods: for instance, they may be initially recognised at fair value plus directly related transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment. Purchased loans are recorded at nominal value, at fair value and also using other methods. Deposits are recorded at nominal value, but some institutions also include accrued interest in the outstanding balances.

944. Debt securities held for trading are recorded at market or fair value. Debt securities designated at fair value through profit or loss are recorded at market or fair value. Debt securities available for sale are recorded at market or fair value. Debt securities held to maturity are recorded at amortised cost. Loans and receivables are recorded at amortised cost. In these cases, all CIs follow

the same valuation principles. Debt securities held by MMFs are recorded at market value. Less than 1% of securities issued by CIs are recorded at market or fair value, while most of them are recorded at amortised cost.

945. Quoted shares are recorded at market value by all CIs. Unquoted shares may be recorded at fair value, at purchase price, or using other methods by different MFIs, and there is no clarity on which institution applies which approach. A similar situation exists for shareholding in subsidiaries and affiliates, which are recorded at fair value, at purchase price and also at cost less impairment by some institutions.
946. All CIs record foreign currency forwards, interest rate swaps and cross-currency interest rate swaps at the market or fair value of the contract. Options bought and sold are fairly valued using the closest equivalent instruments for which there is a market price, combined with other factors such as the risk characteristics of the specific counterparty.
947. Instruments denominated in foreign currency are converted into euros at the end-of-period reference exchange rate published by the ECB.

4.3 Recording of financial instruments

948. Financial instruments are recorded on an accrual basis by all MFIs. As with valuations, there is no clear distinction between MFIs applying different approaches for the recording of financial instruments.
949. Loans are recorded gross or net of provisions or loan loss allowances. The vast majority of institutions report on a net basis. When recorded on a gross basis, provisions are either presented as a separate position netted from total loans on the asset side or as a separate position in “capital and reserves”.
950. Deposit accounts in overdraft are recorded as loans.
951. Accrued interest on deposits and loans is included in the outstanding balance of the underlying instrument by approximately 45% of MFIs, presented as a separate position in the same group or category of the underlying instrument by 10% of MFIs, and as a separate position in “remaining assets/liabilities” by the remaining 45% of CIs.
952. Accrued interest on securities held is included in the outstanding balance of securities and not specifically identified (“dirty prices”) by half of MFIs, and as a separate position in “remaining assets” (clean prices) by the other half. Around 40% of MFIs include the accrued interest on securities issued in the outstanding balance of the securities without specifically identifying it, while 60% of MFIs record it as a separate position in “remaining liabilities.”
953. Holdings of own debt securities are netted from the liability entry of the securities issued.

954. Short-selling of debt securities and shares and other equities, which is not very common in IE, is recorded as a negative holding of the securities.
955. Repos are recorded as collateralised loans, whereby the exchanged securities remain on the balance sheet of the cash taker, by approximately 75% of the MFIs, and as the outright sale or purchase of the securities by 25% of the MFIs. The outright selling of securities received in repos is recorded as a negative holding of the securities by 75% of the MFIs, and off balance sheet by the remaining 25%. Securities lending against cash collateral is recorded as a collateralised loan. Securities lending not backed by cash collateral is recorded as a transaction. Foreign currency swaps are recorded as the spot sale or purchase of the foreign exchange currency with a simultaneous forward contract. Gold swaps have not been carried out by resident MFIs.
956. MFIs report the fair value of all financial derivatives on balance sheet on a gross basis, where positions with positive value on the asset side are not offset by positions with negative value on the liability side.

5 Translation of accounting data into MFI balance sheet data

957. The CBI indicated that there are material differences between statistical and accounting reporting. The most important difference relates to the valuation of loans, which are uniformly valued on a nominal basis for BSI statistics, but which are recorded net of impairment provisions by most MFIs in their own financial statements.
958. Regarding the time at which financial instruments are recorded, loans are recorded at the disbursement date and securities at the settlement date. Here there are no material differences between accounting and MFI statistical data.
959. Loans are reported gross of provisions or loan loss allowances, with provisions as a separate position in “capital and reserves”. Loans are reported at nominal value. This creates a material difference between accounting and MFI statistical data, as already explained.
960. Accrued interest on loans, deposits and securities held is reported as a separate position in “remaining assets”. There is a material difference with accounting data, because this treatment is not followed by roughly 50% of MFIs when preparing their financial statements.
961. Holdings of own debt securities are netted from the liability entry of the securities issued.
962. Short-selling of debt securities and shares and other equities is recorded as a negative holding of the securities.
963. Repos are reported as collateralised loans, the outright selling of securities

received in a repo off balance sheet, securities lent against cash collateral as collateralised loans, and securities lending without cash collateral off balance sheet. Despite the differences between the BSI statistics and the accounting records, the CBI considered them non-material.

964. Depending on the portfolio, debt securities and shares and other equity are reported for MFI statistics either at their market/fair value or at amortised/historical cost. These are the same approaches used in the accounting records.
965. Financial derivatives are reported on balance sheet, on a gross basis, at the market or fair value of their contracts. Revaluations for changes in prices of derivatives are reported. There are no material differences between accounting and MFI balance sheet data.

6 Transactions, revaluations and other adjustments

966. The system provides for a direct recording of revaluations for changes in prices. Revaluations represent realised and unrealised price-related gains or losses on holdings of securities and changes in the carrying value of securities throughout the period.
967. Loan write-offs/write-downs are conducted at monthly frequency. Write-offs occur where the MFI and the borrower come to a mutually agreed position that there is no recourse by the MFI to that portion of the debt that is being written off, or they may occur unilaterally based on the analysis of the MFI. Write-downs can also take place when an MFI suffers a loss on nominal value when a loan is transferred or sold.
968. The CBI does not transmit data on revaluation adjustments due to exchange rate changes to the ECB. However, it calculates these adjustments internally using the ECB methodology described in section 4.2.2 of the BSI Manual.

7 Compilation approach for securities

969. For the compilation of BSI statistics for CIs, information on securities is obtained from an aggregated data collection system. The CBI is not planning to move to an s-b-s collection system.
970. For MMFs, data on securities are obtained on a monthly basis from an s-b-s data collection system eight working days after the end of the reference month. The system covers all securities, even those not traded on active markets and those without an ISIN. For securities without ISIN codes, all relevant data, such as the sector and the country of the issuer are requested from the reporting MMFs.
971. S-b-s reporting covers both stock and individual transactions data. The s-b-s

attributes provided by the reporting agents include the carrying amount on the balance sheet and the market price per unit.

972. Custodians report s-b-s data on an investor group level.

8 Securitisation and derecognition of loans

973. Resident MFIs engage in loan securitisation by using resident financial vehicle corporations (FVCs) and non-resident FVCs.

974. Securitised loans are derecognised from the originating MFI's balance sheet subject to the discretion of the MFI, in accordance with national accounting practices. For BSI purposes, securitised loans are always derecognised.

975. When resident MFIs issue covered bonds, they use special purpose vehicles and allocate the issuance of such bonds to other financial intermediaries.

9 Selected issues on financial instruments

9.1 Securities

976. Borderline cases of debt securities that are negotiable but not actively traded are classified as debt securities. Shares that are negotiable but not actively traded are classified as shares.

977. Securities with an embedded derivative are split into two components and recorded separately, or classified as securities other than shares.

978. Debt securities with a maturity of over two years are collected with a counterpart breakdown euro area/rest of the world.

979. Impaired securities continue to be classified as securities.

980. Global depositary receipts (GDRs) do not exist in IE. If there would, they would be recorded as securities issued by the MFI.

981. Convertible bonds are classified as debt securities with a maturity over two years. When the instrument is converted into capital, the operation is recorded as a transaction.

982. Preference shares are included in capital and reserves.

9.2 Loans

983. The CBI does not collect the breakdown of true new loans and renegotiated loans to non-financial corporations and households.
984. Loans for consumption include loans granted for the purpose of personal use in the consumption of goods and services. Credit for consumption granted to sole proprietors/unincorporated partnerships is included in this category if the loan is predominantly used for personal consumption purposes and not for lending for house purchases. Loans for house purchase include loans secured on residential property that are used for the purpose of house purchase and, where identifiable, other loans for house purchase made on a personal basis or secured against other forms of assets. Housing loans granted to sole proprietors/unincorporated partnerships are included in this category unless the loan is predominantly used for business related purposes, in which case it is reported as loans for other purposes. Loans for house purchase include bridging loans. Loans for other purposes include loans such as business loans, debt consolidation and loans for education. This category may include loans for consumption purposes to sole proprietors/unincorporated partnerships if these are not reported under the category "loans for consumption".
985. Loans to sole proprietors/unincorporated partnerships are not separately identified within loans to households.
986. Overdrafts and convenience credit are recorded as loans with a maturity up to one year. Revolving loans are reported according to the maturity of the facility. They are usually reported in the up to one year category, but occasionally in the over one year and up to five years category.
987. Credit card debt is recorded as loans in the case of both convenience credit (non-interest bearing card balances, paid in full at due date) and extended credit (interest bearing card balances, carried over on a month-to-month basis). Credit card debt is allocated to counterpart sectors households or non-financial corporations on the basis who is liable for repaying the debt.

9.3 Deposits

988. Credit institutions identify overnight deposits, transferable deposits and deposits redeemable at notice based on the definitions set out in BSI Regulation. Money market funds are not required to provide a breakdown of deposits in this manner, but deposits are typically overnight deposits.
989. Deposits with embedded derivatives (hybrid deposits) are split and recorded separately as deposits (host contract) and derivatives (embedded contract), or fully as deposits.
990. Deposits redeemable at notice that give clients the option to freeze a portion

for a certain maturity in return for a premium are classified fully as deposits redeemable at notice.

- 991. MFIs acting as a trustee in fiduciary deposits record them on balance sheet as deposits. MFIs acting as a recipient of fiduciary deposits record them as deposits from other MFIs or as deposits received from the final beneficiaries.
- 992. Margin deposits received by MFIs under derivative contracts are classified as overnight deposits. Margin deposits placed by MFIs under derivative contracts are classified as short-term loans, long-term loans or remaining assets.

9.4 Capital and reserves

- 993. Items recorded within capital and reserves include the following items collected by credit institutions: ordinary share capital, share premium, capital contribution, capital reserves, revenue reserves, profit/loss year to date, preference shares and subordinated loan capital. Money market funds provide only an aggregate for capital and reserves.
- 994. Profit (or loss), as recorded in the profit and loss statement, is included within capital and reserves.
- 995. Subordinated debt issued as a security is recorded as debt securities issued or in capital and reserves.
- 996. Revaluations due to changes in exchange rates affecting balance sheet asset and liability positions are recorded as profit (or loss) within capital and reserves (as under IFRS).
- 997. Securities held to maturity are recorded for statistical purposes at amortised cost (or the equivalent), in capital and reserves or in remaining liabilities.
- 998. The allocation of profits to “dividends to be distributed”, the actual distribution of dividends, and the allocation of retained profits to “other general reserves” are all recorded as transactions in capital and reserves.

9.5 Remaining assets and remaining liabilities

- 999. Items recorded within remaining assets by CIs include the following items: derivative contracts, interest accrued on lending, other interest receivable and other items. MMFs provide the following items: remaining assets, of which accrued interest receivable. Remaining assets represent around 4.4% of total assets on average during 2014.
- 1000. Items recorded within remaining liabilities by CIs provide the following items: derivative contracts, interest payable on deposits, other interest payable and other items. MMFs provide the following items: remaining liabilities, of which

accrued interest payable. Remaining liabilities represented around 5.3% of total liabilities on average during 2014.

9.6 Recording of transactions with central counterparties

1001. There is currently no CCP resident in IE. CCPs resident in other euro area countries are classified as OFIs. France's LCH Clearnet S.A. is also classified as an OFI.
1002. Claims on and liabilities to CCPs under repos are recorded for BSI statistics purposes separately as repos and reverse repos with the OFI sector.

10 Linkages to other macroeconomic datasets

1003. BSI loan servicing data are not used anymore for the purpose of compiling FVC balance sheet data. This practice was changed in 2014. Prior to that, FVCs only had to report total securitised loans held if a euro area MFI continued to service those loans. The geographic and sector breakdowns of the securitised loans was then compiled by the CBI using BSI data from domestic and other euro area MFIs servicing the loans.
1004. The national accounts compilation system is based on a building-block approach. The BSI data are inputted into the financial accounts systems at the CBI. The raw data are then balanced with other data sources (balance of payments and international investment position, quarterly financial accounts for general government) to produce a balanced other MFI sector.
1005. The compilation systems for BSI and for balance of payments and international investment position are set up to guarantee consistency between the two sets of statistics. Following an investigation of the data requirements of both the CBI and the Central Statistics Office (CSO), and given the consequential burden on financial data providers, new data collection arrangements were introduced in 2008. Joint data collection forms were developed and agreed between the two institutions to meet the statistical requirements of both organisations, as well as those of relevant international organisations. The new data collection system meets the ECB's security-by-security reporting requirements. Consequently the CBI is solely responsible for the data collection for MFIs. The micro-data are provided to the CSO for processing into balance of payments and international investment position statistics. When preparing the balance of payments and international investment position results, the aggregate data for the MFI sector is benchmarked and compared with the BSI data. Where necessary and appropriate, adjustments can be incorporated to ensure consistency between the two sets of data.
1006. Securities issuance data, transmitted to the ECB in accordance with Guideline ECB/2014/15, includes securities that are retained by the issuer, which is not consistent with BSI practice.

Italy

1 Structure of the MFI sector

1007. The structure of the Italian MFI sector at end-2014 is presented in the table below (total assets are in millions of euro).

Structure of the MFIs sector (excl. NCB)

(at end-2014 (in millions of euros))

	Total no. of entities	Total assets	Domestically controlled		Domestically incorporated, foreign controlled			Group reporting		
			No. of entities	Total assets	No. of entities	Of which no. of subsidiaries	Of which no. of branches	Total assets	No. of entities	Total assets
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Sector total	677	4,022,862	576	3,513,813	101	22	79	509,049		
MFIs included in monthly reporting	677	4,022,862	576	3,513,813	101	22	79	509,049		
Credit institutions	663	4,015,511	562	3,506,462	101	22	79	509,049		
Commercial banks	287	3,762,741	186	3,253,692	101	22	79	509,049		
Savings banks										
Credit unions or cooperatives	376	252,770	376	252,770						
Mortgage banks and building societies										
Post office savings banks										
Other credit institutions										
Money market funds	14	7,351	14	7,351						
Other MFIs										
Electronic money institutions										
Other MFIs										
MFIs included in the tail										
Credit institutions										
Commercial banks										
Savings banks										
Credit unions or cooperatives										
Mortgage banks and building societies										
Post office savings banks										
Other credit institutions										
Money market funds										
Other MFIs										
Electronic money institutions										
Other MFIs										

2 Legal and institutional framework

1008. For CIs, BSI Regulation is implemented with Circolare No. 272 as a guideline, issued by Banca d'Italia (BdI) for all banks operating in the country. This circular includes definitions and concepts about the data reporting for BSI statistics. The circular is prepared jointly by several departments under the coordination

of the Balance Sheets Division of the Supervisory Regulations and Policy Department, and considers both ECB requirements and all users' needs arising from the Bdl's institutional functions: prudential supervision, research, oversight of payments system, etc. The legal basis in the "Testo Unico Bancario" or "T.U.B." (Consolidated Law on Banking, Art. No. 51, Legislative Decree of 1 September 1993, no. 385 et seq. amendments and additions).

1009. The unit in the Bdl responsible for the compilation of MFI statistics is the Monetary and Financial Statistics Division of the Economics, Statistics and Research Directorate.
1010. Two departments are directly involved in the production of NCB data for MFI statistics. The Accounting Department provides the accounting data as input and calculates, for each instrument, the "adjustments" needed for compiling the NCB balance sheet according to the statistical criteria indicated in BSI Regulation. The Economics, Statistics and Research Directorate aggregates the raw data according to the BSI categories, ensuring consistency with other MFI data in terms of sectorisation, maturity, etc. The Economics, Statistics and Research Directorate is responsible for sending the data to the ECB after integrating them with the off-balance sheet information needed and carrying out consistency checks. This department is also responsible for the internal dissemination and publication of the monthly balance sheet data of the Bdl.
1011. Technical guidance concerning statistical requirements is provided by Circolare No. 154, which includes schemes and technical instructions about data reporting by MFIs. This circular, which complements Circolare No. 272, is prepared by the Banking and Financial Reports Division of the Statistics Collection and Processing Department. It provides a description of the codes to be used when transmitting data to the Bdl.
1012. BSI statistics are a sub-set of the national variant of BSI. They contain a higher level of detail and are integrated with supervisory data collection.
1013. CIs submit to the Bdl their balance sheets and reporting forms specifically designed to collect MFI data for statistical purposes. Data are transmitted within 12 working days after the end of the reference period.
1014. The Bdl is the only institution involved in the compilation of monetary statistics. There are several arrangements for sharing aggregated MFI data (collected under the integrated approach and therefore not necessarily according to ECB regulations) between the Bdl and other national authorities, such as the National Institute for Statistics (ISTAT), the authority supervising the Italian stock exchange (CONSOB) and the Ministry of Economics and Finance. Many of them are formalised through memoranda of understanding or other less formal agreements.

3 Data collection and dissemination

3.1 Scope

1015. In IT, derogations according to Article 9 of the BSI Regulation are granted only to electronic money institutions, but their participation in the total MFI sector is irrelevant. There is no group reporting in IT.

1016. In cases of missing data, the Bdl has developed models to estimate missing data of one or more reporting agents on the basis of a monthly growth rate computed item by item for reporting agents of similar size.

3.2 Data validation

1017. The Bdl performs automated checks that prevent invalid data from being uploaded into its system. The following quality and consistency checks are routinely performed: a) internal consistency of individual MFI balance sheets, b) internal consistency of aggregated balance sheets, c) cross-consistency of intra-MFI sector positions, d) correct sector classification of counterpart, d) deterministic outlier detection, e) time series and outlier detection and f) individual MFI outlier compared to the reporting population. The quality of the data is ensured not only by the ongoing validation process performed by data managers, but also by a supervision activity over financial intermediaries (on-site and off-site supervision).

1018. Quality checks implemented on datasets within the Bdl collection framework can be grouped mainly into two different types: formal validation checks and data coherence and consistency checks. The first group includes the following: a) data structure validation checks, which verify that the data format is compliant with all the standards defined in the reporting instructions (header fields, format, compliance with data transmission agreements and record fields format); b) formal checks, which assess the values reported for each classification variable (reported values are matched with the allowed values lists, as specified by the reporting instructions) and cross-check data consistency among several variables. In the second group, the following types of check are included: a) accounting checks, assessing the coherence and consistency between stocks and flows; and b) statistical checks, to detect possible errors by applying statistical techniques such as time series and cross-section analysis. According to the importance of the checked information or the remarked amount, a remark can be considered "severe" at any time or it can be considered "severe" only if it crosses a pre-set tolerance threshold.

1019. The release of data to both internal and external users is strictly linked to the type of remarks found at the end of the quality check processing. The

framework behaviour is for no release of information until the reporting agent revises and corrects all serious remarks. Reporting agents usually respond to queries by the following day.

1020. BSI statistics are also systematically checked against financial accounts, BOP/IIP statistics, government finance statistics, securities issues or holdings statistics and other data sources, although these checks are not performed automatically. The cross-checks, aimed at ensuring data consistency across different sources, are implemented using the MFI BSIs as both a control instrument and an information source (e.g. to calculate public debt).

3.3 Revision policies

1021. Revisions are conducted on both a regular monthly and an ad hoc basis. Data referring to the period $t-1$ are regularly revised and transmitted along with data referring to the new period t . Moreover, all possible revisions from reporting agents are monitored and transmitted if significant, once the ECB has been informed of these revisions. At least once a year, all data are re-transmitted to the ECB.

1022. Regular monthly revisions cover the period $t-1$. Yearly revisions typically cover the last 15 to 18 months.

1023. Revisions are generally made to all affected reporting periods. Reclassification adjustments may be used as a temporary solution. Revisions are introduced to both outstanding amounts and transactions.

1024. There is regular and systematic monitoring of revisions. The monitoring procedure compares the transmitted data already available in the BdI's database with new aggregated data signalled by all reporting agents. When significant differences arise, it detects the reporting agent that changed the reported item. Once detected, the revisions are automatically filed and then analysed whenever they are sufficiently significant. Reporting institutions provide explanatory notes to their revisions.

3.4 Data dissemination

1025. Monetary data are disseminated by the BdI on its website and through hard copy publications. Data are also available online in static form through spreadsheets and through an online interactive database, where users can tailor their searches.

1026. The monthly publication *Supplements to the Statistical Bulletin – Monetary and Financial Indicators – Money and Banking* contains information on the main items of the balance sheet similar to those of Table 1 of the BSI Regulation. The *Statistical Bulletin* publication contains further details; it appears monthly

and quarterly. Many further details, such as information by type of bank, are contained in other Bdl publications: *Annual Report*, *Economic Bulletin* and *Financial Stability Report*. Monthly data are disseminated 35 calendar days after the end of the reference period, while quarterly data are disseminated 90 days after the end of the reference quarter.

4 Accounting practices

4.1 Accounting framework

1027. In preparing its financial statements, the Bdl follows the accounting framework of the ECB accounting guideline; for some minor items not covered by the ECB guideline, national rules are followed. IFRS are fully applied by all CIs and by MMFs.

4.2 Valuation of financial instruments

1028. Loans, purchased loans and deposits are valued according to IAS/IFRS portfolios.

1029. Debt securities held for trading, those designated at fair value through profit or loss and those available for sale are recorded at market or fair value. Debt securities held to maturity and loans and receivables are recorded at amortised cost. All CIs follow the same valuation principles. Debt securities held by MMFs are recorded either at market/fair value or at amortised cost according to IAS/IFRS portfolio. Debt securities issued by CIs are recorded at market/fair value or at amortised cost, according to the accounting portfolio; in particular, financial liabilities held for trading and those designated at fair value through profit or loss are to be reported at fair value, while financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are to be reported at amortised cost.

1030. Quoted shares are recorded at market value by all CIs. Unquoted shares are recorded at fair value. Shareholdings in subsidiaries and affiliates are recorded at fair value or at purchase price, according to IAS 27.

1031. All financial derivatives are recorded at the market or fair value of their contracts. Fair value of cross-currency interest rate swaps is calculated according to IAS 13.

1032. Instruments denominated in foreign currency are converted into euro at the market exchange rate. Non-monetary items are to be reported at historical cost. They include assets that are to be settled by the delivery of a non-monetary asset such as goodwill, intangible assets, inventories and property, all of which can be measured in units of domestic or foreign currency for accounting purposes.

4.3 Recording of financial instruments

1033. With regard to the accounting balance sheet, financial instruments are recorded on an accrual or on a cash basis. Regular way purchases/sales of financial assets shall be recognised using an accrual or a cash basis (IAS 39, par. 38); purchases/sales other than regular way (IAS 39, par. 14) shall be recognised when, and only when, the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument (trade date).
1034. Loans are recorded net of provisions or loan loss allowances.
1035. Deposit accounts in overdraft are recorded as loans.
1036. Accrued interest on deposits and loans is included in the outstanding balance of the underlying instrument. Accrued interest on securities held and issued is included in the outstanding balance of securities and not specifically identified ("dirty prices").
1037. Holdings of own debt securities are netted from the liability entry of the securities issued.
1038. Short-selling of debt securities and shares and other equities is recorded as a negative holding of the securities.
1039. Repos are recorded as collateralised loans, whereby the exchanged securities remain on the balance sheet of the cash taker. Securities lending against cash collateral is recorded as a collateralised loan. Securities lending not backed by cash collateral is recorded off balance sheet. Gold swaps are recorded as collateralised loans. Foreign currency swaps are recorded as the spot sale or purchase of the foreign exchange currency with a simultaneous forward contract. Outright selling of securities received in repos is, in line with IAS 39, paragraph 37 b, recorded as a liability measured at fair value for the obligation to return the collateral.
1040. MFIs record all financial derivatives on balance sheet, on a gross basis (positions with positive value on the asset side are not offset by positions with negative value on the liability side), at their market or fair value.

5 Translation of accounting data into MFI balance sheet data

1041. The Bdl indicated that there are material differences between statistical and accounting reporting. One example of these differences is the valuation of loans at amortised cost or at fair value, depending on the portfolio, under accounting practices, and their valuation at nominal value gross of allowances for MFI statistical purposes. Another example is that under accounting rules, listed debt securities held are recorded at amortised cost or at fair value, again

depending on the portfolio, while all debt securities are reported at fair value for MFI statistics.

1042. Regarding the time of recording of financial instruments, loans are recorded at disbursement date and securities at settlement date. Here there are no material differences between accounting and MFI statistical data.
1043. Loans are reported gross of provisions or loan loss allowances, with provisions as a separate position in “capital and reserves” (since June 2010, previously in “remaining liabilities”). Loans are reported at nominal value. The main difference with accounting practices results from the gross versus net reporting of loans and the discount effect on amortised cost.
1044. Accrued interest on loans, deposits and securities held is reported as a separate position in “remaining assets”. There are material differences with accounting data, where accrued interest is recorded in the outstanding balance of the underlying instrument.
1045. Holdings of own debt securities are recorded as financial assets.
1046. Short-selling of debt securities and shares and other equities is recorded as a negative holding of the securities.
1047. Repos are reported as collateralised loans, the outright selling of securities received in a repo as a negative holding of the securities (contrary to the accounting practice), securities lent against cash collateral as collateralised loans, and securities lending without cash collateral off balance sheet.
1048. Depending on the portfolio, debt securities are reported for MFI statistics either at their market/fair value, if listed, or according to the accounting measurement if not listed. Shares and other equity are reported at their market or fair value. There are material differences between accounting records and MFI statistical data.
1049. Financial derivatives are reported on balance sheet, on a gross basis, at the market or fair value of their contracts. Revaluations for changes in prices of derivatives are reported. There are no material differences between accounting and MFI balance sheet data.

6 Transactions, revaluations and other adjustments

1050. The system provides for a direct recording of transactions in securities. The balance sheet method, as described in section 1.6.3.1 of the BSI Manual is applied for this direct recording.
1051. Loan write-offs/write-downs are conducted following IAS/IFRS with a monthly frequency. Loan write-offs/write-downs are conducted at the end of the reference period in which the loan has been declared non-recoverable. Once the management body of the reporting institution acknowledges that a financial

asset, or a portion of it, is definitely non-recoverable, or in case of bankruptcy of the counterparty, the assets are written off.

1052. The Bdl does not transmit data on revaluation adjustments due to exchange rate changes to the ECB. However, it internally calculates these adjustments for a subset of the BSI series using the ECB methodology described in section 4.2.2 of the BSI Manual.

7 Compilation approach for securities

1053. For the compilation of BSI statistics, for both CIs and MMFs, information on securities is obtained on a monthly basis from an s-b-s collection system 12 working days following the end of the reference period. For securities without an ISIN code, data are collected on an aggregated basis, with reporting agents transmitting outstanding amounts and transactions.

1054. The system covers all securities, even those not traded on active markets, and those without an ISIN code. Data on securities without ISIN are collected by an internal code and classified into the following categories: a) domestic, b) euro area resident, c) European Union, non-euro area resident, and d) rest of the world.

1055. For MMFs, data on securities are also obtained from an s-b-s data collection system on a monthly basis within 12 days following the end of the reference period. The system covers all securities, even those not traded on an active market. Data on securities without an ISIN code are collected on an aggregated basis, with reporting agents transmitting outstanding amounts and transactions.

1056. S-b-s data cover both stock and non-individual transactions data. The s-b-s attributes provided by the reporting agents include the number of units, face value, carrying amount on the balance sheet and market value. Reporting agents have been granted derogations for reporting price revaluations, as the Bdl derives the information from s-b-s data.

1057. Custodians report s-b-s data on an investor group level.

8 Securitisation and derecognition of loans

1058. Resident MFIs engage in loan securitisation by using resident financial vehicle corporations.

1059. Securitised loans are sometimes derecognised from the originating MFI's balance sheet according to IAS IFRS accounting principles.

1060. When covered bonds are issued by MFIs through resident special purpose vehicles (SPVs), the SPV is consolidated with the originating MFI for BSI

reporting purposes. Under national legislation, covered bonds are issued by banks.

9 Selected issues on financial instruments

9.1 Securities

1061. Borderline cases of debt securities that are negotiable but not actively traded are classified as debt securities. Shares that are negotiable but not actively traded are classified as shares.

1062. Securities with an embedded derivative are split and recorded separately.

1063. Debt securities with a maturity of over two years are collected with a counterpart breakdown to domestic, other euro area countries, EU non-euro area countries and rest of the world.

1064. Impaired securities continue to be classified as loans in BSI.

1065. Global depository receipts (GDRs) are not issued by resident MFIs. If they were, they would be recorded off balance sheet.

1066. Convertible bonds are reported under the item debt securities having the original maturity of the bond. If embedded options can be exercised at any time before expiry dates, they should be recorded separately from the hosting debt instrument and reported among derivatives. Conversion of convertible bonds into capital is reported as a transaction.

1067. Preference shares are included in capital and reserves.

9.2 Loans

1068. The Bdl does not collect the breakdown of true new loans and renegotiated loans to non-financial corporations and households.

1069. MFIs classify loans to households as loans for consumption, loans for house purchase and other lending based on the definitions set out in the BSI Regulation.

1070. Loans to sole proprietors/unincorporated partnerships are separately identified within loans to households.

1071. Overdrafts, revolving loans and convenience credit are recorded as loans with a maturity up to one year (with some exceptions which are not significant).

1072. Credit card debt is recorded as loans in the case of both convenience credit (non-interest bearing card balances, paid in full at due date) and extended credit (interest bearing card balances, carried over on a month-to-month basis). Credit card debt is allocated to counterpart sectors according to the criteria applied to other loan types.

9.3 Deposits

1073. MFIs identify overnight deposits, transferable deposits and deposits redeemable at notice based on the definitions set out in the BSI Regulation.

1074. Deposits with embedded derivatives (hybrid deposits) are classified fully as deposits.

1075. Deposits redeemable at notice that give clients the option to freeze a portion for a certain maturity in return for a premium are classified partly as deposits redeemable at notice and partly (the frozen portion) as deposits with agreed maturity.

1076. MFIs acting as a trustee in fiduciary deposits record them on balance sheet as deposits. MFIs acting as a recipient of fiduciary deposits record them as deposits from the final beneficiaries.

1077. Margin deposits received by MFIs under derivative contracts are classified as overnight deposits. Margin deposits placed by MFIs under derivative contracts are classified as short-term loans.

9.4 Capital and reserves

1078. Within capital and reserves, capital corresponds to the amount of equity capital or the subscribed shares (net of the amount not yet paid) on the reporting date. Equities or shares which give their holders a higher dividend than ordinary partners are also included, as are those that are reimbursable. For Italian branches of foreign banks, capital corresponds to the funds provided by the head office for the functioning of the branch abroad. The reserves item includes legal reserves, own equity reserves, statutory reserves, other profit reserves, share premium and other non-profit reserves.

1079. Profit (or loss), as recorded in the profit and loss statement, is recorded as capital.

1080. Subordinated debt issued as a security is recorded as debt securities issued.

1081. Revaluations due to changes in exchange rates affecting balance sheet asset and liability positions as profit (or loss) are classified within capital and reserves (as under IFRS).

1082. Securities held to maturity are recorded in remaining liabilities.

1083. The allocation of profits to “dividends to be distributed”, the actual distribution of dividends, and the allocation of retained profits to “other general reserves” are all recorded as transactions in capital and reserves.

9.5 Remaining assets and remaining liabilities

1084. Items recorded within remaining assets (around 9.2% of total assets on average during 2014) include credit and financial derivatives, valuation reserves (negative value), items in transit between subsidiaries operating in IT, interest and other asset accruals, other assets.

1085. Items recorded within remaining liabilities (around 9.4% of total liabilities on average during 2014) include credit and financial derivatives, valuation reserves (positive value), items in transit between subsidiaries operating in IT, interest and liability accruals, others.

9.6 Recording of transactions with central counterparties

1086. CCPs resident in IT are classified as OFIs. CCPs resident in other euro area countries are also generally classified as OFIs. France’s LCH Clearnet S.A. is classified as an MFI.

1087. Claims on and liabilities to CCPs under repos are recorded as specific items for BSI statistics purposes.

10 Linkages to other macroeconomic datasets

1088. BSI loan servicing data are not used for the purpose of compiling FVC balance sheet data.

1089. The national accounts compilation system is based on a building-block approach. BSI information is integrated in rest of the world statistics and in most cases has priority over other blocks used for financial accounts. In financial accounts, BSI data are used for balance sheets and transactions in loans and deposits for almost all sectors, and for MFI investment in other instruments. For non-financial accounts, BSI data are transmitted to the national statistical institute and used to calculate interest income and financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM).

1090. The compilation systems for BSI and for balance of payments and international investment position are set up to guarantee consistency between the two sets of statistics. The consistency between BSI and balance of payments and

international investment position statistics is a consequence of the fact that both statistics are based on the same data source (banks' and other financial intermediaries' statistical reports to the Bdl) and that consistency checks are regularly run during the production process. In the compilation of balance of payments and international investment position, banks' "other investment" flows are regularly compared to the change in stocks (adjusted for exchange rate changes) of the equivalent item in BSI statistics.

1091. Securities issuance data, transmitted to the ECB in accordance with Guideline ECB/2014/15, include securities that are retained by the issuer.

Luxembourg

1 Structure of the MFI sector

1092. The structure of Luxembourg's MFI sector at end-2014 is presented in the table below (total assets are in millions of euro).

Structure of the MFIs sector (excl. NCB)

(at end-2014 (in millions of euros))

	Total no. of entities	Total assets	Domestically controlled		Domestically incorporated, foreign controlled			Group reporting		
			No. of entities	Total assets	No. of entities	Of which no. of subsidiaries	Of which no. of branches	Total assets	No. of entities	Total assets
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Sector total	377	961,542	29	85,763	348	314	34	651,991		
MFIs included in monthly reporting	377	961,542	29	85,763	348	314	34	651,991		
Credit institutions	142	737,747	13	85,757	129	95	34	651,990		
Commercial banks	129	668,002	10	77,541	119	89	30	590,461		
Savings banks										
Credit unions or cooperatives	2	6,619	2	6,619						
Mortgage banks and building societies	9	47,205			9	5	4	47,205		
Post office savings banks										
Other credit institutions	2	15,921	1	1,597	1	1		14,324		
Money market funds	230	223,788	14		216	216				
Other MFIs	5	7	2	6	3	3		1		
Electronic money institutions	5	7	2	6	3	3		1		
Other MFIs										
MFIs included in the tail										
Credit institutions										
Commercial banks										
Savings banks										
Credit unions or cooperatives										
Mortgage banks and building societies										
Post office savings banks										
Other credit institutions										
Money market funds										
Other MFIs										
Electronic money institutions										
Other MFIs										

2 Legal and institutional framework

1093. The legal framework for collecting data from CIs is provided by Circular 2014/235 and 2011/228 of the Banque Centrale du Luxembourg (BCL). Circular 2014/235 implements the BSI Regulation, explaining the integration of the new ECB requirements in the existing statistical reporting and the necessary

changes due to the introduction of ESA 2010 concepts and nomenclatures. This circular also lists the statistical reporting forms to be submitted by CIs to the BCL, stressing the importance of the quality of the data transmitted and the need to respect the reporting deadlines. It also takes into consideration data needs for prudential supervision and stress testing.

1094. Regarding MMFs, the BCL and the supervisory authority published a common circular, BCL 2014/237 - CSSF 14/588. Circular 2014/237 redefines the data collection system according to ESA 2010 concepts and nomenclatures for MMFs and investment funds, and introduces exhaustive data collection.
1095. Two units in the BCL are responsible for the compilation of MFI statistics. The Money and Banking Statistics Section is in charge of banks statistics and the Economic and Financial Statistics Section is responsible for MMF data. Both units are within the Statistics Department.
1096. Regarding central bank data for MFI statistics, the Accounting Section regularly provides data using forms specifically designed to collect NCB data for statistical purposes.
1097. Online documents covering methodological issues and the reporting calendar are available on the BCL's website. Several complementary documents with definitions, instructions for balance sheet completion, s-b-s reporting, verification rules, etc. are also available on the BCL's website. These documents explain basic accounting rules and the rules for reporting financial instruments for MFI statistical purposes, and provide both reporting templates and instructions for the electronic data transmission.
1098. BSI statistics are a sub-set of the national variant of BSI, containing a higher level of detail.
1099. CIs submit seven statistical reporting forms to the BCL, including their monthly and quarterly statistical balance sheets. Other reporting forms cover information on valuation effects, on interest rates, on securitisation, on loans for buildings and on staff. Forms are reported within ten working days after the end of the reference period.
1100. The BCL is involved in harmonised MFI reporting within the framework of the ESCB. The national supervisory authority requires different statistical reporting from CIs. The organic law of the BCL allows it to exchange data with the supervisory authority, if the data are needed for the accomplishment of their respective missions. In practice, reporters send the data to both institutions.

3 Data collection and dissemination

3.1 Scope

1101. According to Article 9 of the BSI Regulation derogations are granted in LU to the five electronic money institutions. Their activity is very limited compared to overall e-money issued by the institutions, but monthly supervisory data are available. There is no group reporting in LU.

1102. In the event of missing CI data, the data at the end of the preceding period are used as an estimate. Later, in the framework of the usual revision process, the actual reported data replace the estimated figures. There are no cases of missing MMF data, but if the situation arises the grossing-up procedure described for the derogation is applied, although if needed the BCL has the possibility of using the last available data from the institution.

3.2 Data validation

1103. The BCL performs automated checks, some of which prevent invalid data from being uploaded into its system and others that do not. The following quality and consistency checks are routinely performed: a) internal consistency of individual MFI balance sheets, b) internal consistency of aggregated balance sheets, c) correct sector classification of counterpart, d) deterministic outlier detection, e) time series and outlier detection, e) time series and outlier detection, and other checks.

1104. Quantitative and qualitative checks are carried out regularly. Qualitative plausibility checks focus on the variations between two consecutive periods, measured using several control parameters. Absolute and relative variations are checked for CIs. The BCL is in the process of developing additional data validation controls.

1105. The BCL communicates with the reporting agent when errors are detected in the transmitted data. Reporting agents usually respond to queries the following day, although response times may vary, e.g. depending on the time of the day and the day of the week.

1106. BSI statistics are also systematically checked against financial accounts, balance of payments and international investment position, and securities issues or holdings statistics. Because MFI statistics are produced before the other data sets, the consistency with the other statistics is checked when they are available. Any significant inconsistency is investigated and may lead to revisions.

3.3 Revision policies

1107. Revisions are conducted on a regular quarterly basis for CIs, with an additional yearly revision round. The quarterly reported data are sent together with the revised data for the three months of the respective quarter. For MMFs the revisions take place on an ad hoc basis, normally covering the last quarter.

1108. Revisions are generally made to all affected revision periods, but reclassification adjustments may also be applied. Revisions are made only to outstanding amounts for CIs, and to outstanding amounts and transactions for MMFs.

1109. There is regular and systematic monitoring of revisions to CI data. Reporting institutions usually correspond with the BCL to explain such revisions.

3.4 Data dissemination

1110. Monetary data are disseminated by the BCL on its website and through hard copy publications. Data are also available online in static form through spreadsheets. Monetary data are disseminated through press releases, too.

1111. Bank and MMF statistics are published separately. Positions with much more detail than the ECB disseminated data are available on a monthly and quarterly basis. Monthly data are disseminated 25 calendar days after the end of the reference period. Quarterly data are disseminated 40 calendar days after the end of the reference period.

4 Accounting practices

4.1 Accounting framework

1112. In preparing its financial statements, the BCL applies ECB accounting guidelines. IFRS are fully applied by all CIs and by all MMFs. All CIs and MMFs follow the same approach for the valuation and recording of financial instruments.

4.2 Valuation of financial instruments

1113. Loans, purchased loans and deposits are recorded at nominal value.

1114. Debt securities held for trading, those designated at fair value through profit

or loss and those available for sale are recorded at market or fair value. Debt securities held to maturity and loans and receivables are recorded at amortised cost. Debt securities held by MMFs are recorded at either market or fair value. Debt securities issued by CIs are recorded at market/fair value if they are held for trading or valued at fair value through profit or loss, and recorded at amortised cost if they are not.

1115. Quoted shares, unquoted shares with a non-controlling interest, shareholdings in subsidiaries or affiliates, and participation certificates are all recorded at market or fair value.

1116. All financial derivatives are recorded at the market or fair value of their contracts.

1117. Instruments denominated in foreign currency are converted into euro at the market exchange rate.

4.3 Recording of financial instruments

1118. Financial instruments are recorded on an accrual basis.

1119. Loans are recorded gross of provisions or loan loss allowances, with the provisions as a separate item on the liabilities side of the balance sheets, beside reserves and share equity according to IAS/IFRS standards.

1120. Deposit accounts in overdraft are recorded as loans.

1121. Accrued interest on deposits and loans is recorded as a separate position in "remaining assets/liabilities". Accrued interest on securities held and issued is included in the outstanding balance of securities and not specifically identified ("dirty prices").

1122. Holdings of own debt securities are recorded as a financial asset, not netted from the liability of securities issued.

1123. Short-selling of debt securities and shares and other equities is recorded as a negative holding of the securities and reported on the liability side.

1124. Repos are recorded as collateralised loans, whereby the exchanged securities remain on the balance sheet of the cash taker. The outright selling of securities received in a repo is recorded as a negative holding of the securities. Securities lending against cash collateral is recorded as a collateralised loan. Securities lending not backed by cash collateral is recorded off balance sheet. Gold swaps are recorded as collateralised loans. Foreign currency swaps are recorded under derivatives in the balance sheet, as assets if the market value is positive and as liabilities if negative.

1125. CIs and MMFs record all financial derivatives on balance sheet, on a gross basis (positions with positive value on the asset side are not offset by positions

with negative value on the liability side) at their market or fair value. Some CIs, however, may report on a net basis. Some MMFs may also report the notional value of the derivative contracts, which are mainly currency swaps for hedging purposes.

5 Translation of accounting data into MFI balance sheet data

1126. The BCL indicated that there are no material differences between statistical and accounting reporting.
1127. Regarding the time at which financial instruments are recorded, loans are recorded at the disbursement date and securities at the trade date. MMFs record subscriptions of debt securities at the transaction date, which may be a few days before the issue date, with an offsetting entry as borrowings or other liabilities.
1128. Loans are reported gross of provisions or loan loss allowances, with provisions as a separate position in “capital and reserves”. Loans are reported at nominal value.
1129. Accrued interest on loans and deposits is reported as a separate position in “remaining assets”. Accrued interest on securities held is included in the outstanding balance of the instrument.
1130. Holdings of own debt securities are recorded as a financial asset, not netted from the liability of securities issued.
1131. Short-selling of debt securities and shares and other equities is recorded as a negative holding of the securities and reported on the liability side.
1132. Repos are reported as collateralised loans, but also as the outright selling of the security. The outright selling of securities received in a repo is recorded as a negative holding of the securities, securities lending against cash collateral as collateralised loans, and securities lending without cash collateral off balance sheet.
1133. Debt securities and shares and other equity are reported for MFI statistics at their market or fair value, which is consistent with accounting practice except for debt securities held to maturity (amortised cost).
1134. Financial derivatives are reported on balance sheet, on a gross basis, at the market or fair value of their contracts. Revaluations for changes in prices of derivatives are reported.

6 Transactions, revaluations and other adjustments

1135. The system provides for a direct recording of revaluations in securities, compiled by the BCL from the s-b-s data reported by the reporting agents.
1136. Loan write-offs/write-downs are conducted following national accounting rules on a monthly frequency. Loans are written off or down on an ad hoc basis (rather than applying fixed number of days after the loan has been declared non-recoverable), subject to the determined and specified inherent risk.
1137. The BCL does not transmit data on revaluation adjustments due to exchange rate changes to the ECB.

7 Compilation approach for securities

1138. For the compilation of BSI statistics, for both CIs and MMFs, information on securities is obtained on a monthly basis from an s-b-s collection system ten working days following the end of the reference period.
1139. The system covers all securities, even those not traded on active markets, and those without an ISIN code. For securities without an ISIN code, the BCL collects on an s-b-s basis the same information as for securities with an ISIN code, and supplementary information such as name, currency, issuer country, issuer sector and security type. For debt securities, it collects data on issue date, final maturity date, pool factor, coupon type, coupon frequency, coupon last payment date, and coupon rate.
1140. S-b-s data cover stock data only. The s-b-s attributes provided by the reporting agents include the number of units and carrying amount on the balance sheet.
1141. Custodians report s-b-s data on an investor group level.

8 Securitisation and derecognition of loans

1142. Resident MFIs engage in loan securitisation by using resident financial vehicle corporations (FVCs).
1143. Securitised loans are sometimes derecognised from the originating MFI's balance sheet. Derecognition depends on whether securitised loans are synthetic or true sales. The latter will be derecognised following national accounting principles that are based on the ownership of underlying securities.
1144. When resident MFIs issue covered bonds through special purpose vehicles (SPVs), the issuance of such bonds is allocated to other financial intermediaries sector.

9 Selected issues on financial instruments

9.1 Securities

1145. Borderline cases of debt securities that are negotiable but not actively traded are classified as debt securities. Shares that are negotiable but not actively traded are classified as shares.
1146. Securities with an embedded derivative are classified according to international accounting standards. The derivative part may be split according to IAS practices.
1147. Debt securities with a maturity of over two years are collected with a counterpart breakdown domestic/euro area/rest of the world. Furthermore, the European Investment Bank and the European Stability Mechanism are separately identified.
1148. Impaired securities continue to be classified as securities.
1149. Global depository receipts (GDRs) are recorded off- balance sheet.
1150. Convertible bonds are classified as debt securities with a maturity over two years. When the instrument is converted into capital, the operation is recorded as a transaction.
1151. Preference shares are included in capital and reserves.

9.2 Loans

1152. The BCL does not collect the breakdown of true new loans and renegotiated loans to non-financial corporations and households.
1153. MFIs classify loans to households as loans for consumption, loans for house purchase and other lending on the basis of the following definitions. Loans for consumption are for the purchase of goods and services for personal use. Loans for house purchase are for house and land purchases, refurbishment and other building expenses. Loans for other lending are loans not granted for the previous purposes, such as business related loans, debt consolidation and loans for education. This item also includes overdrafts, convenience credit and revolving loans.
1154. Loans to sole proprietors/unincorporated partnerships are separately identified within loans to households.
1155. Overdrafts and convenience credit are recorded as loans with a maturity up to one year. Revolving loans may be included in any of the three maturity tranches (up to one, one to five and more than five years).

1156. Credit card debt is recorded as loans in the case of both convenience credit (non-interest bearing card balances, paid in full at due date) and extended credit (interest bearing card balances, carried over on a month-to-month basis). Credit card debt is allocated to counterpart sectors according to the entity legally liable for the payment of outstanding amounts in accordance with the contractual agreement (for example, the card holder for privately used cards).

9.3 Deposits

1157. MFIs identify overnight deposits, transferable deposits and deposits redeemable at notice based on the definitions set out in the BSI Regulation. Transferable deposits include margin deposits received under derivatives and the balance of electronic money accounts.

1158. Deposits with embedded derivatives (hybrid deposits) are classified following accounting standards. Henceforth, the derivative part may be split according to IAS/39.

1159. Deposits redeemable at notice that give clients the option to freeze a portion for a certain maturity in return for a premium are classified fully as deposits redeemable at notice.

1160. MFIs acting as a trustee in fiduciary deposits record them off balance sheet with memorandum accounts vis-à-vis the beneficiaries. MFIs acting as a recipient of fiduciary deposits record them as deposits from other MFIs.

1161. Margin deposits received by MFIs under derivative contracts are classified as overnight deposits. Margin deposits placed by MFIs under derivative contracts are classified under loans but with no breakdown in terms of maturity.

9.4 Capital and reserves

1162. Within capital and reserves, items recorded as capital include equity capital and unpaid capital which has been called up. Moreover, the item “elements assimilated to capital” includes other own funds as defined by the supervisory authority (in particular the equity component of compound financial instruments and other equity instruments). Items recorded as reserves include share premium, revaluation reserves, other reserves including legal and statutory reserves, previous year results pending allocation, and results brought forward.

1163. Profit (or loss), as recorded in the profit and loss statement, is included in capital and reserves.

1164. Subordinated debt issued as a security is recorded as debt securities issued.

1165. Revaluations due to changes in exchange rates affecting balance sheet asset and liability positions are recorded as profit (or loss) within capital and reserves (as under IFRS).
1166. Securities held to maturity are recorded for statistical purposes at amortised cost (or the equivalent).
1167. The allocation of profits to “dividends to be distributed” is reported as outstanding amounts under the results item. The actual distribution of dividends and the allocation of retained profits to “other general reserves” are recorded as transactions in capital and reserves.

9.5 Remaining assets and remaining liabilities

1168. Items recorded within remaining assets (around 2.5% of total assets on average during 2014) include accrued interest receivable on credits and other remaining assets: precious metals, dividends to be received, revenues not in line with main activities of the credit institution, gross amounts receivable under transfer and suspense items, margin deposits under derivative contracts (following national practices, those are margin calls not reported under the loans account because they cannot be identified as a repayable amount since different kinds of margin are placed under the same account, or those margins provide the credit institutions with resources for on-lending).
1169. Items recorded within remaining liabilities (around 3.4% of total liabilities on average during 2014) include gross amounts payable in respect of transit/ suspense items, margin payments resulting from derivatives contracts which have not been reported under the overnight deposits item, dividends to be paid, amounts payable not related to the main credit institution’s business, provisions representing liabilities against third parties and net amounts payable in respect of future settlements of transactions in securities or foreign exchange operations.

9.6 Recording of transactions with central counterparties

1170. There is no CCP resident in LU. CCPs resident in other euro area countries are classified as OFIs (identified as a separate subsector within OFIs). France’s LCH Clearnet S.A. is also classified as an OFI.
1171. Claims on and liabilities to CCPs under repos are directly collected under a separate item (breakdown in terms of currency and area of residence), while claims are included under OFI credits.

10 Linkages to other macroeconomic datasets

1172. BSI loan servicing data are not used for the purpose of compiling FVC balance sheet data.
1173. The national accounts compilation system is not based on a building-block approach. BSI data are used to compile national accounts and corrected for inconsistencies with respect to data collected from other economic sectors.
1174. The compilation systems for BSI and for balance of payments and international investment position are set up to guarantee consistency between the two sets of statistics. Outstanding amounts of relevant BSI statistics are used to estimate balance of payments and international investment position statistics. BSI statistics are the backbone of the estimation of transactions on loans and deposits of MFIs for the purpose of balance of payments statistics. Monthly BSI statistics are complemented by the enhanced information available on a quarterly basis on currency breakdown, country of residence and maturities. Data on transactions in securities holdings (shares and bonds) are retrieved from the security-by-security reporting.
1175. Securities issuance data, transmitted to the ECB in accordance with Guideline ECB/2014/15, do not include securities that are retained by the issuer.

Latvia

1 Structure of the MFI sector

1176. The structure of the Latvian MFI sector at end-2014 is presented in the table below (total assets are in millions of euro).

Structure of the MFIs sector (excl. NCB)

(at end-2014 (in millions of euros))

	Total no. of entities	Total assets	Domestically controlled		Domestically incorporated, foreign controlled			Group reporting		
			No. of entities	Total assets	No. of entities	Of which no. of subsidiaries	Of which no. of branches	Total assets	No. of entities	Total assets
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Sector total	61	30,853	46	14,278	15	5	10	16,575		
MFIs included in monthly reporting	29	30,830	14	14,255	15	5	10	16,575		
Credit institutions	27	30,785	12	14,210	15	5	10	16,575		
Commercial banks	27	30,785	12	14,210	15	5	10	16,575		
Savings banks										
Credit unions or cooperatives										
Mortgage banks and building societies										
Post office savings banks										
Other credit institutions										
Money market funds	2	45	2	45						
Other MFIs										
Electronic money institutions										
Other MFIs										
MFIs included in the tail	32	23	32	23						
Credit institutions	32	23	32	23						
Commercial banks										
Savings banks										
Credit unions or cooperatives	32	23	32	23						
Mortgage banks and building societies										
Post office savings banks										
Other credit institutions										
Money market funds										
Other MFIs										
Electronic money institutions										
Other MFIs										

2 Legal and institutional framework

1177. The *Law on Latvijas Banka* from 1992 states that "Latvijas Banka shall collect, store and process statistical data as well as develop, compile, analyse and distribute statistics to ensure the fulfilment of its tasks, including assisting the European Central Bank in compiling the statistics required for the execution

of the tasks of the European System of Central Banks in accordance with the requirements of the legislation of the European Union and legal acts and instruments of the European Central Bank. Latvijas Banka shall establish the procedure for compiling and submission of statistical reports, the submission deadline as well as the persons in charge of the submission of statistical reports for the purpose of monetary and financial statistics, banknote statistics, payment and payment system statistics, financial stability statistics, balance of payments and international investment position statistics as well as other statistics required for carrying out the tasks referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article” (Article 39).

1178. The unit within the Latvijas Banka (LB) responsible for the compilation of MFI statistics is the Financial Market and Monetary Statistics Division of the Statistics Department.
1179. Regarding central bank data for MFI statistics, the LB's accounting records are automatically transmitted from the accounting information system to the statistics information system.
1180. Concerning specific requirements for compiling BSI statistics, LB has issued and published two regulations on its internet website: the *Regulation for Compiling the Monthly Financial Position Report of Monetary Financial Institutions* and the *Regulation for Compiling the “Report on Adjustments in Respect of Write-Offs/ Write-Downs of Loans and Price Revaluations of Securities.”* These documents provide definitions for economic sectors and institutional units and financial instruments, describe the monthly financial position report and the appendices to be compiled by MFIs, as well as the procedures for conducting price and write-off revaluations. To assist reporting agents, the LB has also worked out guidelines for preparing MFI statistical reporting forms. Likewise, to provide better guidance in respect of reporting requirements for different groups of reporting agents, the LB has a dedicated site for the reporting agents.
1181. BSI statistics are a sub-set of the national variant of BSI containing a higher level of detail.
1182. CIs submit to the LB the financial position report form and its appendices within six working days after the end of the reference period.
1183. The LB is the only institution involved in MFI data collection and compilation for BSI statistics purposes. It has concluded bilateral agreements on the exchange of data with the Central Statistical Bureau, the Financial and Capital Market Commission (in charge of banking supervision) and the Treasury.

3 Data collection and dissemination

3.1 Scope

1184. Derogations are granted in LV to credit unions, which account for 0.07% of the total MFI balance sheet. Credit unions report on a quarterly basis.
1185. The quarterly data submitted by credit unions are used for the next two months, until the reception of new quarterly data. The same procedure, but on a semi-annual basis, is used for EMI data.
1186. There is no group reporting in LV.
1187. There is no need to estimate missing data from MFIs not included in the “tail”.

3.2 Data validation

1188. The LB performs automated checks, some of which prevent invalid data from being transmitted by reporting agents. The following quality and consistency checks are routinely performed: a) internal consistency of individual MFI balance sheets, b) internal consistency of aggregated balance sheets, c) cross-consistency of intra-MFI sector positions, d) correct sector classification of counterpart and e) time series and outlier detection.
1189. When checking the internal consistency of individual MFI balance sheets, the LB applies a zero tolerance policy, which means that all total positions must be equal to the sum of breakdowns by maturity, sector and currency. Moreover, a time series of period-on-period changes in the balance sheet items is available for each individual MFI. Cross-consistency of intra-MFI sector positions are checked by currency breakdown. For time series and outlier detection, graphical analysis is used.
1190. The LB communicates with the reporting agent when errors are detected in the transmitted data. Reporting agents usually respond to queries the following day.
1191. BSI statistics are also systematically checked against securities issues or holdings statistics and other data sources. BSI statistics are systematically checked with the Credit Register. Since MFI statistics are a source for financial accounts and BOP/IIP statistics, no specific checks are applied with respect to these data sets. Two BSI data sets reported on an aggregated basis (total securities positions and their sectoral breakdown) are checked vis-à-vis securities holding statistics, which is reported on an s-b-s basis. Similar checks are performed for loan data: total loan positions and their sectoral breakdown, which are reported on an aggregated basis, are checked against loan-by-loan data available from the Credit Register.

3.3 Revision policies

1192. Revisions are conducted regularly on a monthly and on a quarterly basis, and also ad hoc. When publishing current period data, the LB may revise previous period data when inaccuracies have been detected or corrections have been received from reporting agents. The fact that information on errors in data sources or calculations, received after the release date, is kept until the next planned data release cycle ensures data users of a transparent and understandable data revision process. These are the regular revisions. The LB may also revise data pertaining to reporting periods prior to the most immediate one in order to correct mistakes or reflect performed reclassification or improved reporting procedures.
1193. The window for regular data revisions by reporting agents is one month. With regard to ad hoc revisions, the window for revisions is set depending on the period for which the data are to be revised.
1194. Revisions are generally made to all affected revision periods. Revisions are made only to outstanding amounts.
1195. There is a regular and systematic monitoring of revisions. On a regular basis, the LB evaluates the magnitude of any revision against the total balance sheet of the total relevant position of the MFI in question and the impact that a revision has on MFI sector data. Reporting institutions usually provide explanatory notes on the revisions.

3.4 Data dissemination

1196. Monetary data are disseminated by the LB on its website. No hard copy publications of monetary data are available. Data are also available online in static form through spreadsheets and via interactive databases where users can tailor their searches.
1197. Balance sheets; loans and deposits to and by financial institutions, non-financial corporations, households, government and non-residents; holding of securities other than shares; holdings of shares and other equity; and foreign assets and liabilities of MFIs are disseminated on a monthly basis. Loans to resident non-financial corporations and households, broken down by residual maturity and by interest rate reset period, are disseminated on a quarterly basis. Both monthly and quarterly data are disseminated 20 working days after the end of the reference period.

4 Accounting practices

4.1 Accounting framework

1198. The LB's financial statements are prepared according to the *Financial Accounting Policy of the Bank of Latvia*, approved by the LB's Council and the *Law on the Bank of Latvia*. The *Financial Accounting Policy* requires that events and financial transactions of the LB relating to the implementation of monetary policy and management of foreign reserves, as well as participating interest in the ECB, are reported in accordance with the legal framework for accounting and financial reporting in the ESCB. All CIs and MMFs follow IFRS when preparing their financial statements.

4.2 Valuation of financial instruments

1199. Loans and deposits are recorded at nominal value by the LB and at amortised cost by CIs and MMFs. Purchased loans are recorded at acquisition price by all MFIs except the LB, which does not carry out such transactions.

1200. Debt securities held for trading, those designated at fair value through profit or loss and those available for sale are recorded at market or fair value by all MFIs. Debt securities held to maturity and loans and receivables are recorded at amortised cost. Debt securities held by MMFs are recorded at amortised cost if they are in the held-to-maturity portfolio or at their market/fair value if they are part of the other portfolios. Debt securities issued by CIs are recorded at market or fair value or at amortised cost.

1201. Quoted shares are recorded at market prices. Unquoted shares with a non-controlling interest are recorded at cost by CIs, and at fair value by the LB. Investments in subsidiaries or associates are presented at cost less impairment.

1202. All financial derivatives are recorded at the market or fair value of their contracts.

1203. Instruments denominated in foreign currency are converted into euro at the reference exchange rate set by the ECB.

4.3 Recording of financial instruments

1204. Financial instruments are recorded on an accrual basis.

1205. Loans are recorded net of provisions or loan loss allowances.

1206. Deposit accounts in overdraft are recorded as loans.
1207. Accrued interest on deposits and loans as well as on securities held is recorded as a separate position in “remaining assets/liabilities” by LB, but included in the outstanding balance of the instrument by CIs. Accrued interest on securities issued is included in the outstanding balance of the instrument by CIs.
1208. Holdings of own debt securities would be recorded as a financial asset, not netted from the liability entry of the total securities issued by the CIs. There are no cases of holdings of own debt securities.
1209. Short-selling of debt securities and shares and other equities is not applicable in LV.
1210. Repos are recorded as collateralised loans, whereby the exchanged securities remain on the balance sheet of the cash taker by the LB and CIs. The outright selling of securities received in a repo is not applicable in LV. Securities lending against cash collateral is recorded by the LB and CIs as a collateralised loan. Securities lending not backed by cash collateral and gold swaps is not applicable in LV. Foreign currency swaps are recorded by the LB and CIs as the spot sale/purchase of the foreign exchange currency with a simultaneous forward contract.
1211. All financial derivatives are recorded on balance sheet, on a gross basis (positions with positive value on the asset side are not offset by positions with negative value on the liability side) at their market or fair value. The notional amount of the contract is recorded off balance sheet.

5 Translation of accounting data into MFI balance sheet data

1212. There are some material differences between statistical and accounting reporting.
1213. Regarding the time at which financial instruments are recorded, loans are recorded at the disbursement date and securities at the settlement date. No material differences exist between accounting and MFI statistical data.
1214. Loans are reported gross of provisions or loan loss allowances, with provisions as a separate position in “capital and reserves” (as of June 2015). Loans are reported at nominal value. The difference between accounting records and MFI reporting is the netting/not netting of loans due to provisions.
1215. Accrued interest on loans and deposits is reported as a separate position in “remaining assets/liabilities”. Accrued interest on securities held is reported as a separate item under remaining assets (as of December 2014). This produces differences between accounting and MFI balance sheet data.

1216. Repos are reported as collateralised loans. The outright selling of securities received in a repo is not applicable in LV. Securities lending against cash collateral is reported as collateralised loans. Securities lending without cash collateral is not applicable in LV. There are no material differences between accounting and MFI balance sheet data.
1217. All securities, except those in the held-to-maturity portfolio, are reported at market or fair value. Those in the held-to-maturity portfolio are reported at amortised cost. There are no material differences between accounting and MFI balance sheet data.
1218. Financial derivatives are reported on balance sheet, on a gross basis, at the market or fair value of their contracts. Revaluations for changes in the prices of derivatives are not reported. There are no material differences between accounting and MFI balance sheet data.

6 Transactions, revaluations and other adjustments

1219. The LB regulation “Report on Adjustments in Respect of Write-offs/Write-downs of Loans and Price Revaluations of Securities” provides for a direct recording of revaluations for changes in prices. These revaluations represent price-related, realised and unrealised, gains or losses on holdings of securities.
1220. The Financial and Capital Market Commission has issued the “Regulation on Assets Quality Assessment and Provisioning”, detailing the conditions for loan write-offs and write-downs. According to this regulation, loans shall be classified as lost loans when the delay in debt repayment exceeds 180 calendar days or the borrowers are recognised as bankrupt according to a court ruling (i.e., the bankruptcy process has been initiated). The specific timing of the write-off/write-down of the lost loan depends on the individual policy of the banks.
1221. The LB does not transmit data on revaluation adjustments due to exchange rate changes to the ECB.

7 Compilation approach for securities

1222. For the compilation of BSI statistics for both CIs and MMFs, an s-b-s system is partially used for stock data by maturity, country and currency. All other data are collected through an aggregated data collection system. Data collected using an s-b-s system is available on a monthly basis eight days after the end of the reference period. The system covers all securities, even those not traded on active markets and those without an ISIN code. For data collected on an aggregated basis, reporting agents transmit outstanding amounts and revaluations for changes in prices.

1223. S-b-s data cover stock data only. The s-b-s attributes provided by the reporting agents include the number of units and carrying amount on the balance sheet.

1224. Custodians report s-b-s data on an investor-by-investor level.

8 Securitisation and derecognition of loans

1225. Resident MFIs do not engage in loan securitisation.

1226. No covered bonds have been issued by resident MFIs.

9 Selected issues on financial instruments

9.1 Securities

1227. Borderline cases of debt securities that are negotiable but not actively traded are classified as debt securities. Shares that are negotiable but not actively traded are classified as shares.

1228. Securities with an embedded derivative are classified fully as securities other than shares.

1229. Debt securities with a maturity of over two years are collected with a counterpart breakdown by country and sector.

1230. Impaired securities continue to be classified as securities.

1231. Global depositary receipts (GDRs) have not been issued by resident MFIs.

1232. No convertible bonds have been issued by resident MFIs.

1233. Preference shares are included in capital and reserves.

9.2 Loans

1234. The LB began collecting the breakdown of true new loans and renegotiated loans to non-financial corporations and households in December 2014.

1235. MFIs classify loans to households as loans for consumption, loans for house purchase and other lending. Consumer credit includes loans to households and non-profit institutions serving households for purchasing consumer goods, such as household appliances and cars, and paying for services, such as medical care and travel, that are not related to gaining profit. Loans for house

purchase are loans granted to households and non-profit institutions serving households for purchase of a house, an apartment or a plot of land, for building or refurbishment, including those mortgage loans and loans for renovation of a house (a flat) that add value to the economic features of the house (the flat). Other loans are loans granted for a purpose other than consumption or house purchase, e.g. loans for business activities, education.

1236. Loans to sole proprietors/unincorporated partnerships are separately identified within loans to households.

1237. Overdrafts, revolving loans and convenience credit are recorded as loans with a maturity up to one year.

1238. Credit card debt is recorded as loans in the case of both convenience credit (non-interest bearing card balances, paid in full at due date) and extended credit (interest bearing card balances, carried over on a month-to-month basis). Credit card debt is allocated to counterpart sectors according to the name of the cardholder.

9.3 Deposits

1239. MFIs identify overnight deposits, transferable deposits and deposits redeemable at notice based on the definitions set out in the BSI Regulation.

1240. Deposits with embedded derivatives (hybrid deposits) are classified fully as deposits.

1241. Deposits redeemable at notice that give clients the option to freeze a portion for a certain maturity in return for a premium are not offered by resident MFIs.

1242. MFIs acting as a trustee in fiduciary deposits record them off balance sheet with memorandum accounts vis-à-vis the beneficiaries. MFIs acting as a recipient of fiduciary deposits record them as deposits from other MFIs.

1243. Margin deposits received by MFIs under derivative contracts are classified as overnight deposits. Margin deposits placed by MFIs under derivative contracts are classified as short-term loans.

9.4 Capital and reserves

1244. Items recorded within capital and reserves include the following items: paid-up capital, share premium, reserve capital, retained earnings/losses of previous years, retained earnings/losses of the current year; fixed assets revaluation reserve, revaluation reserve for available-for-sale financial assets, revaluation reserve for long-term financial investments, and revaluation reserve for risk hedging instruments.

1245. Profit (or loss), as recorded in the profit and loss statement, is included within capital and reserves.
1246. Subordinated debt issued as a security is recorded as debt securities issued.
1247. Revaluations due to changes in exchange rates affecting balance sheet asset and liability positions are recorded as profit (or loss) within capital and reserves (as under IFRS).
1248. Securities held to maturity are recorded for statistical purposes at amortised cost (or the equivalent).
1249. The allocation of profits to “dividends to be distributed”, the actual distribution of dividends, and the allocation of retained profits to “other general reserves” are all recorded as transactions in capital and reserves.

9.5 Remaining assets and remaining liabilities

1250. Items recorded within remaining assets (around 2.1% of total assets on average during 2014) include suspense accounts, precious metals, items in transit, movable and immovable property for sale, investment property, and other assets. Accrued income and financial derivatives are recorded as separate BSI items.
1251. Items recorded within remaining liabilities (around 5.8% of total liabilities on average during 2014) include suspense accounts, items in transit, and other liabilities. Accrued expenses and financial derivatives are recorded as separate BSI items.

9.6 Recording of transactions with central counterparties

1252. There is no CCP resident in LV and no transactions are conducted through CCPs resident in euro area countries.

10 Linkages to other macroeconomic datasets

1253. As there are no FVCs resident in LV, BSI loan servicing data is not used for the purpose of compiling FVC balance sheet data.
1254. The national accounts compilation system is not based on a building-block approach. The LB uses BSI data as a data source in its greatest degree of detail in financial accounts statistics. The breakdown value of financial accounts is automatically allocated for every entry (type of data source, sector code, code for assets/liabilities, instrument code, currency code, code for stocks/

flows, counterpart state code, counterpart sector code, periodicity, code of the institutional unit, period), and then the treatment of any special cases is carried out. According to the agreement between the LB and the national statistical agency, BSI data are regularly sent to the statistical agency for the compilation of non-financial accounts statistics.

1255. The compilation systems for BSI and balance of payments and international investment position are set up to guarantee consistency between the two sets of statistics. BSI data are used for compiling data on balance of payments and international investment position MFI sector. No additional MFI data are collected for balance of payments or international investment position purposes.

1256. Securities issues data, transmitted to the ECB in accordance with Guideline ECB/2014/15, include securities that are retained by the issuer, which is not consistent with BSI practice.

Malta

1 Structure of the MFI sector

1257. The structure of the Maltese MFI sector at end-2014 is presented in the table below (total assets are in millions of euro).

Structure of the MFIs sector (excl. NCB)

(at end-2014 (in millions of euros))

	Total no. of entities	Total assets	Domestically controlled		Domestically incorporated, foreign controlled			Group reporting		
			No. of entities	Total assets	No. of entities	Of which no. of subsidiaries	Of which no. of branches	Total assets	No. of entities	Total assets
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Sector total	37	52,824	6	10,149	31	27	4	42,675		
MFIs included in monthly reporting	37	52,824	6	10,149	31	27	4	42,675		
Credit institutions	27	52,522	2	9,940	25	22	3	42,582		
Commercial banks	27	52,522	2	9,940	25	22	3	42,582		
Savings banks										
Credit unions or cooperatives										
Mortgage banks and building societies										
Post office savings banks										
Other credit institutions										
Money market funds	2	200	2	200						
Other MFIs	8	102	2	9	6	5	1	93		
Electronic money institutions	6	68	1	1	5	5		67		
Other MFIs	2	34	1	8	1		1	26		
MFIs included in the tail										
Credit institutions										
Commercial banks										
Savings banks										
Credit unions or cooperatives										
Mortgage banks and building societies										
Post office savings banks										
Other credit institutions										
Money market funds										
Other MFIs										
Electronic money institutions										
Other MFIs										

2 Legal and institutional framework

1258. *Directive No. 5* of the Central Bank of Malta (CBM), issued in terms of *the Central Bank of Malta Act (Cap. 204)*, requires credit and financial institutions to report data to the CBM to enable the latter to carry out its functions under the *Act*. Sanctions are foreseen if reporting agents do not comply. *Directive No.*

5 is complemented by the regulations established by the EU Council and the ECB. The compilation of monetary and financial statistics has to be consistent with international agreed statistical concepts and methodologies, as set out in the ECB regulations and guidelines, the ESA 2010 and the IMF's *Monetary and Financial Statistical Manual*.

1259. The Statistics Department of the CBM is entrusted with the collection, compilation and dissemination of monetary statistics.
1260. Central bank data for MFI statistics are released by the Finance Office of the CBM to the Bank's Statistics Department on the 12th calendar day following the end of the reporting month, according to set deadlines.
1261. To assist in the collection of MFI balance sheet information, the CBM's website gives reporting institutions access to returns, report forms and instructions, together with general notes and an abbreviation list. The instructions provide guidance on the general requirements for statistical reporting, residency and sectorisation of institutional units, valuation methods of financial instruments, classification by economic activity, methods for calculating transactions and revaluation adjustments, etc.
1262. Collection of BSI statistics is integrated with supervisory data collection. Both the CBM and the Malta Financial Services Authority are involved in MFI data collection.
1263. CIs submit to the CBM around 90 reporting forms specifically designed to collect MFI data covering, among other things, core balance sheet items and a very detailed breakdown of some of those items by counterpart sector, currency, country of residence, maturity, economic activity and interest rates. Checks are incorporated in these forms. MFIs submit these forms to the CBM within fifteen calendar days after the end of the reporting period.
1264. At the national level, there is an arrangement for data sharing and coordination between the CBM, the Malta Financial Services Authority and the National Statistical Office to facilitate the mutual provision of statistical data. In March 2013, the CBM and the National Statistical Office signed an updated cooperation agreement delineating the division of responsibilities between the two institutions in the area of statistics.

3 Data collection and dissemination

3.1 Scope

1265. In accordance with Article 9 of the BSI Regulation, no derogations are granted to small "tail" institutions in MT. There is no group reporting in MT.

1266. In the unusual case of non-reporting by an institution, the previous month's balance sheet is repeated and the transactions are set to nil.

3.2 Data validation

1267. The CBM performs automated checks that prevent invalid data from being transmitted by reporting agents. The following quality and consistency checks are routinely performed: a) internal consistency of individual MFI balance sheets, b) internal consistency of aggregated balance sheets, c) cross-consistency of intra-MFI sector positions, d) correct sector classification of counterpart, e) time series and outlier detection and f) individual MFI outlier compared to the reporting population.

1268. On a monthly basis, the CBM analyses MFI data both on a macro and on a micro level, especially for the data of larger banks. On a macro level, it focuses mainly on the contributions to the euro area monetary aggregates and other counterparts. On a micro level, it monitors trends and investigates outliers with the respective reporting agents. Their feedback takes, on average, three days.

1269. BSI statistics are not systematically checked against other macroeconomic statistical datasets.

3.3 Revision policies

1270. Revisions are conducted on a regular monthly basis for data referring to period t-1, while revisions relating to longer periods are sent quarterly. All revisions submitted by MFIs are accepted.

1271. Whether revisions are made to all affected reporting periods or a reclassification adjustment is made depends on the materiality of the error and on the time frame during which the error has been reported. If the volumes are material and it is feasible to revise back-data, this is considered the best approach. However, if the errors are not material and/or they persist during a long period of time, a reclassification is considered sufficient. Revisions are made to outstanding amounts and transactions.

1272. Revisions are monitored by the CBM for quality control and non-compliance purposes. In the event of material revisions, reporting institutions provide explanatory notes.

3.4 Data dissemination

1273. Monetary data are disseminated by the CBM on its website and through hard copy publications. Data are also available online in static form through spreadsheets. Monetary data are also publicly available through press releases.

1274. The series disseminated by the CBM on a monthly basis consist of specific assets and liabilities items broken down by sector, residency and maturity. They are disseminated on a monthly basis 33 days after the end of the reference period.

4 Accounting practices

4.1 Accounting framework

1275. All registered financial institutions in MT fully apply IFRS, including the CBM. Accounting valuation and recording criteria are applied uniformly by all MFIs.

4.2 Valuation of financial instruments

1276. Loans and deposits are recorded at nominal value. Purchased loans are not applicable in MT.

1277. Debt securities held for trading, those designated at fair value through profit or loss and those available for sale are recorded at market or fair value. Debt securities held to maturity and loans and receivables are recorded at amortised cost. Debt securities held by MMFs are recorded at market or fair value. Debt securities issued by CIs are recorded at market or fair value.

1278. Quoted shares, unquoted shares with a non-controlling interest, shareholdings in subsidiaries or affiliates and participation certificates are all recorded at market or fair value.

1279. All financial derivatives are recorded at the market or fair value of their contracts.

1280. Instruments denominated in foreign currency are converted into euro at the market exchange rate.

4.3 Recording of financial instruments

1281. Financial instruments are recorded on an accrual basis.

1282. Loans are recorded net of provisions or loan loss allowances.

1283. Deposit accounts in overdraft are recorded as loans.

1284. Accrued interest on deposits and loans is included in the outstanding amount of the underlying instrument. Interest accrued on debt securities held and issued

is included in the outstanding balance of the securities and not specifically identified (“dirty prices”).

1285. There are no cases of holdings of own debt securities in MT.

1286. Short-selling of debt securities and shares and other equities would be recorded as negative holdings of the securities, but such transactions are not conducted by resident MFIs.

1287. Repos are recorded as collateralised loans, whereby the exchanged securities remain on the balance sheet of the cash taker. The outright selling of securities received in a repo is recorded as a negative holding of the securities. Securities lending against cash collateral is recorded as collateralised loans. Banks in MT do not conduct securities lending not backed by cash collateral. Gold swaps are reported as collateralised loans. Foreign currency swaps are recorded as the spot sale/purchase of the foreign exchange currency with a simultaneous forward contract.

1288. As per IAS 39 and IFRS 7, institutions are obliged to report the market valuation of all financial derivatives on balance sheet. Also according to IFRS, institutions are not allowed to net financial derivative positions, and therefore they are presented on a gross basis. Netting of financial derivative positions may occur only at the settlement stage. Netting is possible in hedge accounting, but the institutions need to satisfy certain conditions, such as effective hedging.

5 Translation of accounting data into MFI balance sheet data

1289. The CBM indicated that there are differences between statistical and accounting reporting, but that they are non-material.

1290. Regarding the time at which financial instruments are recorded, loans are recorded at the disbursement date and securities at the settlement date.

1291. Loans are reported gross of provisions or loan loss allowances, with provisions as a separate position in “remaining liabilities”. Loans are reported at nominal value. Methodologies used for compiling accounting and BSI balance sheets differ. For instance, the accounting balance sheet value for loans to euro area residents exclude balances in foreign currency, whereas those prepared for statistical purposes include such balances. However, despite the different methodologies used, no significant discrepancies exist.

1292. Accrued interest on loans, deposits and debt securities held is reported as a separate position in “remaining assets”.

1293. Repos are reported as collateralised loans. The outright selling of securities received in a repo is reported off balance sheet. Securities lending against cash

collateral is reported as collateralised loans. Securities lending not backed by cash collateral is not applicable in MT.

1294. Debt securities and shares and other equity are reported at market or fair value. There are no material differences between accounting and balance sheet data.

1295. Financial derivatives are reported on balance sheet, on a gross basis, for the market/fair value of the contract. Revaluations for changes in prices are reported.

6 Transactions, revaluations and other adjustments

1296. The system provides for a direct recording of transactions in securities. The transaction method, as described in section 1.6.3.1 of the BSI Manual, is applied for this direct recording. The system also provides for a direct recording of revaluations for price changes. These revaluations represent price-related gains or losses, realised and unrealised, on holdings of securities.

1297. Loan write-off/write-downs are recorded in the BSI statistics following national accounting rules. The frequency of such loan write-offs/write-downs depends on the materiality of the loss. It is conducted when it is foreseen that the loan is uncollectible as a result of the following instances: significant changes in the borrower's financial position such that the borrower can no longer pay the obligation, the proceeds from collateral will be insufficient to pay the entire exposure, or future recoverability prospects are expected to be unfeasible.

1298. The CBM does not transmit data on revaluation adjustments due to exchange rate changes to the ECB. However, such revaluation adjustments are reported to the CBM by CIs.

7 Compilation approach for securities

1299. For the compilation of BSI statistics for CIs, the CBM runs in parallel both an s-b-s and an aggregated data collection system. Data collected through an s-b-s system is available on a monthly basis 15 calendar days after the end of the reference period. The system covers all securities with ISIN codes, even those not traded on active markets. Holdings of non-ISIN securities are also reported.

1300. For MMFs, data on securities are obtained using an s-b-s system. This data is collected quarterly, with a deadline of 21 calendar days after the end of the reference period. The system covers all securities, even those not traded on active markets. Data on securities without an ISIN are collected in aggregated form. Data are collected for transactions and revaluations, with no distinction between price and exchange rate revaluations.

1301. The CBM has plans to unify both data collection systems and move to an s-b-s system for BSI compilation, but no time frame has been established.

1302. S-b-s data cover both stock and individual transactions data. The s-b-s attributes provided by the reporting agents include the number of units and market value.

1303. Custodians report s-b-s data on an investor-by-investor level.

8 Securitisation and derecognition of loans

1304. Resident MFIs engage in loan securitisation by using resident or non-resident financial vehicle corporations (FVCs). Currently there is one resident MFI engaged in loan securitisation.

1305. There are no legal or regulatory restrictions on where FVCs might be set up by resident MFIs.

1306. Securitised loans are derecognised from the originating MFI's balance sheet depending on the transfer of the risks and rewards, in accordance with national accounting practices.

1307. Securitised loans typically continue to be serviced by the originating MFI.

1308. When resident MFIs issue covered bonds through special purpose vehicles (SPVs), the issuance of such bonds is allocated to the other financial intermediaries sector. In the case of MT, the MFI transferred loans without risks and rewards to a subsidiary FVC. The FVC issued the bonds partly to third parties, and they were partly taken up by the originating MFI. The counterparty for the bonds taken up by the originating MFI is reported on the balance sheet of the MFI as held by the other financial intermediaries sector.

9 Selected issues on financial instruments

9.1 Securities

1309. Borderline cases of debt securities that are negotiable but not actively traded are classified as debt securities. Shares that are negotiable but not actively traded are classified as shares. The CBM's instructions to credit institutions state that a financial instrument with characteristics of a debt instrument (i.e. the borrowing amount, interest rate and redemption date are indicated) and which is negotiable should be classified as a debt security. In the case of shares, as long as they are negotiable, they are classified as shares.

1310. Securities with an embedded derivative are classified fully as securities other than shares.
1311. Debt securities with a maturity of over two years are collected with a geographical breakdown identifying domestic, other euro area and rest of the world counterparts. In addition, a full sector breakdown for domestic counterparties is collected.
1312. Impaired securities continue to be classified as securities.
1313. Global depositary receipts (GDRs) have not been issued by resident MFIs.
1314. Convertible bonds have not been issued by resident MFIs. If they are, the guidance is to classify them within debt securities with a maturity of up to two years.
1315. Non-redeemable preference shares are included in capital and reserves. MFIs are instructed to report redeemable preference shares under other remaining liabilities and under shares on the assets side.

9.2 Loans

1316. The CBM started collecting the breakdown of true new loans and renegotiated loans to non-financial corporations and households in June 2014.
1317. MFIs classify loans to households as loans for consumption, loans for house purchase and other lending based on the following: loans for consumption are loans granted for the purpose of personal use in the consumption of goods and services. Loans for house purchase are loans granted for the purpose of investing in housing, including building and home improvements. This also includes loans secured on residential property that are used for the purpose of house purchase and, where identifiable, other loans for house purchases made on a personal basis or secured against other forms of assets. Other lending includes lending to individuals on a personal basis for investment in a trade, business or profession, including lending to purchase a trade or profession to acquire a share in a partnership or to finance investment in long-term risk in capital ventures; lending to active partners to invest in their partnership; lending to directors/employees to acquire shares in or otherwise finance their company; and lending to individuals for third level or other specific educational expenses.
1318. Loans to sole proprietors/unincorporated partnerships are separately identified within loans to households.
1319. Overdrafts and convenience credit are recorded as loans with a maturity up to one year. Revolving loans are collected according to the maturity date of the contract.
1320. Credit card debt is recorded as loans in the case of both convenience credit (non-interest bearing card balances, paid in full at due date) and extended credit (interest

bearing card balances, carried over on a month-to-month basis). Credit card debt is allocated to counterpart sectors according to the name of the cardholder.

9.3 Deposits

1321. MFIs identify overnight deposits, transferable deposits and deposits redeemable at notice based on the definitions set out in the BSI Regulation.
1322. Deposits with embedded derivatives (hybrid deposits) are classified fully as deposits.
1323. Deposits redeemable at notice that give clients the option to freeze a portion for a certain maturity in return for a premium are not offered by resident MFIs. If they were, they would be classified fully as deposits redeemable at notice.
1324. MFIs acting as a trustee in fiduciary deposits record them on balance sheet as deposits. MFIs acting as a recipient of fiduciary deposits record them as deposits from other MFIs.
1325. Margin deposits received by MFIs under derivative contracts are classified as non-transferable overnight deposits. Margin deposits placed by MFIs under derivative contracts are classified as short-term loans.

9.4 Capital and reserves

1326. Items recorded within capital and reserves include the following items: ordinary shares, share premium, perpetual preference shares, revaluation reserves, capital reserve, hedging reserve, unrealised fair value reserve, exchange rate revaluation reserve, currency revaluation/devaluation reserve, dividend reserve, other reserves, retained earnings from previous years, profit/loss for current financial year, and capital contributions. The following “of which” items are reported as part of the profit/loss for the current financial year: trading profits, non-trading profits, trading gain/loss on foreign exchange dealings, other foreign exchange gain/loss, provisions for contingent liabilities, commitments and other charges, and net impairment losses. The following items are also reported as memo items of the total capital and reserves figures: all dividends paid during the month, and reserves related to depositor compensation scheme.
1327. Profit (or loss), as recorded in the profit and loss statement, is included within capital and reserves.
1328. Subordinated debt issued in the form of negotiable securities is classified as debt securities issued.
1329. Revaluations due to changes in exchange rates affecting balance sheet asset and liability positions are recorded as profit (or loss) within capital and reserves (as under IFRS).

1330. Securities held to maturity are recorded for statistical purposes at amortised cost (or the equivalent).

1331. Both “profits” and “dividends to be distributed” are included in capital and reserves and thus there are no movements in BSI figures when the allocation is made from the former to the latter. The same applies for “retained profits” and “other general reserves”.

1332. The actual distribution of dividends is recorded as transactions in capital and reserves.

9.5 Remaining assets and remaining liabilities

1333. Items recorded within remaining assets (around 2.2% of total assets on average during 2014) include intangible assets (goodwill and other intangible assets), assets acquired in satisfaction of debt, items in transit, suspense items, interest due but not yet received on loans, deposits, and securities, and items “not elsewhere classified”. The latter item may include refunds of tax and funds paid directly to the Depositor Compensation Scheme.

1334. Items recorded within remaining liabilities (around 2.7% of total liabilities in average during 2014) include interest accrued but not yet paid on deposits (incl. loans) and on other instruments, expenses accrued but not yet paid, secured indebtedness, items in transit, suspense items, redeemable preference shares. Provisions, interest in suspense, and items “not elsewhere classified”. The latter item may include payments of tax due.

9.6 Recording of transactions with central counterparties

1335. There is no CCP resident in MT. CCPs resident in other euro area countries are classified as OFIs. The only transactions conducted with French LCH Clearnet S.A. relate to interest rate swap derivatives, and since there is no sector breakdown for financial derivatives in BSI statistics, the sector classification of the institution has not been necessary.

1336. Claims on and liabilities to CCPs under repos are recorded in the OFI sub-sector as sales/repurchase agreements, of which repos, with CCPs.

10 Linkages to other macroeconomic datasets

1337. BSI loan servicing data are not used for the purpose of compiling FVC balance sheet data.

1338. The national accounts compilation system is based on a building-block approach. Aggregated balance sheets and profit and loss data are provided to the National Statistics Office on a quarterly basis. The statisticians at the CBM use the BSI data to compile financial accounts.
1339. The compilation systems for BSI and for balance of payments and international investment position are set up to guarantee consistency between the two sets of statistics. BSI data is directly used to compile balance of payments and international investment position data. However, in BSI statistics, transactions statistics are derived by the ECB, while in balance of payments and international investment position statistics the transactions are compiled by the CBM. Hence, consistency may be affected.
1340. Securities issues data, transmitted to the ECB in accordance with Guideline ECB/2014/15, do not include securities that are retained by the issuer.

The Netherlands

1 Structure of the MFI sector

1341. The structure of the Dutch MFI sector at end-2013 is presented in the table below (total assets are in millions of euro).

Structure of the MFIs sector (excl. NCB)

At end-2014 (in millions of euros, or NC)

	Total no. of entities	Total assets	Domestically controlled		Domestically incorporated, foreign controlled			Group reporting		
			No. of entities	Total assets	No. of entities	Of which no. of subsidiaries	Of which no. of branches	Total assets	No. of entities	Total assets
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Sector total	105	2,451,314	45	2,286,128	60	15	45	165,186		
MFIs included in monthly reporting	21	2,358,919	11	2,238,888	10	3	7	120,031		
Credit institutions	21	2,358,919	11	2,238,888	10	3	7	120,031		
Commercial banks	20	2,358,919	10	2,238,888	10	3	7	120,031		
Savings banks										
Credit unions or cooperatives	1		1							
Mortgage banks and building societies										
Post office savings banks										
Other credit institutions										
Money market funds										
Other MFIs										
Electronic money institutions										
Other MFIs										
MFIs included in the tail	84	92,395	34	47,240	50	12	38	45,155		
Credit institutions	65	90,290	15	45,135	50	12	38	45,155		
Commercial banks	65	90,290	15	45,135	50	12	38	45,155		
Savings banks										
Credit unions or cooperatives										
Mortgage banks and building societies										
Post office savings banks										
Other credit institutions										
Money market funds	17	2,100	17	2,100						
Other MFIs	2	5	2	5						
Electronic money institutions										
Other MFIs										

2 Legal and institutional framework

1342. The BSI Regulation is the only legal instrument used in NL to implement the statistical MFI reporting.

1343. The Statistics and Information Department of De Nederlandsche Bank (DNB) is the organisational unit responsible for the compilation of MFI statistics.

1344. Regarding central bank data for MFI statistics, there are no formal agreements within DNB between Finance and Statistics governing the sharing of accounting records. When the BSI statistics are established, specifications are made for the data files needed from Finance, which are subsequently altered when changes in BSI regulations occur. These arrangements are discussed at management level and worked out at lower levels of responsibility.
1345. To assist in the collection of MFI balance sheet information, a Dutch version of the BSI Manual with reporting instructions for all monetary reporting requirements, in particular BSI, MIR and BOP, is available on DNB's website.
1346. Collection of BSI statistics is based on the BSI Regulation, but the amount of detail in the reporting framework is considerably larger.
1347. MFIs submit reporting forms to DNB that are specifically designed to collect MFI data for statistical purposes covering BSI reports with balance sheet data, a MIR report with interest data and a set of reports with flow data. Validation controls are incorporated in these forms. MFIs submit these forms to DNB within 12 working days after the end of the reporting period.
1348. An excerpt of the statistical reporting of MFIs is sent to the Statistics Netherlands.

3 Data collection and dissemination

3.1 Scope

1349. According to Article 9(1)(a) of the BSI Regulation, derogations are granted in NL to small "tail" MFIs with a combined contribution to the national MFI balance sheet in terms of stocks that does not exceed 5%. 44 commercial banks, 10 savings banks, 1 mortgage bank and 16 other institutions, with combined assets of €122 billion, or 4.8% of the total MFI sector, benefit from these derogations.
1350. Derogations according to Article 9(2) of the BSI Regulation are granted to all MMFs operating in NL, which have total assets of €2 billion, representing less than 0.1% of the MFI sector. An annual survey is conducted on the size and structure of the MFM sector. Based on the findings of this survey, derogations may be granted to MMFs for the duration of one year, and the balance sheet data derived from the survey are used as a proxy for MMF sector reporting.
1351. "Tail" reporters are required to report quarterly. From December 2014 onward, their reporting is now fully in line with the regular BSI framework. Before December 2014, their report was largely based on the regular BSI framework, but with fewer dimensions (e.g. breakdowns by currency or sector) than what was required of regular reporters. Missing breakdowns were estimated using

a distribution formula derived from the regular reporters and breakdowns were kept constant between quarterly reports, unless DNB had clear indications that the underlying values had changed significantly.

1352. There is no group reporting in NL.

1353. DNB has no formal procedures for estimating missing data, because it has not experienced situations of missing values or failure to respond.

3.2 Data validation

1354. DNB performs automated checks, but they do not prevent the transmission of invalid data. The following quality and consistency checks are routinely performed: a) internal consistency of individual MFI balance sheets, b) internal consistency of aggregated balance sheets, c) cross-consistency of intra-MFI sector positions, d) time series and outlier detection and e) individual MFI outlier compared to the reporting population.

1355. Quality and consistency checks are performed automatically as well as manually. On the 13th working day, there is a production meeting where the focus is on the development of a key set of BSI on an aggregated level. For each of the BSIs, a breakdown is made for the individual reporting institutions to identify a set of key questions. Additionally, the main economic developments of the reporting month are discussed in an attempt to identify those developments in the BSI data. After the production meeting, the monthly reports are checked by a team of banking analysts. During the production round, all questions are sent to the corresponding institution on day t+13. Responses are received within two days. If there are additional questions, the deadline for responses is day t+17.

1356. BSI statistics are systematically checked against BOP/IIP and securities issues or holdings statistics. Transaction data on those BSI that are also reported for BOP purposes allow DNB to analyse the MFI data in a harmonised framework. Securities holding statistics are used to gain more detailed insight into debt securities on the asset and liability sides, and to double check BSI data.

3.3 Revision policies

1357. The policy is to bundle all revisions in one month, but as several reporting institutions are developing new IT systems for their statistical reporting requirements, such as merger and acquisitions, sometimes the data revisions have to be performed on an ad hoc basis. In the absence of one harmonised revision policy for the euro area, backward revisions differ in terms of time span and depend mainly on the materiality and data availability of the reporting agents.

1358. Revisions are generally made to all affected reporting periods. Revisions are introduced to outstanding amounts and transactions.

1359. There is regular contact between DNB and reporting institutions when a revision is announced to make sure the revision has the proper scope and all necessary additional data are available. Reporting institutions provide explanatory notes on the revisions.

3.4 Data dissemination

1360. Monetary data are disseminated by DNB on its website. No hard copy publications of monetary data are available. Data are also available online in static form through spreadsheets.

1361. On DNB's public website, spreadsheets based on multiple underlying time series are presented. They are updated on a monthly basis 27 days after the end of the reference period.

4 Accounting practices

4.1 Accounting framework

1362. There is no uniform accounting framework applied by MFIs in NL for presenting their financial statements. DNB follows IFRS. Half of CIs operating in NL follow IFRS, while the other half apply national GAAPs. MMFs apply national GAAPs, but only partially. Because of the limited size of MMFs in NL, data are collected annually by means of a survey.

4.2 Valuation of financial instruments

1363. Loans, purchased loans and deposits are recorded at nominal value.

1364. Debt securities held for trading, those designated at fair value through profit or loss and those available for sale are recorded at market or fair value. Debt securities held to maturity are recorded at amortised cost by several reporting institutions, among them the largest banks, while they are recorded at market or fair value by the remaining CIs. Loans and receivables are recorded at face value. Debt securities held by MMFs are recorded at market or fair value. Debt securities issued by CIs are recorded at face value; the difference with the market value (or fair value) is recorded under other liabilities.

1365. Quoted shares, unquoted shares with a non-controlling interest, shareholdings in subsidiaries or affiliates and participation certificates are all recorded at market or fair value.
1366. All financial derivatives are recorded at the market or fair value of their contracts.
1367. Instruments denominated in foreign currency are converted into euro at the market exchange rate.

4.3 Recording of financial instruments

1368. Financial instruments are recorded on an accrual basis.
1369. Loans are recorded gross of provisions or loan loss allowances, with the provisions recorded as a separate position in "Capital and reserves".
1370. Deposit accounts in overdraft are recorded as loans. Netting is not allowed and positions related to, for example, notional cash pooling are reported on a gross basis. Before the implementation of the new BSI framework in December 2014, netting was allowed only under two specific conditions: a) the entity had current legally enforceable rights to offset the recognised amounts; and b) it intended either to settle on a net basis, or to simultaneously realise the asset and settle the liability.
1371. Accrued interest on deposits, loans, debt securities held and debt securities issued is recorded as a separate position in "remaining assets/liabilities".
1372. Holdings of own debt securities are netted from the liability entry of the securities issued.
1373. Short-selling of debt securities and shares and other equities is recorded as a negative holding of the securities.
1374. Repos are recorded as collateralised loans, whereby the exchanged securities remain on the balance sheet of the cash taker. The outright selling of securities received in a repo is recorded as a negative holding of the securities. Securities lending against cash collateral is recorded as a collateralised loan. Securities lending not backed by cash collateral is recorded off balance sheet. Gold swaps are recorded as collateralised loans. Foreign currency swaps are recorded off balance sheet, and reported as financial derivatives under "remaining assets/liabilities" if they have a positive or negative value.
1375. Financial derivatives with a positive market value are reported under "remaining assets" while financial derivatives with a negative market value are reported under "remaining liabilities".

5 Translation of accounting data into MFI balance sheet data

1376. DNB indicated that there are no material differences between statistical and accounting reporting.
1377. Regarding the time of recording of financial instruments, loans are recorded at contract date and securities at trade date.
1378. Loans are reported gross of provisions or loan loss allowances, with provisions as separate position in “capital and reserves”. Loans are reported at nominal value.
1379. Accrued interest on loans, deposits and debt securities held is reported as a separate position in “remaining assets”.
1380. Holdings of own debt securities are netted from the liability entry of the securities issued.
1381. Short-selling of debt securities and shares and other equities is recorded as a negative holding of the securities.
1382. Repos are reported as collateralised loans. The outright selling of securities received in a repo is reported as a negative holding of the securities. Securities lending against cash collateral is reported as collateralised loans. Securities lending not backed by cash collateral is reported off balance sheet.
1383. Debt securities and shares and other equity held are reported at market or fair value, which is consistent with the accounting practice with the exception of debt securities held to maturity, which are recorded at amortised cost, and debt securities issued, which are recorded at face value.
1384. Financial derivatives are reported on balance sheet, on a gross basis, for the market or fair value of the contract. Revaluations for changes in prices are reported.

6 Transactions, revaluations and other adjustments

1385. The system provides for a direct recording of “other changes” (i.e. revaluations for changes in prices and write-offs/write downs).
1386. Loan write-off/write-downs are recorded in the BSI statistics following national accounting rules. The frequency for such write-offs/write-downs is monthly, but the timing is ad hoc. The conditions to be met for a write-off differ from MFI to MFI due to the different accounting practices applicable.
1387. DNB does not transmit data on revaluation adjustments due to exchange rate changes to the ECB.

7 Compilation approach for securities

1388. For the compilation of BSI statistics for CIs, an aggregated data collection system is used in NL. Reporting agents transmit data on outstanding amounts and revaluations for changes in prices.

1389. For MMFs, data on securities are obtained using an aggregated data collection system. Reporting agents transmit data only on outstanding amounts.

1390. DNB is reviewing the entire reporting process for BSI statistics. At this stage there is no clear preference for the future reporting of securities on an s-b-s or an aggregated basis.

1391. Custodians report s-b-s data on an investor group level.

8 Securitisation and derecognition of loans

1392. Resident MFIs engage in loan securitisation by using resident financial vehicle corporations (FVCs). There are no legal or regulatory restrictions on where FVCs might be set up by resident MFIs

1393. Reporting institutions sometimes derecognise securitised loans. The statistical treatment reflects the accounting practice.

1394. Securitised loans are typically serviced by the originating MFI. However, in some cases, an insurance corporation may also act as a servicer for a financial group.

1395. When resident MFIs issue covered bonds through special purpose vehicles (SPVs), the issuance of such bonds is allocated to other financial intermediaries sector.

9 Selected issues on financial instruments

9.1 Securities

1396. Borderline cases of debt securities that are negotiable but not actively traded are classified as debt securities. Shares that are negotiable but not actively traded are classified as shares.

1397. Securities with an embedded derivative are classified fully as securities other than shares.

1398. No additional information on the breakdown by counterpart is collected for debt securities with a maturity of over two years.

1399. Impaired securities continue to be classified as securities.

1400. Global depositary receipts (GDRs) have not been issued by resident MFIs.

1401. Convertible bonds are classified as debt securities with a maturity of up to two years and over two years. When the instrument is converted into capital, the operation is recorded as a transaction.

1402. Preference shares are included in capital and reserves.

9.2 Loans

1403. DNB does not collect the breakdown of true new loans and renegotiated loans to non-financial corporations and households.

1404. MFIs classify loans to households as loans for consumption, loans for house purchase and other lending as follows: loans for consumption are loans granted for the purpose of mainly personal use in the consumption of goods and services, loans for house purchase are loans secured on residential property that are used for the purpose of house purchase and other loans for house purchase made on a personal basis or secured against other forms of asset, and loans for other lending are loans granted for purposes other than consumption and house purchase, such as business, debt consolidation, education, etc.

1405. Loans to sole proprietors/unincorporated partnerships are not separately identified within loans to households.

1406. Overdrafts, revolving loans and convenience credit are recorded as loans with a maturity up to one year.

1407. Credit card debt is recorded as loans in the case of both convenience credit (non-interest bearing card balances, paid in full at due date) and extended credit (interest bearing card balances, carried over on a month-to-month basis). Credit card debt is allocated to the counterpart sectors of non-financial corporations or households, subject to the party liable for repaying the debt.

9.3 Deposits

1408. MFIs identify overnight deposits, transferable deposits and deposits redeemable at notice as follows. Overnight deposits are convertible into currency and/or transferable on demand by cheque, banker's order, debit entry or similar means, without significant delay, restriction or penalty. Transferable deposits are those deposits within the category "overnight deposits" which are

directly transferable on demand to make payments to other economic agents by commonly used means of payment. Deposits redeemable at notice are non-transferable deposits without any agreed maturity which cannot be converted into currency without a prior notice period; before the expiry, the conversion into currency is not possible or is possible only with a penalty.

1409. Deposits with embedded derivatives (hybrid deposits) are classified fully as deposits.
1410. Deposits redeemable at notice that give clients the option to freeze a portion for a certain maturity in return for a premium are fully classified as deposits redeemable at notice.
1411. MFIs acting as a trustee in fiduciary deposits record them on balance sheet as deposits, unless the risks and rewards of ownership of the funds remain with the beneficiary. In that case they are not recorded on the balance sheet at all. MFIs acting as a recipient of fiduciary deposits record them as deposits from non-financial corporations.
1412. Margin deposits received by MFIs under derivative contracts are classified as deposits with agreed maturity. Margin deposits placed by MFIs under derivative contracts are classified as short-term or long-term loans.

9.4 Capital and reserves

1413. Items recorded within capital and reserves include the following items collected by DNB: equity capital; non-distributed benefits of funds; specific and general provisions against loans, securities and other types of assets; and operating profit and losses.
1414. Profit (or loss), as recorded in the profit and loss statement, is included within capital and reserves.
1415. Subordinated debt issued as a security is recorded as debt securities issued.
1416. Revaluations due to changes in exchange rates affecting balance sheet asset and liability positions are recorded as profit (or loss) within capital and reserves (as under IFRS).
1417. The changes in the market price/fair value of securities held to maturity are reflected in capital and reserves in those cases where the reporting is done at market value (as prescribed in DNB's manual). Some reporting institutions, however, report securities held to maturity at amortised cost.
1418. The allocation of profits to "dividends to be distributed" and the actual distribution of dividends are recorded as transactions in capital and reserves. The allocation of retained profits to "other general reserves" is recorded as reclassification and other adjustments.

9.5 Remaining assets and remaining liabilities

1419. Items recorded within remaining assets (around 12.7% of total assets on average during 2014) include accrued interest, dividends to be received, amounts receivable which do not relate to the MFI's main business, gross amounts receivable in respect of transit items, goodwill, and net amounts receivable in respect of future settlement of transactions in securities.

1420. Items recorded within remaining liabilities (around 13.2% of total liabilities on average during 2014) include accrued interest, dividends to be paid, amounts payable which do not relate to the reporting MFI's main business, gross amounts payable in respect of transit items, net amounts payable in respect of future settlement of transactions in securities, provisions representing liabilities against third parties (pensions), valuation difference (market-nominal value) of debt securities issued and margins lodged under derivative contracts.

9.6 Recording of transactions with central counterparties

1421. CCPs resident in NL are classified as OFIs, unless they are registered as MFIs/CIs. CCPs resident in other euro area countries are classified as OFIs. France's LCH Clearnet S.A. is also classified as an OFI.

1422. Claims on and liabilities to CCPs under repos are reported as a separate "of which" item under loans and deposits.

10 Linkages to other macroeconomic datasets

1423. BSI loan servicing data is not used for the purpose of compiling FVC balance sheet data.

1424. The national accounts compilation system is based on a building-block approach. DNB sends the BSI data to the national statistical institute (CBS), which compiles the national accounts by combining the data of all relevant sectors into the national accounts. Since the compilation of national accounts is done by the CBS, DNB has no direct insight in the integration of BSI data in the national accounts.

1425. The compilation systems for BSI and for balance of payments and international investment position are not set up to guarantee consistency between the two sets of statistics. BSI data are the source for the items in the other investment account of the balance of payments with respect to the MFIs. This means that there is an automatic link between these two statistics. At the moment, there is no consistency between the BSI and the balance of payments with regards to direct investment and portfolio investment accounts. The BSI report lacks the detail needed for the compilation of the balance of payments data.

1426. Securities issuance data, transmitted to the ECB in accordance with Guideline ECB/2014/15, includes securities that are retained by the issuer, which is not consistent with BSI practice.

Portugal

1 Structure of the MFI sector

1427. The structure of the Portuguese MFI sector at end-2014 is presented in the table below (total assets are in millions of euro).

Structure of the MFIs sector (excl. NCB)

(at end-2014 (in millions of euros))

	Total no. of entities	Total assets	Domestically controlled		Domestically incorporated, foreign controlled			Group reporting		
			No. of entities	Total assets	No. of entities	Of which no. of subsidiaries	Of which no. of branches	Total assets	No. of entities	Total assets
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Sector total	161	469,262	128	374,065	33	10	23	95,197		
MFIs included in monthly reporting	131	462,868	112	370,277	19	8	11	92,591		
Credit institutions	121	460,336	102	367,745	19	8	11	92,591		
Commercial banks	27	417,566	18	348,901	9	8	1	68,665		
Savings banks										
Credit unions or cooperatives	84	18,844	84	18,844						
Mortgage banks and building societies										
Post office savings banks										
Other credit institutions	10	23,926			10		10	23,926		
Money market funds	10	2,532	10	2,532						
Other MFIs										
Electronic money institutions										
Other MFIs										
MFIs included in the tail	30	6,394	16	3,788	14	2	12	2,606		
Credit institutions	30	6,394	16	3,788	14	2	12	2,606		
Commercial banks	11	3,467	8	2,298	3	2	1	1,169		
Savings banks	3	360	3	360						
Credit unions or cooperatives	5	1,130	5	1,130						
Mortgage banks and building societies										
Post office savings banks										
Other credit institutions	11	1,437			11		11	1,437		
Money market funds										
Other MFIs										
Electronic money institutions										
Other MFIs										

2 Legal and institutional framework

1428. BSI Regulation is implemented in PT by Instruction No. 25/2014 of the Banco de Portugal (BdP) as amended, which regulates MFI balance sheet reporting, as well as interest rate reporting. This instruction defines the information,

periodicity and timeliness of the statistical information to be reported by CIs, MMFs and EMIs operating in the country, so that the BdP may supply statistical information to the ECB. The instruction refers to the powers endowed to the BdP by its *Organic Law*, which states in its Article 13 that one of the competences of the BdP is to compile monetary statistics, for which purpose it can request any public or private entity to provide the information needed to fulfil this task.

1429. The unit in the BdP responsible for the compilation of MFI statistics is the Monetary and Financial Statistics and Credit Register Division of the Statistics Department.
1430. Regarding central bank data for MFI statistics, the Accounting Department sends detailed information on the BdP's balance sheet to the Statistics Department on a daily basis. The available files include not only the position of each account at the end of the day, but also details on the nature of the balance, the counterpart sector, maturity, country and currency. Based on this information, two reporting tables are prepared at the end of each month. These tables comprise similar information to what is required from other MFIs and make the statistical report possible.
1431. The BdP provides a manual of procedures to reporting agents for statistical reporting of MFI balance sheets and interest rates. The manual presents in detail the information to be reported, the general concepts to be applied for the valuation and recording of financial instruments, as well as comprehensive tables for financial instruments, counterpart sectors, maturity, etc. needed for a proper data breakdown. The manual also includes several guidelines within BSI statistics (and also within MIR statistics), and several examples in accordance with the ECB manuals. Additionally, the manual also presents in detail the rules for the validation of information, including the consistency checks performed automatically on data by the BdP. Furthermore, BdP makes available a computer application that allows the reporting institution to perform all consistency checks and to submit the data to the BdP only when they are considered complete and correct.
1432. Collection of BSI statistics is restricted to the specifications of the BSI Regulation.
1433. MFIs submit reporting forms to the BdP that are specifically designed to collect MFI data for statistical purposes. The MFI balance sheet information is received through six different reporting tables. Table A includes balance sheet information by country and currency. Tables B, C and D present additional details by instrument, by country and by institutional sector. Tables E and F comprise the geographical distribution (by region) of assets (loans) and liabilities (deposits). Data are transmitted to the BdP within ten working days after the end of the reference period.
1434. There are no arrangements between the BdP and other national authorities for the sharing of MFI statistical data.

3 Data collection and dissemination

3.1 Scope

1435. According to Article 9(1)(a) of the BSI Regulation, derogations are granted in PT to small “tail” MFIs with a combined contribution to the national MFI balance sheet in terms of stocks that does not exceed 5%. The derogations are granted to institutions with total assets of less than €1 billion. Eight commercial banks, three savings banks, five credit unions and 12 other CIs, with combined assets of €6.5 billion representing 1.2% of the total assets of the MFI sector, benefit from these derogations. No derogations are granted to MMFs. There is no group reporting in PT.

1436. The same information required from regular reporters is requested from “tail” institutions, but on a quarterly instead of a monthly basis. To gross-up the data to reach 100% coverage, the last available monthly data from “tail” reporters is replicated for the inter-quarter months.

1437. In the event of missing data from reporting agents, the procedure would be to replicate the latest available information. However, this rarely happens.

3.2 Data validation

1438. The BdP performs automated checks that prevent the transmission of invalid data. The following quality and consistency checks are routinely performed: a) internal consistency of individual MFI balance sheets, b) internal consistency of aggregated balance sheets, c) time series and outlier detection and e) individual MFI outlier compared to the reporting population.

1439. The rules of consistency cover all tables, and include rules that evaluate intra- and inter-table consistency. These rules include tests such as the comparison of total assets with total liabilities, or checks to ensure that the detailed breakdown of an instrument does not exceed the outstanding balance of the instrument. Whenever one or more alerts (consistency checks that do not prevent information from being transmitted) are not fulfilled, the institution must send a note explaining the occurrence. The usual time lag for this feedback is estimated to be two or three working days.

1440. BSI statistics are systematically checked against financial accounts, BOP/IIP statistics, government finance statistics, securities issues or holdings statistics and the central credit register. In general, the consistency checks between BSI data and other statistical datasets are performed against all statistical domains for which the BdP compiles data. For example, within the consistency checks between BSI and securities issues and holdings statistics, the BdP compares the reported values for securities, for each maturity and counterpart sector,

with the information reported on an s-b-s basis. Additionally, the main results of the MFI statistics compilation process are presented to the whole Statistical Department on a monthly basis and any inconsistencies are analysed.

3.3 Revision policies

1441. There is a policy of regular monthly revisions. Whenever mistakes are detected in data for previous periods during the regular monthly procedures for quality control of information, institutions are asked to carry out revisions to the information. Typically, the revised data are included in the following transmission to the ECB.
1442. Revisions are made to recent periods in the form of reclassifications, which are included in the first period revised. Revisions are introduced to outstanding amounts and transactions.
1443. There is regular and systematic monitoring of revisions. Whenever an MFI sends the reporting forms corresponding to a period for which data has already been transmitted, a report is presented with the results of the new transmission, including the differences between the new and previously reported data. This report allows the BdP to control all revisions made to information already transmitted to the ECB. Having identified the revisions made by MFIs facilitates requests for justifications and decisions about whether they shall be included in the centralised data.
1444. Reporting institutions provide explanatory notes to the revisions. When an institution makes changes to the information reported for prior periods that are not part of the sequence of a specific request from the Statistics Department, the institution is required to justify/explain the revision.

3.4 Data dissemination

1445. Monetary data are disseminated by the BdP on its website. Data are also available online in static form through an online database where users can tailor their searches. Monetary data are also made public through press releases.
1446. All MFI balance sheet information not considered confidential is published regularly on a monthly basis, approximately 35 days after the end of the reference period.

4 Accounting practices

4.1 Accounting framework

1447. In preparing its financial statements, the BdP applies the normative rules of the Eurosystem regarding its core activities, and for the remaining activities it applies IFRS. All CIs and MMFs apply national GAAPs, which consist of IFRS with some adjustments. Valuation and recording methods are applied uniformly by all MFIs.

4.2 Valuation of financial instruments

1448. Loans and deposits are recorded at nominal value. Purchased loans are recorded at acquisition price.

1449. Debt securities held for trading, those designated at fair value through profit or loss and those available for sale are recorded at market or fair value. Debt securities held to maturity are recorded at amortised cost. Loans and receivables are recorded at amortised cost. Debt securities held by MMFs are recorded at market or fair value. Debt securities issued by CIs are recorded at amortised cost.

1450. Quoted shares and unquoted shares with a non-controlling interest are recorded at market or fair value. Shareholdings in subsidiaries or affiliates are recorded by CIs either at purchase price or at market value according to IAS 39.

1451. All financial derivatives are recorded at the market or fair value of their contracts.

1452. Instruments denominated in foreign currency are converted into euro at the market exchange rate.

4.3 Recording of financial instruments

1453. Financial instruments are recorded on an accrual basis.

1454. Loans are recorded net of provisions or loan loss allowances by all MFIs, including the BdP.

1455. Deposit accounts in overdraft are recorded as loans.

1456. Accrued interest on deposits and loans is recorded as a separate position in the same group or category of the underlying instrument. Accrued interest on

debt securities held and debt securities issued is recorded depending on the valuation method applicable to the instrument. For debt securities recorded at fair value, the accrued interest is reported in the outstanding balance of securities. In the case of securities valued at amortized cost, the accrued interest is recorded as a separate position in “remaining assets/liabilities”.

1457. Holdings of own debt securities are netted from the liability entry of securities issued. Netting is not applied in BSI statistics.

1458. Short-selling of debt securities and shares and other equities is recorded as negative holdings of the securities.

1459. Repos are recorded as collateralised loans, whereby the exchanged securities remain on the balance sheet of the cash taker. The outright selling of securities received in a repo is recorded off balance sheet. Securities lending against cash collateral is recorded as a collateralised loan. Securities lending not backed by cash collateral is recorded as a transaction. Gold swaps are recorded as the outright sale/purchase of gold. Foreign currency swaps are recorded as the sale/purchase of the foreign exchange currency with a simultaneous forward contract.

1460. All financial derivatives are recorded on balance sheet for the market or fair value of the contract. For accounting purposes, they are netted by instrument category.

5 Translation of accounting data into MFI balance sheet data

1461. The BdP indicated that there are differences between statistical and accounting reporting, but that they are non-material. For statistical reporting, the BdP includes the data of branches of foreign institutions operating in PT (BOP residence concept). For accounting reporting, the data only include the activity of branches of domestic institutions operating abroad. However, it is possible to cover the same universe of institutions for both accounting and statistical purposes.

1462. Regarding the time at which financial instruments are recorded, for both accounting and statistical purposes, loans are recorded at the disbursement date and securities at the trade date.

1463. Loans are reported gross of provisions or loan loss allowances, with provisions as a separate position in “capital and reserves”. Loans are reported at nominal value.

1464. Accrued interest on loans and deposits is reported as a separate position in “remaining assets”. There is a difference with the accounting practice, but the BdP considers it non-material. In the case of debt securities, the recording depends on the accounting portfolio. For debt securities recorded at fair value,

the accrued interest is reported in the outstanding balance of securities. In the case of securities valued at amortized cost, the accrued interest is recorded as a separate position in “remaining assets/liabilities”. It implies that there is no significant difference regarding the accounting practice.

1465. Holdings of own debt securities are recorded as a financial asset.
1466. Short-selling of debt securities and shares and other equities is recorded as negative holdings of the securities.
1467. Repos are reported as collateralised loans. The outright selling of securities received in a repo is reported off balance sheet. Securities lending against cash collateral is reported as a collateralised loan. Securities lending not backed by cash collateral is reported as a transaction.
1468. Debt securities and shares and other equity are reported according to the accounting value. Assets available for sale and assets at fair value through profit and loss are recorded at market/fair value and assets held to maturity, at amortised cost.
1469. Financial derivatives are reported on balance sheet, for the market or fair value of the contract, but netted contract by contract with other transactors. Revaluations for changes in prices are reported. Here there are material differences between accounting practices and MFI data reporting.

6 Transactions, revaluations and other adjustments

1470. The Securities Division of the Statistics Department collects the information on outstanding amounts and transactions on an s-b-s basis and derives price revaluations from these data, which are used by the MFI Division to compute transactions.
1471. Loan write-offs/write-downs are recorded in the BSI statistics following national accounting rules. The frequency for such write-offs/write-downs is monthly, but the timing is ad hoc. Loan write-offs/write-downs should only occur when, the institution having demanded the full payment of credit and made its best efforts to collect as considered appropriate, the expectation that the credit will be recovered in a reasonable time frame is very low and leads to a full impairment scenario.
1472. The BdP does not transmit data on revaluation adjustments due to exchange rate changes to the ECB. However, it calculates these adjustments internally using the ECB methodology described in section 4.2.2 of the BSI Manual.

7 Compilation approach for securities

1473. For the compilation of BSI statistics for both CIs and MMFs, the BdP relies on both an s-b-s and an aggregated data collection system. S-b-s data on outstanding amounts and transactions are reported to the Securities Division in the Statistics Department of the BdP. However, the Monetary and Financial Statistics and Credit Register Division receives the aggregated outstanding amounts of securities.

1474. Data collected using an s-b-s system are received with a monthly frequency within 12 business days after the end of the reference period. Data are collected for individual operations and include not only stocks but also transactions. The system covers all securities, even those not traded on active markets. Data are collected on securities without an ISIN code, for which MFIs use specific codes defined by the BdP.

1475. Data collected on aggregated basis correspond to outstanding amounts. Revaluations for changes in exchange rates are computed directly by the Monetary and Financial Statistics Division and revaluations for changes in prices are computed by the Securities Division. Quality checks are conducted on a monthly basis for the aggregated data reported to the Monetary and Financial Statistics Division versus the s-b-s data reported to the Securities Division.

1476. S-b-s reporting covers stocks and transactions data. The s-b-s attributes provided by the reporting agents include face value, carrying value on the balance sheet and market value.

1477. Custodians report s-b-s data on an investor-by-investor level.

8 Securitisation and derecognition of loans

1478. Resident MFIs engage in loan securitisation by using resident and non-resident financial vehicle corporations (FVCs). There are no legal or regulatory restrictions on where FVCs might be set up by resident MFIs.

1479. Securitised loans are sometimes derecognised from the originating MFI's balance sheet. The decision depends on an analysis performed by the Prudential Supervision Division of BdP that takes into account several aspects, such as the quality of the loans and the risk associated with the securities issued by the FVC and possibly bought by the MFI.

1480. When resident MFIs issue covered bonds through resident special purpose vehicles (SPVs) the issuance of such bonds is allocated to the MFI.

9 Selected issues on financial instruments

9.1 Securities

1481. Borderline cases of debt securities that are negotiable but not actively traded are classified as debt securities. Shares that are negotiable but not actively traded are classified as shares.

1482. Securities with an embedded derivative are classified according to the accounting report that follows IAS 39. When it is possible to separate the host contract and the embedded derivative, the two components are recorded separately. Whenever it is not possible, it is fully reported as a security.

1483. Debt securities with a maturity of over two years are collected with a counterpart breakdown euro area/rest of the world in the context of BSI statistics. The securities division of the bank receives detailed monthly information from resident financial institutions (securities held and securities of clients) and other resident entities that have securities portfolios greater or equal to €500 million.

1484. Impaired securities continue to be classified as securities.

1485. Global depository receipts (GDRs) are classified as securities issued by the MFI.

1486. Convertible bonds are classified as debt securities with a maturity of up to two years and over two years. When the instrument is converted into capital, the operation is recorded as a transaction.

1487. Preference shares are included in capital and reserves.

9.2 Loans

1488. The BdP collects the breakdown of true new loans and renegotiated loans to non-financial corporations and to households. This information is reported individually by credit institutions that have a total monthly amount of new loans to non-financial corporations that equals or exceeds €50 million. This data is only reported for non-financial corporations and is only available from June 2012 onwards. From December 2014 onwards, all institutions report new business on true new loans and renegotiated loans to non-financial corporations and to households.

1489. MFIs classify loans to households as loans for consumption, loans for house purchase and other lending as follows. Loans for consumption include credit granted for operations that are not related to business and profession. These include credits that are related, exclusively, to the purchase of goods and/

or services that may be consumed individually by families. Examples include credits for the acquisition of vehicles and home appliances. Loans for house purchase include credit that is granted for the purposes of acquisition, construction and house rehabilitation. Other lending is credit granted to other purposes than consumption and house purchase. It includes loans granted to sole proprietors to finance education and health, for debt consolidation and for acquisition of securities and shares.

1490. Loans to sole proprietors/unincorporated partnerships are separately identified within loans to households.

1491. Overdrafts, revolving loans and convenience credit are recorded as loans with a maturity up to one year.

1492. Credit card debt is recorded as loans in the case of both convenience credit (non-interest bearing card balances, paid in full at due date) and extended credit (interest bearing card balances, carried over on a month-to-month basis). Credit card debt is allocated to counterpart sectors according to the classification of clients by the credit institution.

9.3 Deposits

1493. MFIs identify overnight deposits, transferable deposits and deposits redeemable at notice based on the definitions set out in the BSI Regulation.

1494. Deposits with embedded derivatives (hybrid deposits) are classified according to the accounting report that follows IAS 39. When it is possible to separate the host contract and the embedded derivative, the two components are recorded separately. Whenever it is not possible, it is fully reported as a deposit.

1495. Deposits redeemable at notice that give clients the option to freeze a portion for a certain maturity in return for a premium are not offered by resident MFIs. If they were, they would be classified fully as deposits redeemable at notice.

1496. MFIs acting as a trustee in fiduciary deposits record them on balance sheet as deposits. MFIs acting as a recipient of fiduciary deposits record them as deposits received from the final beneficiaries.

1497. Margin deposits received by MFIs under derivative contracts are classified as overnight deposits. Margin deposits placed by MFIs under derivative contracts are classified as short-term loans.

9.4 Capital and reserves

1498. Items recorded within capital and reserves include the following items collected by BdP: shares, participation units, other participations, operating costs, operating profits, results, reserve funds and provisions for risks and impairment.

1499. Profit (or loss), as recorded in the profit and loss statement, is included within capital and reserves.
1500. Subordinated debt issued as a security is recorded as debt securities issued.
1501. Revaluations due to changes in exchange rates affecting balance sheet asset and liability positions are recorded as profit (or loss) within capital and reserves (as under IFRS).
1502. Securities held to maturity are recorded for statistical purposes at amortised cost (or the equivalent).
1503. The allocation of profits to “dividends to be distributed”, the actual distribution of dividends, and the allocation of retained profits to “other general reserves” are all recorded as transactions in capital and reserves.

9.5 Remaining assets and remaining liabilities

1504. Items recorded within remaining assets (around 7.3% of total assets on average during 2014) include financial derivatives, cheques and postal orders, other accounts receivable and other remaining assets accounts.
1505. Items recorded within remaining liabilities (around 4.4% of total liabilities on average during 2014) include mandatory deposits (deposits where the disposal is conditioned due to legal regulation, for example, as in the settlement of a firm), derivatives, other accounts payable and other remaining liabilities accounts.

9.6 Recording of transactions with central counterparties

1506. CCPs resident in PT are classified as OFIs. CCPs resident in other euro area countries are classified as OFIs. France’s LCH Clearnet S.A. is also classified as an OFI.
1507. Claims on and liabilities to CCPs under repos are recorded as repos with OFIs and are reported as an additional breakdown within the position with OFIs.

10 Linkages to other macroeconomic datasets

1508. BSI loan servicing data are not used for the purpose of compiling FVC balance sheet data.
1509. The national accounts compilation system is based on a building-block approach. Financial accounts are compiled under the quadruple-entry principle in the sense that most transactions involve two distinct institutional sectors and

each operation must be entered twice, once as use (or change in assets) and the other as resource (or change in liabilities). For that purpose, the data are organised so as to form a matrix in which the following information is supplied: creditor sector, debtor sector, financial instrument, and classification of asset/liability side of the matrix allowing the compilation of financial accounts on a “from-whom-to-whom” basis with a very detailed structure. Starting with the primary data, the matrix is built taking into account, wherever possible, the perimeter of institutional sectors along with aggregation by type of instrument and the accounting rules of ESA. The sectoral counterpart of each transaction is always recorded. The sources are set down in hierarchical order, because of the vast array of information and the fact that in many cases there is more than one source for a particular item. Certain resident sectors have good quality data compiled internally (among these are the monetary financial institutions, other financial intermediaries and financial auxiliaries, insurance corporations and pension funds, and general government). It was decided to give priority to these internal sources over other information relating to transactions where they are involved. In addition, where transactions with the rest of the world are concerned, priority is given to information from the balance of payments and the international investment position. Finally, there is a hierarchy established within each sector. For example, in the financial corporations sector, priority goes to the BdP, followed by the other monetary financial institutions and then the remaining financial institutions.

1510. The compilation systems for BSI and for balance of payments and international investment position are set up to guarantee consistency between the two sets of statistics. Balance of payments and international investment position receives information directly from the “OMFI BSI” application, where all the information reported by the institutions is treated. The information concerning the BdP balance sheet is received from the Accounting Division of the Bank and is exactly the same for BSI and for balance of payments and international investment position. The only exception is for information on the securities portfolio of the BdP, for which balance of payments and international investment position are calculated using data from the Securities Division of the BdP.
1511. Securities issuance data, transmitted to the ECB in accordance with Guideline ECB/2014/15, includes securities that are retained by the issuer, which is not consistent with BSI practice.

Slovenia

1 Structure of the MFI sector

1512. The structure of the Slovenian MFI sector at end-2014 is presented in the table below (total assets are in millions of euro).

Structure of the MFIs sector (excl. NCB)

(at end-2014 (in millions of euros))

	Total no. of entities	Total assets	Domestically controlled		Domestically incorporated, foreign controlled			Group reporting		
			No. of entities	Total assets	No. of entities	Of which no. of subsidiaries	Of which no. of branches	Total assets	No. of entities	Total assets
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Sector total	29	43,575	13	28,935	11	7	4	14,603		
MFIs included in monthly reporting	29	43,575	13	28,935	11	7	4	14,603		
Credit institutions	24	43,538	13	28,935	11	7	4	14,603		
Commercial banks	21	42,590	10	27,988	11	7	4	14,603		
Savings banks	3	948	3	948						
Credit unions or cooperatives										
Mortgage banks and building societies										
Post office savings banks										
Other credit institutions										
Money market funds	5	37								
Other MFIs										
Electronic money institutions										
Other MFIs										
MFIs included in the tail										
Credit institutions										
Commercial banks										
Savings banks										
Credit unions or cooperatives										
Mortgage banks and building societies										
Post office savings banks										
Other credit institutions										
Money market funds										
Other MFIs										
Electronic money institutions										
Other MFIs										

2 Legal and institutional framework

1513. Basic ESCB statistical legislation and ECB regulations in MFS, FINREP and COREP are the main legal instruments supporting the implementation of the BSI Regulation. Furthermore, Article 13 of the *Banka Slovenije Act* of 2006 endows the Banka Slovenije (BS) with responsibility for "... recording, processing and

disclosing data and information, including statistical data and information, relating to the performance of its tasks pursuant to Article 5 of the Statute of the ESCB and ECB, pursuant to this Act and other laws.” To fulfil this responsibility, the BS may request from legal persons and entrepreneurs any data or information, and it “... shall prescribe the manner and scope of recording, collecting, processing, disclosing and transferring ...” the required data and information.

1514. The unit in the BS responsible for the compilation of MFI statistics is the Financial Statistics Department.

1515. Regarding central bank data for MFI statistics, the Accounting Department sends the central bank’s accounting records to the Financial Statistics Department in TXT format and through internal reporting forms.

1516. Domestic MFS legislation is available in Slovene to MFIs to facilitate the reporting of MFI data (<http://www.bsi.si/porocanje.asp?Mapald=166>)

1517. The collection of BSI statistics is integrated with supervisory data collection. The BS collects data referring to CIs, while the Securities Market Agency is responsible for MMF data collection. Data sharing and coordination between the two institutions is ensured through a memorandum of understanding.

1518. MFIs submit reporting forms to the BS that are specifically designed to collect MFI data for statistical purposes. Accounting, statistical and supervisory items are thoroughly reconciled in the reporting forms. Data are transmitted to the BS within ten working days after the end of the reference period.

1519. The MFI statistical data are shared with the national Statistical Office for strictly statistical purposes.

3 Data collection and dissemination

3.1 Scope

1520. According to Article 9(1) of the BSI Regulation, no derogations are granted in SI to small “tail” institutions. There is no group reporting in SI.

1521. There is no need to estimate missing data, because all reports from MFIs have to be complete.

3.2 Data validation

1522. The BS performs automated checks that prevent the transmission of invalid data. The following quality and consistency checks are routinely performed:

a) internal consistency of individual MFI balance sheets, b) internal consistency of aggregated balance sheets, c) correct sector classification of the counterpart, d) deterministic outlier detection, e) time series and outlier detection, and e) individual MFI outlier compared to the reporting population and other checks.

1523. As a first step, the XML report forms are checked to ensure equivalence of assets and liabilities, sum of sub-items in an asset category, validity of the key codes used, correct use of certain exceptions and rules, proper sign of some specific items, combined controls, cross-checking of other reports, and comparison between months. Detected errors are classified as one of the following: a) unacceptable, producing the automatic rejection of the transmission; b) acceptable subject to proper explanations; and c) of alerting character. The usual time-lag for feedback from MFIs, when errors are detected, is estimated to be two days.

1524. BSI statistics are systematically checked against financial accounts, balance of payments and international investment position statistics, government finance statistics, securities issues or holdings statistics and other data sources.

3.3 Revision policies

1525. There is a regular policy of monthly revisions, and revisions are also performed on an ad hoc basis, when detected. The date range for revisions is 12 months.

1526. Revisions are made to all affected reporting periods. Revisions are introduced to outstanding amounts and transactions.

1527. There is no regular and systematic monitoring of revisions.

1528. Reporting institutions provide explanatory notes to the revisions.

3.4 Data dissemination

1529. Monetary data are disseminated by the BS on its website but no hard copy publications are available. Data are also available online in static form through spreadsheets. Monetary data are also made public through press releases.

1530. Data are published on a monthly basis, 30 days after the end of the reference period.

4 Accounting practices

4.1 Accounting framework

1531. The BS applies ECB accounting standards, and all CIs apply IFRS in preparing their financial statements. MMFs apply national GAAPs. Valuation and recording methods are applied uniformly by all MFIs.

4.2 Valuation of financial instruments

1532. Loans, purchased loans and deposits are recorded at amortised cost or at fair value by all CIs, according to the IFRS portfolio.

1533. Debt securities held for trading, those designated at fair value through profit or loss and those available for sale are recorded at market or fair value. Debt securities held to maturity are recorded at amortised cost. Loans and receivables are recorded at amortised cost. Debt securities held by MMFs are recorded either at market/fair value or at nominal value, according to the IFRS portfolio. Debt securities issued by CIs are recorded at market/fair value or at amortised cost, according to the IFRS portfolio.

1534. Quoted shares are recorded at market value. Unquoted shares with a non-controlling interest are recorded at market/fair value or purchase price, according to the IFRS portfolio. Shareholdings in subsidiaries or affiliates are recorded at market/fair value or at purchase price, according to IAS 27.

1535. All financial derivatives are recorded at the market or fair value of their contracts, based on discounted cash flows. Options are recorded at fair value using the Black-Scholes model.

1536. Instruments denominated in foreign currency are converted into euro at the ECB reference exchange rate.

4.3 Recording of financial instruments

1537. Financial instruments are recorded on an accrual basis.

1538. Loans are recorded net of provisions or loan loss allowances.

1539. Deposit accounts in overdraft are recorded as loans.

1540. Accrued interest on deposits and loans is included in the outstanding amount of the underlying instrument. Accrued interest on debt securities held and debt securities issued is included in the outstanding balance of the securities and not specifically identified ("dirty prices").

1541. Holdings of own debt securities are netted from the liability entry of the securities issued.

1542. National legislation does not allow short-selling of securities.

1543. Repos are recorded as collateralised loans, whereby the exchanged securities remain on the balance sheet of the cash taker. The outright selling of securities received in a repo is recorded off balance sheet. Securities lending against cash collateral, securities lending not backed by cash collateral and gold swaps are not applicable in SI. Foreign currency swaps are recorded as the sale/purchase of the foreign exchange currency with a simultaneous forward contract.

1544. All financial derivatives (hedging or trading) on the balance sheet are recorded at their fair value. The notional value of the contract is recorded off balance sheet.

5 Translation of accounting data into MFI balance sheet data

1545. The BS indicated that there are material differences between statistical and accounting reporting. The main differences arise from the fact that loans are reported on a gross basis for statistical purposes, with provisions classified in “remaining liabilities” and the fact that there are different treatments of accrued interest on deposits, loans and debt securities.

1546. Regarding the time at which financial instruments are recorded, loans are recorded at the contract date and securities at the contract date or at the trade date, depending on the accounting policy for recognising financial assets in the statement of financial position. There are no material differences between accounting and statistical data.

1547. Loans are reported gross of provisions or loan loss allowances, with provisions as separate position in “remaining liabilities”. Loans are reported at nominal value. Here there are material differences between accounting and MFI data.

1548. Accrued interest on loans, deposits and debt securities held is reported as a separate position in “remaining assets”. There is a material difference with accounting practices.

1549. Holdings of own debt securities are netted from the liability entry of the securities issued.

1550. Repos are reported as collateralised loans. The outright selling of securities received in a repo is recorded off balance sheet. Securities lending and gold swaps are not applicable in SI.

1551. Debt securities and shares and other equity are reported at market/fair value or at amortised cost, depending on the type of portfolio where the securities are classified. There is no material difference between accounting and statistical data.

1552. Financial derivatives are reported on balance sheet, on a gross basis, for the market or fair value of the contract. Revaluations for price changes are reported. There are no material differences between accounting practices and MFI data reporting.

6 Transactions, revaluations and other adjustments

1553. The system provides for a direct recording of revaluations for changes in prices, with revaluations representing price-related gains or losses, realised and unrealised, on holdings of securities.

1554. Loan write-offs/write-downs are conducted monthly following IFRS rules and internal bank regulations/rules. Loans are written off or down on an ad hoc basis (rather than applying fixed number of days after the loan has been declared non-recoverable).

1555. The BS does not transmit data on revaluation adjustments due to exchange rate changes to the ECB.

7 Compilation approach for securities

1556. For the compilation of BSI statistics for CIs, the BS uses an aggregated data collection system. Reporting agents transmit data on outstanding amounts and revaluations for changes in prices. There are no plans to move to an s-b-s system.

1557. For MMFs, data on securities are collected using an s-b-s system. Data are collected on a monthly basis within 12 working days after the end of the reference period. The system covers all securities, even those not traded on active markets and without an ISIN code. When a security does not have an ISIN code, the management company transmits an "All" code. In cases when even an All code does not exist, the management company transmits an internal code designated by the BS.

1558. S-b-s data cover both stock and individual transactions data. The s-b-s attributes provided by the reporting agents include the carrying value on the balance sheet and market value.

1559. Custodians do not report s-b-s data to the NCB.

8 Securitisation and derecognition of loans

1560. Resident MFIs do not engage in loan securitisation due to a lack of investor demand and they do not issue covered bonds through resident subsidiary special purpose vehicles.

9 Selected issues on financial instruments

9.1 Securities

1561. Borderline cases of debt securities that are negotiable but not actively traded are classified as debt securities. Shares that are negotiable but not actively traded are classified as shares.

1562. Securities with an embedded derivative are classified fully as securities other than shares.

1563. Debt securities with a maturity of over two years are collected with a counterpart breakdown euro area/rest of the world.

1564. Impaired securities continue to be classified as securities.

1565. Global depositary receipts (GDRs) have not been issued by resident MFIs.

1566. Convertible bonds are classified as debt securities with a maturity over two years. When the instrument is converted into capital, the operation is recorded as a transaction.

1567. Preference shares are included in capital and reserves.

9.2 Loans

1568. The BS began collecting the breakdown of true new loans and renegotiated loans to non-financial corporations and households as of reference December 2014.

1569. MFIs classify loans to households as loans for consumption, loans for house purchase and other lending based on the customer's needs or different contracts.

1570. Loans to sole proprietors/unincorporated partnerships are separately identified within loans to households.

1571. Overdrafts, revolving loans and convenience credit are recorded as loans with a maturity up to one year.

1572. Credit card debt is recorded as loans in the case of both convenience credit (non-interest bearing card balances, paid in full at due date) and extended credit (interest bearing card balances, carried over on a month-to-month basis). Credit card debt is allocated to counterpart sectors according to the sector of the cardholder.

9.3 Deposits

1573. MFIs identify overnight deposits, transferable deposits and deposits redeemable at notice based on the notice period of the customer as defined by the contract.

1574. Deposits with embedded derivatives (hybrid deposits) are classified fully as deposits.

1575. Deposits redeemable at notice that give clients the option to freeze a portion for a certain maturity in return for a premium are classified partly as deposits redeemable at notice and partly (the frozen portion) as deposits with agreed maturity.

1576. MFIs acting as a trustee in fiduciary deposits record them on balance sheet as deposits. MFIs acting as a recipient of fiduciary deposits record them as deposits from other MFIs.

1577. Margin deposits received by MFIs under derivative contracts are classified as remaining liabilities. Margin deposits placed by MFIs under derivative contracts are classified as remaining assets.

9.4 Capital and reserves

1578. Items recorded within capital and reserves include the following items: share premium, accumulated other comprehensive income, reserves from profit, treasury shares, and retained earnings (including income from current year).

1579. Profit (or loss), as recorded in the profit and loss statement, is included within capital and reserves.

1580. Subordinated debt issued as a security is recorded as debt securities issued.

1581. Revaluations due to changes in exchange rates affecting balance sheet asset and liability positions are recorded as profit (or loss) within capital and reserves (as under IFRS).

1582. Securities held to maturity are recorded for statistical purposes at amortised cost (or the equivalent).

1583. The allocation of profits to “dividends to be distributed”, the actual distribution of dividends and the allocation of retained profits to “other general reserves” are recorded as reclassifications and other adjustments in capital and reserves.

9.5 Remaining assets and remaining liabilities

1584. Items recorded within remaining assets (around 2.1% of total assets on average during 2014) include financial derivatives; accrued interest receivable on loans, on debt securities; gross amounts receivable in respect of suspense items; and amounts receivable not related to the main MFI business.

1585. Items recorded within remaining liabilities (around 14.1% of total liabilities on average during 2014) include financial derivatives; accrued interest payable on deposits, on debt securities; gross amounts payable in respect of suspense items; and amounts payable not related to the main MFI business.

9.6 Recording of transactions with central counterparties

1586. Transactions with CCPs have not been carried out by resident MFIs.

10 Linkages to other macroeconomic datasets

1587. BSI loan servicing data are not used for the purpose of compiling FVC balance sheet data, as there are no FVCs in SI.

1588. The national accounts compilation system is based on a building-block approach. Data reported by MFIs are included in the compilation of national accounts.

1589. The compilation systems for BSI and for balance of payments and international investment position are set up to guarantee consistency between the two sets of statistics. Data reported by MFIs are included in the compilation of balance of payments and international investment position statistics.

1590. Securities issuance data, transmitted to the ECB in accordance with Guideline ECB/2014/15, do not include securities that are retained by the issuer.

Slovakia

1 Structure of the MFI sector

1591. The structure of the Slovak MFI sector at end-2014 is presented in the table below (total assets are in millions of euro).

Structure of the MFIs sector (excl. NCB)

(at end-2014 (in millions of euros))

A	Total no. of entities	Total assets	Domestically controlled		Domestically incorporated, foreign controlled			Group reporting	
			No. of entities	Total assets	No. of entities	Of which no. of subsidiaries	Of which no. of branches	Total assets	No. of entities
B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Sector total	29	64,238	3	927	26	11	15	63,311	
MFIs included in monthly reporting	29	64,238	3	927	26	11	15	63,311	
Credit institutions	28	64,160	2	848	26	11	15	63,311	
Commercial banks	25	60,829	1	609	24	9	15	60,220	
Savings banks									
Credit unions or cooperatives									
Mortgage banks and building societies	3	3,331	1	239	2	2		3,092	
Post office savings banks									
Other credit institutions									
Money market funds	1	79	1	79					
Other MFIs									
Electronic money institutions									
Other MFIs									
MFIs included in the tail									
Credit institutions									
Commercial banks									
Savings banks									
Credit unions or cooperatives									
Mortgage banks and building societies									
Post office savings banks									
Other credit institutions									
Money market funds									
Other MFIs									
Electronic money institutions									
Other MFIs									

2 Legal and institutional framework

1592. Decree No. 17/2014 of the Národná Banka Slovenska (NBS) on the submitting of reports by banks, branch offices of foreign banks, securities dealers and branch offices of foreign securities dealers to the NBS for statistical purposes provides the legal framework supporting the implementation of the

BSI Regulation. Article 31 of the *Act of the National Bank of Slovakia* establishes that the NBS shall gather statistical information in order to fulfil its tasks, both for national purposes and for the activities of the ESCB. Article 34a of the *Act* establishes that state authorities, public bodies and other legal and natural persons are obligated to submit to the NBS complete, correct, true and timely information for it to perform its tasks. The NBS shall stipulate the structure, content and deadlines for the transmission of such information.

1593. The unit in the NBS responsible for the compilation of MFI statistics is the Monetary and Financial Statistics Section within the Statistics Department.
1594. Regarding central bank data for MFI statistics, the Financial Management Department, which is responsible for central bank BSI data, shares the IT system through which data are collected and processed with the Monetary and Financial Statistics Section.
1595. The NBS provides reporting agents with the document *Methodology of Monetary and Financial Statistics*, which is based on the BSI Regulation, MFS Guideline and national legal documents. The document is available on the IT system used for data collection. The Monetary and Financial Statistics Section has also published a methodological guideline with the rules for data revisions in the reports submitted to the NBS and another on the rules for the classification of loans according to quality. Methodological publications by the ECB and the International Monetary Fund are also available on the NBS website.
1596. The requirements of the BSI Regulation are a sub-set of the national variant of BSI statistics, which contain a higher level of detail. Data requirements for internal and external users are implemented in the national variant of BSI statistics.
1597. MFIs submit reporting forms to the NBS that are specifically designed to collect MFI data for statistical purposes. These reporting forms are derived from the BSI Regulation tables using the balance sheet method: stocks and adjustments reporting but not transactions. Such forms also include requirements from the ESA, banking supervision and the National Statistical Office, as long as they are compliant with the MFS methodology concept. Data are transmitted to the NBS within 15 calendar days after the end of the reference period.
1598. Data sharing between the Statistics Department and other official agencies is stipulated by agreement. The NBS has a written agreement on data sharing with the Statistical Office of Slovak Republic. The Statistics Department of the NBS shares selected aggregated monetary data with the Banking Association through a “gentlemen’s agreement”. All aggregated MFI data are accessible to reporting agents through the NBS’s IT reporting system.

3 Data collection and dissemination

3.1 Scope

1599. According to Article 9 of the BSI Regulation, no derogations are granted in SK to small “tail” institutions. There is no group reporting in SK.

1600. There is no need to estimate missing data, because all reports from MFIs are complete.

3.2 Data validation

1601. The NBS performs automated checks that prevent the transmission of invalid data. The following quality and consistency checks are routinely performed: a) internal consistency of individual MFI balance sheets, b) internal consistency of aggregated balance sheets, c) cross-consistency of intra-MFI sector positions, d) correct sector classification of the counterpart, e) time series and outlier detection and e) individual MFI outlier compared to the reporting population.

1602. Outlier detection are routinely performed on individual MFIs and time series, partially through an automated analysis of the variance of the series. The significance of the outliers is further assessed by staff of the Monetary and Financial Statistics Section. The usual time lag for feedback from MFIs when errors are detected is estimated to be two days, which is before the delivery deadline to the ECB.

1603. BSI statistics are systematically checked against balance of payments and international investment position statistics, securities issues or holdings statistics, and other data sources. For instance, reporting on flows for balance of payments and stocks for international investment position is checked against the statistical balance sheet data of counterparts from other euro area countries and from the rest of the world. Aggregated CI data on securities (assets and liabilities) are checked against s-b-s data (assets) and central depository data (liabilities). Deposits of insurance corporations and pension funds with CIs are controlled against respective balance sheet statistics.

3.3 Revision policies

1604. There is a policy of regular revisions. A monthly frequency is foreseen for ordinary revisions, while extraordinary revisions take place on a quarterly basis. The date range for revisions is usually one year. Ordinary revisions normally affect the previous reference month. Extraordinary revisions extend to the previous month plus all appropriate previous periods.

1605. Revisions are generally made to all affected reporting periods. Reclassifications as “data correction” are used only when data for longer periods must be corrected and the MFI is unable to provide them; otherwise, data for all relevant periods (stocks and adjustments) are revised. The reporting institutions revise outstanding amounts and adjustments (write-offs/write-downs, revaluation of securities) but not transactions.

1606. There is regular and systematic monitoring of revisions. In line with logging procedures, all data, both originally data and revisions, are stored in the NBS IT system. Corrected data are stored as a new version, and each version of the report is assigned a correlative number.

1607. Reporting institutions provide explanatory notes to the revisions only when revisions are significant.

3.4 Data dissemination

1608. Monetary data are disseminated by the NBS on its website, but no hard copy publications are available. Data are also available online in static form through spreadsheets, and also through interactive databases where users can tailor their searches. Monetary data are also made public through press releases.

1609. The NBS balance sheet, aggregated MFI balance sheet, MMF balance sheet, national contributions to monetary aggregates and national source data on MFIs are published on a monthly basis, 30 days after the end of the reference period. CI data with currency and country breakdowns, plus national data on MFIs, are published on a quarterly basis, 30 days after the end of the reference period.

4 Accounting practices

4.1 Accounting framework

1610. In preparing its financial statements, the NBS follows Guideline ECB/2010/20, as amended, on the legal framework for accounting and financial reporting in the ESCB. For the recognition of transactions not regulated by Guideline ECB/2010/20, the NBS follows IFRS. In other cases, the NBS acts in accordance with *Act No. 431/2002 Coll. on Accounting* as amended. All CIs apply IFRS, but in some cases also *Act No. 431/2002 as amended*. MMFs follow national GAAPs.

4.2 Valuation of financial instruments

1611. Loans are recorded by the NBS at nominal value; they are recorded at nominal value plus accrued interest and less impairments (as per IFRS) by CIs. Purchased loans are recorded by CIs at acquisition price on the transaction date, and further valued at amortised cost. Deposits are recorded at nominal value by the NBS and MMFs, and at nominal value plus accrued interest and less impairment by CIs.
1612. Debt securities held for trading, those designated at fair value through profit or loss and those available for sale are recorded at market or fair value by all MFIs. Debt securities held to maturity are recorded at amortised cost by the NBS and CIs. Loans and receivables are recorded at amortised cost by CIs and MMFs, and at face value by the NBS. Debt securities held by MMFs are recorded at market or fair value. Debt securities issued are recorded at market/fair value by a few CIs, and at amortised cost by the majority of CIs.
1613. Quoted shares are recorded at market value. Unquoted shares with a non-controlling interest are recorded at acquisition cost by the NBS, while CIs may record them at fair value, at amortised cost, at cost of acquisition less impairment, or simply at cost of acquisition when fair value cannot be reliably measured. Shareholdings in subsidiaries or affiliates are recorded at fair value by CIs, but also at amortised cost or at acquisition cost; they are recorded at purchase prices by MMFs. Participation certificates are recorded at fair value by CIs.
1614. Foreign currency forwards are recorded by CIs at their market or fair value, with values obtained from quoted market prices or through discounted cash flow models. Interest rates swaps are recorded by the NBS and CIs at market or fair values, using the same methods. Cross-currency interest rate swaps are recorded by CIs at market or fair value, again using either market quotes or discounted cash flow models. Options, bought and sold, are recorded by CIs at their market value, or at their fair value using option pricing models.
1615. Instruments denominated in foreign currency are converted into euro at the ECB reference exchange rate by both the NBS and CIs.

4.3 Recording of financial instruments

1616. Financial instruments are recorded on an accrual basis by MMFs and either on an accrual or on a cash basis by CIs, depending on the institution. The NBS uses both approaches depending on the balance sheet item.
1617. Loans are recorded net of provisions or loan loss allowances by the NBS and by the majority of CIs. A few CIs report on a gross basis, with the provisions as a separate position netted from the total loans on the asset side. In the case of NCB, loans and provisions are kept on separate accounts, but reported under the same balance sheet item.

1618. Deposit accounts in overdraft are recorded as loans.
1619. Accrued interest on deposits is included in the outstanding balance of the instrument by CIs, recorded as a separate position in the same group or category of the instrument by MMFs, and as a separate position in “remaining assets/liabilities” by the NBS. Accrued interest on loans is included in the outstanding balance of the underlying instrument by CIs, but as a separate position in “remaining assets/liabilities” by the NBS. Accrued interest on debt securities held and debt securities issued is included in the outstanding balance of the securities and not specifically identified (“dirty prices”) by CIs, but as a separate position in “remaining assets” by the NBS (only securities held).
1620. Holdings of own debt securities are netted from the liability entry of the securities issued.
1621. Short-selling of debt securities and shares and other equities is recorded as a negative holding of the securities.
1622. Repos are recorded as collateralised loans, whereby the exchanged securities remain on the balance sheet of the cash taker, by all MFIs. The outright selling of securities received in a repo is in most cases recorded off balance sheet, although in the balance sheet for supervisory purposes there is a separate item “liabilities from short sale of securities” collected on a monthly basis. Securities lending against cash collateral is recorded as collateralised loans by CIs. Securities lending not backed by cash collateral is typically recorded as off-balance sheet item, but also as transaction by some reporting agents. Gold swaps are recorded as collateralised loans by the NBS and CIs. Foreign currency swaps are recorded as the sale/purchase of the foreign exchange currency with a simultaneous forward contract by the NBS and CIs, with the underlying instruments recorded off balance sheet.
1623. The NBS recognises futures and interest rates swaps on balance sheet, and it records foreign currency swaps and foreign currency forwards off balance sheet. CIs recognise all financial derivatives on balance sheet by the market value of their contract, and off balance sheet by their notional amounts. They are recorded on a gross basis, not netting positive values on the asset side with negative positions on the liability side by the same or other counterparts.

5 Translation of accounting data into MFI balance sheet data

1624. The NBS indicated that there are material differences between statistical and accounting reporting. In the case of the NBS accounts (in accounting records), the accumulated loss carried forward from previous years is reported under “remaining assets” but for BSI statistical purposes it is included within “capital and reserves” (as negative value). Profit/loss of current year is reported under “remaining assets/liabilities” in the accounting records of the NBS, but under

“capital and reserves” in statistical reporting. For CIs, the main differences arise from the different treatment of accrued interest and from the presentation of loans either on a gross basis or net of provisions or loan loss allowances.

1625. Regarding the time at which financial instruments are recorded, loans are recorded at the disbursement date and securities at the settlement date by the NBS, and respectively at the disbursement date and the trade date by CIs. Securities are recorded at the settlement date by MMFs. There are no material differences between accounting and statistical data.
1626. Loans are reported gross of provisions or loan loss allowances, with provisions as a separate position in “capital and reserves”. Loans are reported at nominal value. As already indicated, there are material differences between accounting and MFI data.
1627. Accrued interest on loans, deposits and debt securities held is reported as a separate position in “remaining assets”. There are no differences with the accounting records for the data reported by the NBS, and the material differences for the data reported by CIs have already been explained.
1628. Holdings of own debt securities are netted from the liability entry of the securities issued.
1629. Short-selling of debt securities and shares and other equities is recorded as a negative holding of the securities.
1630. Repos are reported as collateralised loans, the outright selling of securities received in a repo as negative holdings of the securities and securities lending against cash collateral as collateralised loans. There are no differences between accounting and MFI balance sheet data.
1631. Debt securities held to maturity by the NBS are reported at amortised cost, debt securities held for trading are reported at market value (mid-market price for debt securities for which an active market exist; if no mid-market price is available, the price is determined by a qualified estimate) and its holdings of shares and other equity (non-marketable instruments) are reported at acquisition cost. Debt securities held by CIs are reported either at market/fair value or at amortised cost, depending on the portfolio in which they are classified. Shares and other equity are reported by CIs at their market or fair value. The material difference between accounting and MFI data arises from the inclusion of accrued interest in the outstanding balance of the securities in the accounting records, and its reporting as “remaining assets” for MFI statistical purposes.
1632. Financial derivatives are reported on balance sheet, on a gross basis, for the market or fair value of the contract. Revaluations for price changes are reported. There are material differences between accounting practices and MFI data reporting for the NBS, because it recognises cash collateral under “remaining assets” in its accounting records, but reports it as a deposit according to counterparty residency and currency for MFI statistical purposes. There are no differences for the accounts of CIs.

6 Transactions, revaluations and other adjustments

1633. The system provides for a direct recording of transactions in securities. The balance sheet method, as described in section 1.6.3.1 of the BSI Manual, is applied. The system also provides for a direct recording of revaluations for price changes, with revaluations representing changes in the carrying value of securities held throughout the period.
1634. Loan write-off/write-downs are recorded according to IFRS and national tax law or additional internal bank regulations. They are conducted on a monthly basis, but ad hoc write-offs/write-downs can also take place.
1635. There is no uniform approach to the timing of loan write-offs/write-downs, which are carried on in line with the internal policies of each individual CI. CIs create provisions for loan impairments in cases where a repayment is overdue, the debtor has entered bankruptcy or liquidation; these impairments depend upon the client's rating, credit history and collateral value. Based on the dispositions of the Income Tax Act 595/2003, as amended, specialised departments in the CIs decide on whether to write off a loan by using a cost-benefit analysis of the collection process.
1636. The NBS does not transmit data on revaluation adjustments due to exchange rate changes to the ECB.

7 Compilation approach for securities

1637. For the compilation of BSI statistics for CIs, the NBS uses an aggregated data collection system.
1638. Currently, the NBS also runs a monthly s-b-s data collection system in parallel. In this case, the system covers all securities, even those not traded on active markets. Data on securities without an ISIN code are collected for CIs, but not for the NBS. The NBS is evaluating the possible migration to an s-b-s data collection system for reporting CI balance sheet data and revaluations using the balance sheet method. The first step will be to compare the aggregated data collection with an aggregated s-b-s system. As soon as the data are checked and considered satisfactory in the s-b-s system, this will be used to compile CI balance sheet data.
1639. For MMFs, data on securities are collected using an s-b-s system. Data are collected on a monthly basis within ten working days after the end of the reference period. The system covers all securities, even those not traded on active markets and without an ISIN code. Both securities not traded on active markets and securities without ISIN are covered by MMFs' s-b-s reporting. Instead of ISIN codes, the reporting agents use so-called fake ISIN codes, the structure of which was designed and is maintained by the NBS. These "fake ISINs" are then used by all reporting agents.

1640. S-b-s data cover both stock and individual transactions data. The s-b-s attributes provided by the reporting agents include the number of units, face value, carrying amount on the balance sheet and market value.

1641. Custodians report s-b-s data on an investor-by-investor level.

8 Securitisation and derecognition of loans

1642. Resident MFIs do not engage in loan securitisation due to a lack of investor demand, and MFIs do not issue covered bonds through resident subsidiary special purpose vehicles.

9 Selected issues on financial instruments

9.1 Securities

1643. Borderline cases of debt securities that are negotiable but not actively traded are classified as debt securities. Shares that are negotiable but not actively traded are classified as shares.

1644. Securities with an embedded derivative are split and recorded separately.

1645. Debt securities with a maturity of over two years are collected with a counterpart breakdown domestic/euro area/rest of the world.

1646. Impaired securities continue to be classified as securities.

1647. Global depositary receipts (GDRs) have not been issued by resident MFIs.

1648. Convertible bonds are classified as debt securities with a maturity over two years. When the instrument is converted into capital, the operation is recorded as a transaction.

1649. Preference shares are included in capital and reserves.

9.2 Loans

1650. The CBS does not collect the breakdown of true new loans and renegotiated loans to non-financial corporations and households.

1651. MFIs classify loans to households as loans for consumption, loans for house purchase and other lending as follows. Loans for consumption are loans for the purchase of goods and services for personal consumption (including loans

granted in line with Consumer law, overdrafts, revolving loans, credit cards); some credit institutions also include loans for households without certain purpose from €1,000-€15,000 in lending for consumption. Loans for house purchase are loans for the purpose of property (real estate) or land purchase. This category includes mainly mortgage loans and housing loans. Other lending consists of loans with no certain purpose secured by real estate, loans for reconstruction, etc.

1652. Loans to sole proprietors/unincorporated partnerships are separately identified within loans to households.

1653. Overdrafts, revolving loans and convenience credit are recorded as loans with a maturity up to one year.

1654. Credit card debt is recorded as loans in the case of both convenience credit (non-interest bearing card balances, paid in full at due date) and extended credit (interest bearing card balances, carried over on a month-to-month basis). Credit card debt is allocated to counterpart sectors according to the account holders.

9.3 Deposits

1655. MFIs identify overnight deposits, transferable deposits and deposits redeemable at notice as follows. Transferable deposits are those with an original maturity of up to one day that are transferable on demand without penalty/restriction, i.e. current accounts. Overnight deposits have an original maturity of up to one day and are transferable or redeemable on demand without penalty/restriction, i.e. current accounts, one-day deposits, saving books without bonuses, other non-term deposits and electronic money. Deposits redeemable at notice are deposits with original maturity over one day that are redeemable before maturity after a notice period without penalty/restriction. The period of notice band is up to three months, over three months to two years, and over two years.

1656. Deposits with embedded derivatives (hybrid deposits) are either classified fully as deposits, or the two components are split and recorded separately as deposits (host contract) and derivatives (embedded contract), depending on the credit institution.

1657. Deposits redeemable at notice that give clients the option to freeze a portion for a certain maturity in return for a premium are classified fully as deposits redeemable at notice, deposits with agreed maturity, or partly as deposits redeemable at notice and partly (the frozen portion) as deposits with agreed maturity depending on the credit institution.

1658. Fiduciary deposits do not exist in SK.

1659. Margin deposits received by MFIs under derivative contracts are classified as

deposits with agreed maturity or as remaining liabilities. Margin deposits placed by MFIs under derivative contracts are classified as short-term loans, long-term loans or remaining assets.

9.4 Capital and reserves

1660. Items recorded within capital and reserves include the following items collected by CBS: share capital (own shares are included in capital and reserves with a negative sign), share premium, financial resources provided to the branch of a foreign bank, revaluation reserves (available for sale financial assets and cash flow hedge), reserve fund and other funds created from distribution of profit, retained profit from previous years, profit/loss for current period, and impairment provisions.

1661. Profit (or loss), as recorded in the profit and loss statement, is included within capital and reserves.

1662. Subordinated debt issued as security is recorded as debt securities issued.

1663. Revaluations due to changes in exchange rates affecting balance sheet asset and liability positions are recorded as profit (or loss) within capital and reserves (as under IFRS).

1664. Securities held to maturity are recorded for statistical purposes at amortised cost (or the equivalent).

1665. The allocation of profits to “dividends to be distributed” and the actual distribution of dividends are recorded as transactions in capital and reserves. As retained profits and “other general reserves” are both recorded within capital and reserves, the allocation from the former to the latter does not have an impact for BSI statistics.

9.5 Remaining assets and remaining liabilities

1666. Items recorded within remaining assets (around 3.0% of total assets on average during 2014) include cash and cash values in transit, accrued interest from loans/from securities, accrued non-interest income, advances, clearing accounts, deferred expenses, derivatives with positive fair value, estimated accounts, fees for pledges, fair value changes of hedged items, charges for bank guarantees, income tax assets, non-current assets held for sale, other assets accessories, other receivables from banks/from customers, prepaid charges, securities - revaluation of spot transaction from off balance sheet, and settlement with state budget.

1667. Items recorded within remaining liabilities (around 3.0% of total liabilities on average during 2014) include accrued interest from debt securities issued/

from deposits, accrued non interest charges, clearing and settlement accounts, clearing to social insurance office and health insurance companies, deferred income, derivatives - negative fair value, employee benefits and other employee funds, estimated payables, hedging derivatives, tax liabilities, liabilities to the supplier, obligations to employees, other liabilities to banks/ to customers, payables to shareholders, state budget clearing account, and provisions.

9.6 Recording of transactions with central counterparties

1668. There is no CCP resident in SK, and MFIs reported zero positions vis-a-vis CCPs resident in other euro area countries. If such operations take place, they would be recorded under “Loans, of which repos” as claims on/liabilities to CCPs of the OFI sub-sector.

10 Linkages to other macroeconomic datasets

1669. BSI loan servicing data are not used for the purpose of compiling FVC balance sheet data, as there are no resident FVCs in SK.

1670. The national accounts compilation system is based on a building-block approach. The BSI data are used to compile quarterly financial accounts. At the same time, the BSI data are compared with counterpart statistical data. The CBS bridges the BSI data to quarterly financial accounts in compliance with the ESA 2010 data definitions.

1671. The compilation systems for BSI and for balance of payments and international investment position are set up to guarantee consistency between the two sets of statistics. For monetary authorities, the same set of reports is used for BSI and for balance of payments and international investment position statistics, while for credit institutions and money market funds, individual entries are cross-checked between BSI and balance of payments and international investment position reports.

1672. Securities issuance data, transmitted to the ECB in accordance with Guideline ECB/2014/15, include securities that are retained by the issuer, which is not consistent with BSI practice.

Annex 2

Detailed structure of the survey

Questionnaire 1

1 Structure of the MFI sector

1.1 Please complete Table 1 with the structure of the MFI sector.

2 Institutional framework for data collection

2.1 Please briefly indicate any legal or administrative instruments used to support the implementation of the BSI Regulation.

2.2 Please briefly indicate any existing technical guidance (either published or made available to reporting agents) concerning statistical requirements that support the reporting of monetary data by MFIs.

2.3 Is the collection of BSI statistics restricted to the BSI Regulation only, or part of a wider set of data? (check all that apply)

- Restricted to the BSI Regulation
- The BSI Regulation is a sub-set of the national variant of BSI
- Higher level of detail
- Integrated with supervisory data collection
- Other

2.4 Which institutions are involved in MFI data collection? (check all that apply)

- National central bank
- National supervisory authority (if different from NCB)
- National statistical institute
- Other

2.5 If the NCB is not the primary recipient of MFI data, please briefly describe the institutional arrangements that ensure data sharing and coordination with other agencies.

2.6 Please indicate the level of detail that the NCB receives directly from individual MFIs.

- Trial balance
- Balance sheet
- Reporting forms

- 2.7 If the NCB is not the primary recipient of MFI data, please indicate the level of detail it receives from other collecting sources.
- Individual MFI balance sheets
 - Aggregated data
- 2.8 Which organizational unit within the NCB is responsible for the compilation of MFI statistics?
- 2.9 Please briefly describe the organisational arrangements within the NCB for data sharing/transmission of central bank's accounting records and/or statistical data to the unit responsible for the compilation of MFI statistics.
- 2.10 Please briefly describe any existing arrangements for MFI data sharing between the NCB and other national authorities.
- 2.11 Please indicate the timeliness of data reception by the NCB (number of working or calendar days after the end of the reporting period).

3 MFI data dissemination by the NCB

- 3.1 Means of MFI data dissemination (check all that apply).
- NCB publications
 - Hard copy
 - Internet
 - Online interactive databases or data warehouses
 - Online data in static form (e.g. csv files, spread sheets)
 - Press releases
 - Other
- 3.2 Frequency of dissemination by the NCB to external users of data covered under the BSI Regulation. Please indicate the series (categories or items) that are disseminated with the corresponding frequency.
- Monthly
 - Quarterly
 - Other
- 3.3 Timeliness of data dissemination by the NCB to external users (number of calendar days after the end of the reference period).
- Monthly
 - Quarterly
 - Other

4 Scope

- 4.1 Are derogations granted to small "tail" institutions (Article 9 of the BSI Regulation)?
- Yes
 - No, full reporting

- 4.2 If answer to 4.1 is “yes”, how is the “tail” defined? (check all that apply)
- Small MFIs with combined contributions to the national MFI balance sheet in terms of stocks that does not exceed 5% (Art. 9(1)(a))
 - Credit institutions with respect to a limited set of reporting requirements with combined contribution in terms of stocks that does not exceed 10% of the national MFI balance sheet nor 1% of the euro area MFI balance sheet (Art. 9(1)(d))
 - Derogation with respect to money market funds (Art. 9(2))
- 4.3 If lower thresholds are applied when granting derogation, please specify the “tail” (% share of institutions in the “tail” in terms of total assets).
- 4.4 If the answer to 4.1 is “yes”, please describe the type of information collected from the “tail” and its frequency.
- 4.5 If the answer to 4.1 is “yes”, please describe the procedures used for grossing up the data to 100% coverage.
- Missing breakdowns
 - Breakdowns with longer delays or at lower frequency
 - MMFs
- 4.6 Please describe the procedures used for estimating missing data (other than due to “tail” reporting) and non-responses.

5 Revision policies

- 5.1 What is the schedule foreseen for data revisions? (check all that apply)
- Regular
 - Ad hoc
- 5.2 In case of regular revisions, what is their frequency?
- Monthly
 - Quarterly
 - Other
- 5.3 How long is the date range/window for revisions?
- 5.4 Please describe the general policy for revisions for significant errors that have affected a number of reporting periods.
- Revisions are generally made to all affected reporting periods
 - A reclassification adjustment is used and revisions are not made at all, or are made to recent periods only
 - Other
- 5.5 Please describe how revisions are introduced.
- Outstanding amounts and transactions
 - Only outstanding amounts
 - Other

- 5.6 Is there regular and systematic monitoring of revisions?
- Yes
 - No
- 5.7 Do reporting institutions provide explanatory notes to the revisions?
- Yes
 - No

6 Quality checks

- 6.1 Are automated checks performed at the time of data transmission by MFIs, and if so, does this prevent invalid data from being transmitted by reporting agents?
- Yes, automatic checks are performed which prevent invalid data from being transmitted
 - Yes, automatic checks are performed, but these do not prevent the transmission of invalid data
 - No
- 6.2 Which of the following quality and consistency checks are routinely performed within the dataset?
- Internal consistency of individual MFI balance sheets
 - Internal consistency of aggregated balance sheets
 - Cross-consistency of intra-MFI sector positions
 - Correct sector classification of counterparts
 - Deterministic outlier detection
 - Time series and outlier detection
 - Individual MFI outlier compared to the reporting population
 - Other
- 6.3 Please briefly describe the quality and consistency checks performed on the variables indicated in the previous question.
- 6.4 Please indicate the usual time lag for feedback between the NCB and MFIs in case of data inconsistencies.
- 6.5 Are BSI statistics systematically checked for consistency with other macroeconomic statistical datasets?
- Financial accounts
 - Balance of payments/IIP
 - Government finance statistics
 - Securities issues or holdings statistics
 - Other data sources
 - They are not checked systematically with other datasets
- 6.6 Please briefly describe the consistency checks performed with the datasets indicated in the previous question.

Questionnaire 2

1 Accounting framework

1.1 Please, indicate the accounting framework that applies to the reporting institutions for preparing their financial statements on a solo basis (check all that apply).

- National central bank
 - IFRS
 - National GAAPs
- Credit institutions
 - IFRS
 - Full
 - Partial (some institutions of the group apply IFRS while others not)
 - National GAAPs
 - Full
 - Partial
- Money Market Funds
 - IFRS
 - Full
 - Partial
 - National GAAPs
 - Full
 - Partial

2 Valuation practices

2.1 Loan assets

- Nominal value (principal amount outstanding)
- Fair value (approximation to the value of a similar negotiable loan)
- Other valuation methods

2.2 Purchased loans (BSI Regulation, Article 8(4))

- Nominal value
- Acquisition price
- Fair value
- Other

2.3 Deposit assets

- Nominal value
- Other valuation methods

2.4 Holding of debt securities

2.4.1 Held for trading

- Market value/Fair value
- Purchase price
- Amortised cost (purchase price plus interest accrued but not paid)
- Lower of market/fair value or purchase price
- Face value
- Other valuation methods

2.4.2 Designated at fair value through profit or loss

- Market value/Fair value
- Purchase price
- Amortised cost (purchase price plus interest accrued but not paid)
- Lower of market/fair value or purchase price
- Face value
- Other valuation methods

2.4.3 Available for sale

- Market value/Fair value
- Purchase price
- Amortised cost (purchase price plus interest accrued but not paid)
- Lower of market/fair value or purchase price
- Face value
- Other valuation methods

2.4.4 Held to maturity

- Market value/Fair value
- Purchase price
- Amortised cost (purchase price plus interest accrued but not paid)
- Lower of market/fair value or purchase price
- Face value
- Other valuation methods

2.4.5 Loans and receivables

- Market value/Fair value
- Purchase price
- Amortised cost (purchase price plus interest accrued but not paid)
- Lower of market/fair value or purchase price
- Face value
- Other valuation methods

2.4.6 Other portfolio options

2.5 Debt securities held by MMFs

- Market value/Fair value
- Purchase price
- Lower of market/fair value or purchase price
- Amortised cost (purchase price plus interest accrued but not paid)
- Face value
- Other

- 2.6 Debt securities issued
 - Market value/Fair value
 - Issuing price
 - Amortised cost (issuing price plus interest accrued but not paid)
 - Higher of market/fair value or issuing price
 - Face value
 - Other valuation methods

- 2.7 Holding of shares and other equity
 - 2.7.1 Quoted shares
 - Market value
 - Purchase price
 - Lower of market/fair value or purchase price
 - Other valuation methods
 - 2.7.2 Unquoted shares with a non-controlling interest
 - Fair value
 - Purchase price
 - Lower of fair value or purchase price
 - Other valuation methods
 - 2.7.3 Shareholding in subsidiaries or affiliates
 - Market value
 - Fair
 - Purchase price
 - Lower of market/fair value or purchase price
 - Other valuation methods
 - 2.7.4 Participation certificates (Genußscheine)
 - Market value
 - Fair value
 - Purchase price
 - Lower of market value or purchase price
 - Other valuation method

- 2.8 Financial derivatives
 - 2.8.1 Foreign currency forwards
 - Market/fair value
 - Other valuation methods
 - 2.8.2 Interest rates swaps
 - Market/fair value
 - Other valuation methods
 - 2.8.3 Cross-currency interest rate swaps (see Box 2.2 of the *BSI Manual*)
 - Market/fair value
 - Other valuation methods
 - 2.8.4 Options bought
 - Market value
 - Fair value
 - Other valuation methods

- 2.8.5 Options sold
 - Market value
 - Fair value
 - Other valuation methods

- 2.9 Conversion into national currency of instruments denominated in foreign currency
 - Market exchange rate
 - Reference exchange rate
 - Other

3 Recording of financial instruments (accounting practices)

- 3.1 Time of recording (*BSI Manual*, 1.2, page 15)
 - Accrual basis
 - Cash basis
- 3.2 Loans (assets)
 - Gross of provisions and/or loan loss allowances
 - Provisions as a separate position netted from total loans on the asset side
 - Provisions as a separate position in "Remaining liabilities"
 - Provisions as a separate position in "Capital and reserves"
 - Net of provisions and/or loan loss allowances
- 3.3 Deposit accounts in overdraft
 - Recorded as loans
 - Netted from the deposits of the same transactor or group of transactors
- 3.4 Accrued interest
 - 3.4.1 Deposits
 - Included in the outstanding balance of the instrument
 - As a separate position in the same group/category of the instrument
 - As a separate position in "Remaining assets/Remaining liabilities"
 - 3.4.2 Loans
 - Included in the outstanding balance of the instrument
 - As a separate position in the same group/category of the instrument
 - As a separate position in "Remaining assets/Remaining liabilities"
 - 3.4.3 Securities held
 - Included in the outstanding balance of securities and not specifically identified ("dirty prices": market price includes accrued interest due to coupon)
 - Not included in the outstanding balance of securities, but identifiable as a sub-position in the same group/category of the instrument
 - As a separate position in "Remaining assets" ("clean prices": market price does not include accrued interest due to coupon)

3.4.4 Securities issued

- Included in the outstanding balance of securities and not specifically identified (“dirty prices”)
- Not included in the outstanding balance of securities, but identifiable as a sub-position in the same group/category of the instrument
- As a separate position in “Remaining liabilities” (“clean prices”)

3.5 Repurchase agreement, securities lending, gold swaps and foreign exchange swaps

3.5.1 Repurchase agreement

- Collateralised loan (MFI cash provider)/deposit (MFI cash receiver)
- Outright sale/purchase of the security

3.5.2 Outright selling of securities received in repos

- Negative holding of securities (short-selling)
- Recorded off balance sheet

3.5.3 Securities lending against cash collateral

- Collateralised loan
- Outright sale/purchase of the security

3.5.4 Securities lending not backed by cash collateral

- Recorded as a transaction
- Recorded off balance sheet

3.5.5 Gold swaps

- Collateralised loan
- Outright sale/purchase of the gold

3.5.6 Foreign currency swaps

- Collateralised loan
- Spot sale/purchase of the foreign exchange currency with a simultaneous forward contract
- Off balance sheet

3.6 Securities

3.6.1 Holding of own debt securities issued

- As a financial asset
- Netted from liabilities (securities issued)

3.6.2 Short-selling of debt securities and shares and other equities

- Negative holding
- Off balance sheet

3.7 Financial derivatives

- 3.7.1 Please indicate which financial derivatives are recorded on balance sheet and which are recorded off balance sheet by the different institutions.

- 3.7.2 For financial derivatives recorded on balance sheet, please indicate how they are recorded.
- Gross basis (positions with positive value on the asset side and those with negative value on the liability side)
 - Notional value of the contract (assets and liability)
 - Market/fair value of the contract
 - Netted against other contracts with the same counterpart
 - Netted against other contracts with other transactors
 - Netted against a contract created to offset an open position (hedge accounting)

4 Translation of accounting data into MFI balance sheet data

- 4.1 Are there differences between statistical and accounting reporting?
- Yes
 - No
 - Yes, but non-material
- 4.2 Time of recording of financial instruments
- 4.2.1 Loans
- Contract date
 - Disbursement date
- 4.2.2 Securities
- Trade date
 - Settlement date
- 4.2.3 Is there a material difference between accounting and balance sheet data?
- 4.3 Reporting of loans in the MFI balance sheets statistics
- 4.3.1 Provisions and/or loan loss allowances
- Gross of provisions and/or loan loss allowances
 - Provisions as a separate position in "Remaining liabilities"
 - Provisions as a separate position in "Capital and reserves"
 - Net of provisions and/or loan loss allowances
- 4.3.2 Valuation
- Nominal value
 - Other
- 4.3.3 Is there a material difference between accounting and balance sheet data?
- 4.4 Accrued interest
- 4.4.1 Loans
- Included in the outstanding balance of the instrument
 - As a separate position in the same group/category of the instrument
 - As a position in "Remaining assets"

- 4.4.2 Deposits
 - Included in the outstanding balance of the instrument
 - As a separate position in the same group/category of the instrument
 - As a position in "Remaining assets"
- 4.4.3 Securities held
 - Included in the outstanding balance of the instrument
 - As a separate position in the same group/category of the instrument
 - As a position in "Remaining assets"
- 4.4.4 Is there a material difference between accounting and balance sheet data?
- 4.5 Repurchase agreements
 - 4.5.1 Repos
 - Collateralised loan
 - Outright sale/purchase of the security
 - 4.5.2 Outright sale of securities received in a repo
 - Negative holding of securities
 - Off balance sheet
 - 4.5.3 Securities lending against cash collateral
 - Collateralised loan
 - Outright sale/purchase of the security
 - 4.5.4 Securities lending not backed by cash collateral
 - Recorded as a transaction
 - Recorded off balance sheet
 - 4.5.5 Is there a material difference between accounting and balance sheet data?
- 4.6 Securities
 - 4.6.1 Valuation of debt securities
 - Market/fair value
 - Other valuation methods
 - 4.6.2 Valuation of shares and other equity
 - Market/fair value
 - Other valuation methods
 - 4.6.3 Is there a material difference between accounting and balance sheet data?
- 4.7 Financial derivatives
 - 4.7.1 Recording of financial derivatives
 - On balance sheet
 - Gross basis
 - Notional value of the contract (assets and liability)
 - Market/fair value of the contract
 - Netted against other contracts with the same counterpart
 - Netted against other contracts with other transactors
 - Netted against a contract created to offset an open position (hedge accounting)
 - Off balance sheet

- 4.7.2 Are revaluations for changes in prices reported?
- 4.7.3 Is there a material difference between accounting and balance sheet data?

5 Transactions, revaluations and other adjustments

Securities holdings

5.1 Approach to data collection for credit institutions

- 5.1.1 Is the compilation based on an “s-b-s” system or on aggregated data collection?
 - Security-by-security system
 - Aggregated data collection (go to 5.1.7)
- 5.1.2 What is the frequency of “s-b-s” data collection?
 - Monthly
 - Quarterly
 - Other, please describe
- 5.1.3 What is the timeliness of “s-b-s” data collection? (number of days after the reference period)
- 5.1.4 If the compilation is based on an “s-b-s” system, are data available for individual transactions (transaction-by-transaction data)?
- 5.1.5 If the compilation is based on an “s-b-s” system, does the system cover all securities, even those not traded on active markets?
- 5.1.6 Are data on securities without ISIN collected?
- 5.1.7 If data are collected on an aggregated basis from reporting agents, please indicate what the reporting agents are transmitting (check all that apply).
 - Outstanding amounts
 - Transactions
 - Revaluations for changes in prices
 - Revaluations for changes in exchange rates
 - Other
- 5.1.8 Are you planning to move to an “s-b-s” system for BSI compilation?
- 5.1.9 Please describe the collection system for data on securities holdings by credit institutions if none of the above applies.

5.2 Approach to data collection for money market funds

- 5.2.1 Is the compilation based on an “s-b-s” system or on aggregated data collection?
 - Security-by-security system
 - Aggregated data collection (go to 5.2.7)
- 5.2.2 What is the frequency of “s-b-s” data collection?
 - Monthly
 - Quarterly
 - Other, please describe

- 5.2.3 What is the timeliness of “s-b-s” data collection? (number of days after the reference period)
- 5.2.4 If the compilation is based on an “s-b-s” system, are data available for individual transactions (transaction-by-transaction data)?
- 5.2.5 If the compilation is based on an “s-b-s” system, does the system cover all securities, even those not traded on active markets?
- 5.2.6 Are data on securities without ISIN collected?
- 5.2.7 If data are collected on an aggregated basis from reporting agents, please indicate what the reporting agents are transmitting (check all that apply).
 - Outstanding amounts
 - Transactions
 - Revaluations for changes in prices
 - Revaluations for changes in exchange rates
 - Other

5.3 Compilation system at NCBs or reporting agents

- 5.3.1 Does the system provide for a direct recording of transactions?
- 5.3.2 If the system provides for a direct recording of transactions, which method is applied?
 - Transaction method
 - Balance sheet method
- 5.3.3 Please, briefly describe any divergence from the practices outlined in section 1.6.3.1 of the *Manual on MFI balance sheet statistics*
- 5.3.4 Does the system provide for a direct recording of revaluations for changes in prices?
- 5.3.5 If the system provides for a direct recording of revaluations for price changes, what do revaluations represent (please refer to Annex 1.1.3 of the *BSI Manual*)?
 - Price-related (realised and unrealised) gains/losses on holding of securities
 - Changes in the carrying value of securities held throughout the period.
 - Changes in the carrying value of securities held throughout the period, proxied by formula A1.1.8 of the *BSI Manual*.
 - Other. Please specify.
- 5.3.6 Please describe the collection system if none of the above applies.

Loan write-offs/write-downs

5.4 Recording of loan write-offs/write-downs in the BSI statistics.

- 5.4.1 Loan write-offs/write-downs are conducted following
 - National accounting rules
 - Other
- 5.4.2 Frequency of loan write-offs/write-downs
 - Monthly
 - Quarterly
 - Other

- 5.4.3 Timing of loan write-offs/write-downs
 - Number of days after the loan has been declared non-recoverable
 - Ad hoc
- 5.4.4 Please briefly describe the conditions that must be met for a loan write-off/write-down to take place.

6 Other methodological issues

- 6.1 Central counterparties (CCPs)
 - 6.1.1 Please indicate in which economic sector the following CCPs are classified
 - 6.1.1.1 CCPs resident in the country
 - Other financial intermediaries
 - MFIs
 - Other, please describe
 - 6.1.1.2 CCPs resident in other euro area countries
 - Other financial intermediaries
 - MFIs
 - Other, please describe
 - 6.1.1.3 LCH Clearnet S.A. (resident in France)
 - Other financial intermediaries
 - MFIs
 - Other, please describe
 - 6.1.2 Please indicate how claims on/liabilities to CCPs under repos are recorded for MFI balance sheet statistical purposes
- 6.2 Exchange rate adjustments
 - 6.2.1 Do you calculate revaluation adjustments due to exchange rate changes in the data submitted to the ECB?
 - 6.2.2 If the answer to 6.2.1. is “yes”, please indicate how such revaluation adjustments are calculated.
 - Using the ECB methodology (*BSI Manual*, 4.2.2)
 - Using other methodology

Questionnaire 3

1 Security-by-security reporting as input into BSI

- 1.1 Is s-b-s a mandatory requirement for data collection on securities?
- Yes
 - No
 - Only for some MFIs but not for all
- 1.2 If the answer to 1.1. is YES, what is the frequency of the s-b-s data collection?
- Monthly
 - Quarterly
 - Other
- 1.3 If the answer to 1.1. is NO, when are you planning to move to an s-b-s system for BSI compilation?
- 1.4 Please specify the boundaries of the s-b-s collection system
- Securities with an ISIN
 - Securities with other publicly available identification codes
 - Other securities
- 1.5 What is the timeliness of s-b-s data reception by the NCB? (number of calendar days after the reference period)
- 1.6 Please, indicate the information reported by MFIs to the NCB
- 1.6.1 Data coverage (please, check all that apply)
- Stock data
 - Transactions
- 1.6.2 Type of data
- Number of units
 - Face value
 - Carrying value on the balance sheet
 - Market value
- 1.7 Are derogations granted for reporting price revaluations to credit institutions following s-b-s reporting (BSI Regulation, Article 9(3)(c))?
- 1.8 If the answer to 1.7 is YES, please indicate the basis for granting the derogation.
- The information reported includes, for each security, its carrying value on the balance sheet.
 - For securities without publicly available identification codes, the information reported includes information on the instrument category, maturity and issuer which is at least sufficient for the derivation of the breakdowns defined as “minimum requirements” in Part 4 of Annex I of the BSI Regulation.

- 1.9 Do MMFs report s-b-s data to the NCB?
- 1.10 Custodian reporting
- 1.10.1 Do custodians report s-b-s data to the NCB?
- 1.10.2 If the answer to 1.10.1 is YES, at which level of detail?
- Investor by investor
 - Group of investors

2 Selected issues on securities

- 2.1 Please indicate how borderline cases of debt securities that are negotiable but not actively traded (in organized markets or over the counter) are classified (check all that apply)
- Debt securities
 - Loans
 - Other instrument
- 2.2 Please indicate how borderline cases of shares that are negotiable but not actively traded are classified (check all that apply)
- Shares and other equity
 - Loans
 - Other instrument
- 2.3 Please indicate how securities with an embedded derivative are classified (check all that apply)
- The two components are split and recorded separately
 - Fully as securities other than shares
 - Fully as financial derivatives
 - Other
- 2.4 Please indicate the information collected by the NCB on breakdown by counterpart areas for debt securities issued by MFIs with a maturity over two years
- Euro area and rest of the world
 - Undefined counterpart
 - Other
- 2.5 Please, indicate how impaired securities are classified in the MFI balance sheet
- They continue to be classified as securities
 - They are reclassified as loans
 - Other
- 2.6 Please, indicate how global depository receipts (GDRs) are recorded by the issuing MFIs
- As deposits of the GDR holders
 - Off balance sheet
 - Other

2.7 Convertible bonds

2.7.1 Please indicate how convertible bonds (among them contingent convertible bonds or CoCos) are classified

- Within debt securities with a maturity up to two years
- Within debt securities with a maturity over two years
- Capital and reserves

2.7.2 Please describe how the conversion of convertible bonds into capital is recorded

- Transaction
- Reclassification

2.8 Please indicate how preference shares are recorded and reported by MFIs

- All included in capital and reserves
- Non-redeemable preference shares included in capital and reserves
- Mandatory redeemable preference shares included in debt

3 Selected issues on loans

3.1 Does the NCB collect information on the breakdown by volume of true new loans and renegotiated loans to non-financial corporations and households?

3.2 Loans to households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)

3.2.1 Please indicate the specific criteria used for allocating loans to households and NPISHs by purpose into the following categories

- Consumption
- House purchase (including purchase of land)
- Other lending

3.2.2 Are loans to sole proprietors/unincorporated partnerships separately identified within loans to households?

- Yes
- No, conditions for reduced reporting apply

3.3 Loans backed by real estate collateral

3.3.1 How are loans backed by real estate collateral classified?

- The whole loan is classified as collateralised (in a single statistical category) if it is 100% or more backed by collateral
- The whole loan is classified as collateralised (in a single statistical category) even if it is not backed at 100% by collateral
- Only those parts of individual loan exposures backed by collateral are classified as collateralised loans (splitting into separate tranches)
- Other

3.3.2 Does the NCB collect data on loan-to-value ratio?

- Yes, but only at the inception of the loan (original loan compared to real estate collateral)
- Yes, with periodical reassessments (outstanding loan compared to market value of the collateral)
- No

- 3.3.3 Does the NCB collect data on the purpose of loans backed by real estate collateral?
- Yes
 - No, conditions for reduced reporting apply
- 3.3.4 If the answer to 3.4.3. is YES, please describe the categories where those loans are classified

3.4 Please indicate in which maturity band the following loans are allocated

- 3.4.1 Overdrafts
- Up to one year
 - Above one year and up to five years
 - Above five years
- 3.4.2 Revolving loans
- Up to one year
 - Above one year and up to five years
 - Above five years
- 3.4.3 Convenience credit
- Up to one year
 - Above one year and up to five years
 - Above five years

3.5 Credit card debt

- Please indicate how credit card debt is classified according to instrument and allocated to counterpart sector
- 3.5.1 Convenience credit (Non-interest-bearing card balances, paid in full at due date)
- Loans
 - Remaining assets
 - Other
- 3.5.2 Extended credit (Interest-bearing credit card balances, carried over on a month-to-month basis)
- Loans
 - Remaining assets
 - Other
- 3.5.3 No distinction between convenience and extended credit
- Loans
 - Remaining assets
 - Other
- 3.5.4 Is credit card debt allocated to the corresponding counterpart sector?
- 3.5.5 If the answer to 3.6.4. is YES, please indicate the criteria applied by the MFI to establish the counterpart sector
- 3.5.6 If the answer to 3.6.4. is NO, please indicate where the claim on credit card holders is allocated

4 Securitisation and derecognition of loans

- 4.1 Is securitisation carried out by resident MFIs?
- 4.2 If the answer to 4.1. is NO, please explain the reasons
- It is not possible under existing legal or regulatory framework
 - Lack of investor demand
 - Covered bonds or similar products are preferred
 - Other
- 4.3 Please indicate the securitisation vehicles used by resident MFIs
- Resident financial vehicle corporation (FVCs)
 - Solely non-resident FVCs
 - Non-resident FVCs in addition to resident FVCs
- 4.4 Are there legal or regulatory restrictions on where FVCs might be set up by resident MFIs?
- 4.5 If the answer to 4.4. is YES, please provide details on such restrictions
- 4.6 According to national accounting practices, are securitised loans derecognised from the originating MFI's balance sheet?
- Always
 - Sometimes
 - Never
- 4.7 If the answer to 3.5.6. is SOMETIMES, please provide details on the criteria for derecognising securitised loans from the originating MFI's balance sheet
- 4.8 Does the statistical treatment of securitisation in the BSI framework reflect the accounting practice in terms of derecognition or no derecognition?
- 4.9 If the answer to 4.8. is NO, please provide details on the divergence between accounting and statistical treatment
- 4.10 Servicing of securitised loans
- 4.10.1 Please indicate how securitised loans are typically served
- By the originating MFI
 - By other entities that are part of the same group as the originating MFI
 - By other entities not belonging to the same group as the originating MFI
- 4.10.2 Please provide information on the sector classification of the non-MFI loan servicers

4.11 When covered bonds are issued by MFIs through resident subsidiary SPVs (as a way to ensure bankruptcy remoteness of the covered assets), to which sector is the issuance of such bonds allocated?

- MFI sector: the SPV is consolidated with the originating MFI for BSI reporting purposes
 - MFI sector: the SPV is classified as an MFI
 - Other financial intermediaries sector
 - Captive financial institutions
 - Other

5 Selected issues on deposits

5.1 Please indicate how MFIs distinguish between overnight, transferable and redeemable at notice deposits for statistical reporting purposes. If different criteria are followed by different types of MFIs, please explain for each type of MFIs

5.2 Please indicate how deposits with an embedded derivative (hybrid deposits) are classified for statistical purposes by reporting MFIs

- The two components are split and recorded separately as deposits (host contract) and derivatives (embedded contract)
- Fully as deposits
- Fully as financial derivatives
- Other

5.3 Please indicate how deposits redeemable at notice that give clients the option to freeze a portion for a certain maturity in return for a premium are classified for statistical purposes by reporting MFIs

- Fully as deposits redeemable at notice
- Fully as deposits with agreed maturity
- Partly as deposits redeemable at notice and partly (the frozen portion) as deposits with agreed maturity
- Other

5.4 Recording of fiduciary deposits (deposits received on a trust basis) for statistical purposes by reporting MFIs

5.4.1. Please indicate how fiduciary deposits are recorded by the MFIs acting as trustees

- On balance sheet
- Off balance sheet with memorandum accounts vis-à-vis the beneficiaries
- Other

5.4.2 Please indicate how fiduciary deposits received from MFIs acting as trustees (on behalf of the final beneficiaries) are recorded by the recipient MFIs

- As deposits from other MFIs
- As deposits received from the final beneficiaries
- Off balance sheet
- Other

- 5.5 Please indicate how margin deposits received under derivative contracts are classified for statistical purposes by reporting MFIs
- Overnight deposits
 - Deposits with agreed maturity
 - Remaining liabilities
 - Other
- 5.6 Please indicate how margin deposits placed under derivative contracts are classified for statistical purposes by reporting MFIs
- Short-term loans
 - Long-term loans
 - Remaining assets
 - Other
- 5.7 Please indicate how accounts operating notional (fictive consolidation of account balances) cash pooling are recorded for statistical purposes by reporting MFIs
- Gross reporting of each individual account, as deposits or loans depending on their balances
 - Net reporting of one master account, consolidating the balances of all individual accounts
 - Other

6 Selected issues on capital and reserves

- 6.1 Please indicate the different items included under capital and reserves by MFIs for BSI reporting purposes. If different items are included by different types of MFIs, please indicate it for each type of MFIs
- 6.2 Please indicate where profit (or loss), as recorded in the profit and loss statement (e.g. “current year results”), is recorded for statistical purposes by reporting MFIs
- Capital and reserves
 - Remaining liabilities
 - Other
- Please explain the rationale for the classification applied for “current year profit and loss”
- 6.3 If the answer to 6.2. is REMAINING LIABILITIES or OTHER, please indicate the frequency with which profit (or loss) is transferred to capital and reserves
- 6.4 Please indicate where subordinated debt issued as security is recorded for statistical purposes by reporting MFIs
- Debt securities issued
 - Capital and reserves
 - Other

- 6.5 Please indicate where revaluations due to changes in exchange rates affecting balance sheet asset and liability positions are recorded for statistical purposes by reporting MFIs
- Profit (or loss) within capital and reserves (as under IFRS)
 - Other revenues and expenses recognised directly at equity
 - Remaining liabilities
 - Other
- 6.6 Please indicate where changes in the market price/fair value of securities held to maturity (or recorded in equivalent portfolios under national GAAPs) are recorded for statistical purposes by reporting MFIs
- Securities held to maturity are not reported to market price/fair value for BSI statistics but at amortised cost (or equivalent), therefore no impact on balance sheet items
 - Capital and reserves (accounting/statistical discrepancy)
 - Remaining liabilities (accounting/statistical discrepancy)
 - Other
- 6.7 Please indicate how the allocation of profits to dividends to be distributed is reflected in capital and reserves
- Transaction
 - Reclassification and other adjustments
 - Other
- 6.8 Please indicate how the actual distribution of dividends is recorded
- Transaction
 - Reclassification and other adjustments
 - Other
- 6.9 Please indicate how the allocation of retained profits to other general reserves is reflected in capital and reserves
- Transaction
 - Reclassification and other adjustments
 - Other

7 Selected issues on remaining assets and remaining liabilities

- 7.1 Please list the different residual items included under remaining assets by MFIs for BSI reporting purposes. If different items are included by different types of MFI, please indicate them for each type of MFI
- 7.2 Please list the different residual items included under remaining liabilities by MFIs for BSI reporting purposes. If different items are included by different types of MFI, please indicate them for each type of MFI
- 7.3 Please indicate the share of remaining assets as a proportion of the total assets of the aggregated MFI balance sheet (data as of end-June 2013)

- 7.4 Please indicate the share of remaining liabilities as a proportion of the total liabilities of the aggregated MFI balance sheet (data as of end-June 2013)

8 Linkages to other macroeconomic datasets

- 8.1 Article 5(a) of the FVC Regulation ECB/2013/40 provides for the possibility of using BSI servicing data in the compilation of FVC balance sheets. Is this possibility applied at national level?
- Yes
- Please explain how BSI data are used to compile FVC balance sheets, including if only national BSI data are used for this purpose, or also BSI servicing data exchanged between NCBs
- No
- 8.2 BSI and national accounts
- 8.2.1 Is the compilation system for national accounts based on a building-block approach?
- Yes
- Please explain how the building-block approach is constructed
- No
- Please explain how BSI data are integrated in the compilation of national accounts
- 8.3 BSI and external statistics
- 8.3.1 Are the national compilation systems for BSI and for balance of payments and international investment position (BOP/IIP) set up to guarantee consistency between monetary and external statistics?
- Yes
- Please explain how the systems are set up to guarantee such consistency
- No
- Please explain how BSI data are integrated in the compilation of BOP/IIP
- 8.4 Consistency between BSI and securities issuance data
- 8.4.1 Do security issuance data collected in the securities issuance statistics include securities that are retained by the issuer?
- 8.4.2 If the answer to 8.4.1. is NO, please explain where securities retained by the issuers are recorded

Annex 3

Summary of results

Questionnaire 1

2.3 Is the collection of MFI balance sheet statistics restricted to the BSI Regulation only, or part of a wider set of data?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Restricted to the BSI Regulation															X			
BSI Regulation is a sub-set of the national variant of BSI			X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X
Higher level of detail	X	X	X	X		X		X	X		X	X	X		X	X		X
Integrated with supervisory data collection		X	X		X	X		X			X			X			X	
Other			X	X			X											

2.4 Which institutions are involved in MFI data collection?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
National central bank	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
National supervisory authority (if different from NCB)		X			X	X						X		X				
National statistical institute																		
Other					X							X					X	

2.6 Please indicate the level of detail that the NCB receives directly from individual MFIs

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Trial balance																		
Balance sheet		X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X							
Reporting forms specifically designed for statistical purposes	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

2.7 If the NCB is not the primary recipient of MFI data, please indicate the level of detail it receives from other collecting sources

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Individual MFI balance sheets							X											
Aggregated data																		

3.1 Means of MFI data dissemination

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
NCB publications in hard copy	X	X		X				X			X	X		X				
NCB publications on the Internet	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Online interactive databases or data warehouses	X	X		X	X	X	X	X			X		X			X		X
Online data in static form		X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Press releases	X		X	X			X		X	X		X		X		X	X	X
Other						X												

3.2 Frequency of dissemination by the NCB to external users of data covered under the BSI Regulation

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Monthly	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Quarterly						X		X	X	X	X	X	X					X
Other	X		X						X		X							X

4.1 Are derogations granted to small “tail” institutions (Article 9 of BSI Regulation)?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes	X			X		X		X		X	X	X	X		X	X		
No, full reporting		X	X		X		X		X					X			X	X

4.2 How is the tail defined?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Small MFIs with combined contribution to the national MFI balance sheet in terms of stocks that does not exceed 5% (Art. 9(1)(a))	X					X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X		
Credit institutions with respect to a limited set of reporting requirements with combined contribution in terms of stocks that does not exceed 10% of the national MFI balance sheet nor 1% of the euro area MFI balance sheet (Art. 9(1)(d))																		
Derogation with respect to money market funds (Art. 9(2))				X						X					X			

4.5 Procedures used for grossing up the data to 100% coverage

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Missing breakdowns	X					X									X			
Breakdowns with longer delays or at lower frequency						X	X	X		X			X		X	X		
MMFs				X								X			X			

5.1 What is the schedule foreseen for data revisions?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Regular		X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Ad hoc	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	

5.2 If there are regular revisions, what is their frequency?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Monthly		X	X	X		X	X	X			X		X			X	X	X
Quarterly						X		X				X	X					X
Other											X	X		X				

5.4 General policy for revisions for significant errors that have affected a number of reporting periods

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Revisions are generally made to all affected reporting periods	X	X	X		X				X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
A reclassification adjustment is used and revisions are not made at all, or are made to only recent periods	X			X				X	X	X		X				X		X
Other		X				X	X							X				

5.5 Procedures for introducing revisions.

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Outstanding amounts and transactions	X		X		X		X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Only outstanding amounts				X		X		X				X	X					X
Other		X																

5.6 Is there a regular and systematic monitoring of revisions?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes	X	X	X			X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
No				X	X		X		X								X	

5.7 Do reporting institutions provide explanatory notes to the revisions?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
No																		

6.1 Are automated checks performed at the time of data transmission by MFIs?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes, automatic checks are performed that prevent invalid data from being transmitted	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Yes, automatic checks are performed but these do not prevent the transmission of invalid data						X		X				X			X			
No																		

6.2 Which of the following quality and consistency checks are routinely performed within the dataset?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Internal consistency of individual MFI balance sheets	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Internal consistency of aggregated balance sheets	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cross-consistency of intra-MFI sector positions		X					X		X		X		X	X	X			X
Correct sector classification of counterparts		X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Deterministic outlier detection			X	X			X	X			X	X					X	
Time series and outlier detection	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Individual MFI outlier compared to the reporting population	X			X			X	X		X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Other			X									X						X

6.5 Are MFI balance sheet statistics systematically checked for consistency with other macroeconomic statistical datasets?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Financial accounts	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X					X	X
Balance of payments/IIP			X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Government finance statistics						X				X	X						X	X
Securities issues or holdings statistics	X		X	X					X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Other data sources		X			X		X				X		X				X	X
They are not checked systematically against other datasets														X				

Questionnaire 2

1.1 Accounting framework that applies to the NCB

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
IFRS			X											X	X	X	X	
National GAAPs	X	X		X	X			X		X								
ECB accounting standards					X	X	X		X		X	X	X			X		X

1.2 Accounting framework that applies to CIs

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Full IFRS			X			X			X		X	X	X	X			X	X
Partial IFRS					X		X			X					X			
Full national GAAPs	X	X		X				X								X		
Partial national GAAPs					X		X			X					X			

1.3 Accounting framework that applies to MMFs

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Full IFRS						X		X		X	X	X	X					
Partial IFRS																		
Full national GAAPs	X	X		X	X			X		X						X	X	X
Partial national GAAPs					X									X				

2.1 Valuation of loan assets

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Nominal value (principal amount outstanding)	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X
Fair value						X	X			X							X	
Other methods					X	X	X			X	X		X				X	X

2.2 Valuation of purchased loans

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Nominal value (principal amount outstanding)		X	X					X	X	X		X			X			
Acquisition price	X		X	X			X						X			X		X
Fair value						X	X			X							X	
Other methods			X		X					X	X						X	X

2.3 Valuation of deposit assets

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Nominal value (principal amount outstanding)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X
Other methods					X	X				X	X		X				X	X

2.4.1 Valuation of debt securities held for trading

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Market value/fair value		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Purchase price	X																	
Amortised cost																		
Lower of market/fair value or purchase price																		
Face value																		
Other methods																		

2.4.2 Valuation of debt securities designated at fair value through profit or loss

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Market value/fair value			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Purchase price	X																	
Amortised cost						X												
Lower of market/fair value or purchase price																		
Face value																		
Other methods																		

2.4.3 Valuation of debt securities available for sale

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Market value/fair value			X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Purchase price	X																	
Amortised cost					X			X										
Lower of market/fair value or purchase price																		
Face value																		
Other methods																		

2.4.4 Valuation of debt securities held to maturity

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Market value/fair value							X								X			
Purchase price	X		X															
Amortised cost			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lower of market/fair value or purchase price				X														
Face value																		
Other methods		X																

2.4.5 Valuation of loans and receivables

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Market value/fair value							X											
Purchase price	X		X															
Amortised cost			X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Lower of market/fair value or purchase price																		
Face value									X						X			X
Other methods																		

2.5 Valuation of debt securities held by MMFs

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Market value/fair value				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Purchase price	X																	
Amortised cost											X		X					
Lower of market/fair value or purchase price																		
Face value																		
Other methods		X																X

2.6 Valuation of debt securities issued

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Market value/fair value										X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Issuing price																		
Amortised cost	X		X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Higher of market/fair value or issuing price																		
Face value		X		X					X						X			
Other methods																		

2.7.1 Valuation of quoted shares

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Market price		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Purchase price	X							X										
Lower of market or purchase price				X														
Other methods																		

2.7.2 Valuation of unquoted shares with a non-controlling interest

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Fair value			X		X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Purchase price	X		X		X	X		X	X	X							X	
Lower of fair value or purchase price		X	X	X														
Other methods			X		X					X			X					X

2.7.3 Valuation of shareholding in subsidiaries or affiliates

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Market value			X									X		X	X	X		
Fair value			X		X					X	X						X	X
Purchase price	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X
Lower of market value/fair value or purchase price		X	X	X														
Other methods			X							X			X			X		X

2.7.4 Valuation of participation certificates (Genussscheine)

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Market value				X	X							X		X	X			
Fair value																		X
Purchase price	X																	
Lower of market value/fair value or purchase price				X														
Other methods																		

2.8.1 Valuation of foreign currency forwards

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Market value/fair value			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Other methods						X												

2.8.2 Valuation of Interest rates swaps

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Market value/fair value			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Other methods																		

2.8.3 Valuation of cross-currency interest rates swaps

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Market value/fair value			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Other methods																		

2.8.4 Valuation of options bought

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Market value	X		X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X		X
Fair value			X		X	X				X	X						X	X
Other methods																		

2.8.5 Valuation of options sold

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Market value	X		X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X		X
Fair value			X		X	X	X			X	X						X	X
Other methods																		

2.9 Conversion into national currency of instruments denominated in foreign currency

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Market exchange rate			X			X		X			X	X		X	X	X		
Reference exchange rate	X	X		X	X		X		X	X			X				X	X
Other methods						X					X							

3.1 Time of recording of financial instruments

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Accrual basis	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cash basis				X			X				X							X

3.2 Recording of loans (assets)

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Gross of provisions and/or loan loss allowances	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X			X			X
Net of provisions and/or loan loss allowances				X	X	X	X			X			X	X		X	X	X

3.2 For loans recorded gross of provisions and/or loan loss allowances

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK	
Provisions as separate position netting from tot. loans								X	X	X								X	
Provisions as separate position in "Remaining liabilities"																			
Provisions as separate position in "Capital and reserves"	X	X	X			X				X		X			X				

3.3 Recording of deposit accounts in overdraft

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Recorded as loans	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Netted from the deposits of the same transactor or group of transactors						X										X		

3.4.1 Recording of accrued interest on deposits

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Included in the outstanding balance of the instrument				X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X			X	X
As a separate position in the same group/category of the instrument								X		X						X		X
As a separate position in "Remaining assets/Remaining liabilities"	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X			X

3.4.2 Recording of accrued interest on loans

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Included in the outstanding balance of the instrument				X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X			X	X
As a separate position in the same group/category of the instrument										X						X		
As a separate position in "Remaining assets/Remaining liabilities"	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X	X		X			X

3.4.3 Recording of accrued interest on securities held

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Included in the outstanding balance of securities and not specifically identified ("dirty prices")				X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Not included in the outstanding balance of securities, but identifiable as a sub-position in the same group/category of the instrument																		
As a separate position in "Remaining assets" ("clean prices")	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X	X		X	X		X

3.4.4 Recording of accrued interest on securities issued

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Included in the outstanding balance of securities and not specifically identified ("dirty prices")				X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X			X	X
Not included in the outstanding balance of securities, but identifiable as a subposition in the same group/category of the instrument																		
As a separate position in "Remaining liabilities" ("clean prices")	X	X	X	X				X		X						X	X	

3.5.1 Recording of repurchase agreements

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Collateralised loan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Outright sale/purchase of the security										X								

3.5.2 Recording of the outright sale of securities received in repos

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Negative holding of securities (short-selling)				X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X			
Off balance sheet	X		X							X						X	X	X

3.5.3 Recording of securities lending against cash collateral

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Collateralised loan	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Outright sale/purchase of the security				X														

3.5.4 Recording of securities lending not backed by cash collateral

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Recorded as a transaction				X	X			X		X						X		X
Recorded off balance sheet	X			X		X	X		X		X	X			X			X

3.5.5 Recording of gold swaps

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Collateralised loan				X	X							X		X	X			X
Outright sale/purchase of gold			X			X										X		

3.5.6 Recording of foreign currency swaps

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Collateralised loan																		
Spot sale/purchase of the foreign exchange currency with a simultaneous forward contract			X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X	X
Off balance sheet	X	X	X		X	X	X								X			

3.6.1 Recording of holdings of own debt securities issued

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
As a financial asset				X				X				X	X					
Netted from liabilities (securities issued)	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X				X	X	X	X

3.6.2 Recording of short-selling of securities

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Negative holding						X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X		X
Off balance sheet	X								X									

3.7.2 Recording of on-balance sheet financial derivatives

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Gross basis – Notional value of the contract (asset and liability)																		
Gross basis – Market/fair value of the contract	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Netted against other contracts with the same counterpart					X		X											
Netted against other contracts with other transactors																		
Netted against a contract created to offset an open position (hedge accounting)																		

4.1 Are there differences between statistical and accounting reporting?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes	X			X	X	X			X	X	X		X				X	X
No		X					X	X				X			X			
Yes, but non-material			X											X		X		

4.2.1 Time of recording of loans

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Contract date						X	X					X			X		X	X
Disbursement date	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X	X		X		X

4.2.2 Time of recording of securities

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Trade date					X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X
Settlement date	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		X	X				X

4.2.3 Is there a material difference between accounting and MFI statistics for time of recording?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes																		
No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

4.3.1 Reporting of loans in the MFI balance sheets statistics

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Gross of provisions and/or loan loss allowances	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Net of provisions and/or loan loss allowances				X			X											

4.3.1 For loans reported gross of provisions

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Provisions as separate position in "Remaining liabilities"					X									X			X	
Provisions as separate position in "Capital and reserves"	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X

4.3.2 Valuation of loans for MFI statistics

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Nominal value	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Other																		

4.3.3 Is there a material difference between accounting and MFI statistics for loans?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes					X	X			X	X	X						X	X
No	X	X	X	X			X	X				X	X	X	X	X		

4.4.1 Accrued interest on loans for MFI statistics

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Included in the outstanding balance of the instrument																		
As a separate position in the same group/category of the instrument								X										
As a position in "Remaining assets"	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

4.4.2 Accrued interest on deposits for MFI statistics

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Included in the outstanding balance of the instrument																		
As a separate position in the same group/category of the instrument								X										
As a position in "Remaining assets"	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

4.4.3 Accrued interest on securities held for MFI statistics

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Included in the outstanding balance of the instrument						X		X				X						
As a separate position in the same group/category of the instrument																		
As a position in "Remaining assets"	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X

4.4.4 Is there a material difference between accounting and MFI statistics for accrued interests?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes				X	X	X			X	X	X						X	X
No	X	X	X				X	X				X	X	X	X	X		

4.5.1 Reporting of repurchase agreements for MFI statistics

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Collateralised loan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Outright sale/purchase of the security												X						

4.5.2 Reporting of the outright sale of securities received in a repo for MFI statistics

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Negative holding of securities				X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X			X
Off balance sheet	X		X							X				X		X		

4.5.3 Reporting of securities lending against cash collateral for MFI statistics

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Collateralised loan	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Outright sale/purchase of the security																		

4.5.4 Reporting of securities lending not backed by cash collateral for MFI statistics

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Recorded as a transaction					X			X								X		
Recorded off balance sheet	X			X		X	X		X	X	X	X			X			

4.5.5 Is there a material difference between accounting and MFI statistics for repos and related transactions?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes				X		X												
No	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

4.6.1 Reporting of debt securities for MFI statistics

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Market/fair value	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Other valuation methods		X	X	X		X			X	X	X		X			X	X	X

4.6.2 Reporting of shares and other equity for MFI statistics

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Market/fair value	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Other valuation methods			X	X		X			X	X			X				X	X

4.6.3 Is there a material difference between accounting and MFI statistics for securities?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes	X					X					X							X
No		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	

4.7.1 Reporting of on-balance sheet financial derivatives for MFI statistics

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Gross basis – Notional value																		
Gross basis – Market/fair value	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Netted against other contracts with the same counterpart							X											
Netted against other contracts with other transactors																		
Netted against other contracts created to offset an open position (hedge accounting)																		
Reported off balance sheet		X		X														

4.7.2 Are revaluations for changes in the prices of financial derivatives reported?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes			X		X	X		X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
No	X	X		X			X		X				X					

4.7.3 Is there a material difference between accounting and MFI statistics for financial derivatives?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes																X		X
No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	

5.1.1 Is the compilation of securities data based on an “s-b-s” system or on aggregated data collection?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Security-by-security system					X		X		X		X	X	X	X				
Aggregated data collection	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X

5.1.2 What is the frequency of “s-b-s” data collection?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Monthly					X		X		X		X	X	X	X		X		X
Quarterly																		
Other																		

5.1.4 For “s-b-s” systems, are data collected for individual transactions?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes									X					X		X		
No					X		X				X	X	X					X

5.1.5 For “s-b-s” systems, does the system cover all securities, even those not traded on active markets?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes					X		X		X		X	X	X	X		X		X
No																		

5.1.6 For s-b-s systems, are data on securities without ISIN collected?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes					X		X		X		X	X	X			X		X
No						X								X				

5.1.7 For aggregated data collection, what are reporting agents transmitting?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Outstanding amounts	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Transactions									X		X			X				
Revaluations for changes in prices	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		X	X
Revaluations for changes in exchange rates														X				
Other		X			X			X		X				X				

5.1.8 Are you planning to move to an “s-b-s” system for BSI compilation?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes	X	X												X				X
No			X	X	X	X		X		X	X				X	X	X	

5.2.1 For MMFs, is the compilation based on an “s-b-s” system or on aggregated data collection?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Security-by-security system	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Aggregated data collection		X	X												X			

5.2.2 What is the frequency of “s-b-s” data collection?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Monthly	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Quarterly														X				
Other																		

5.2.4 For “s-b-s” systems, are data collected for individual transactions?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes									X	X				X		X	X	X
No	X			X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X					
Other																		

5.2.5 For “s-b-s” systems, does the system cover all securities, even those not traded on active markets?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
No																X		

5.2.6 For s-b-s systems, are data on securities without ISIN collected?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
No																		

5.2.7 For data collected on an aggregated basis, what are the reporting agents transmitting?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Outstanding amounts		X	X					X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	
Transactions									X		X			X			X	
Revaluations for changes in prices													X	X			X	
Revaluations for changes in exchange rates														X				
Other		X						X		X				X				

5.3.1 Does the compilation system (at NCB or reporting agents) provide for a direct recording of transactions?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes									X		X			X				X
No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X		X	X	X	

5.3.2 If the system provides for a direct recording of transactions, which method is applied?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Transaction method									X					X				
Balance sheet method											X							X

5.3.4 Does the system provide for a direct recording of revaluations for changes in prices?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
No									X		X							X

5.3.5 If the system provides for a direct recording of revaluations for changes in prices, what do revaluations represent?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Price-related (realised and unrealised) gains/losses on holding of securities	X		X		X	X				X			X	X			X	
Changes in the carrying value of securities held throughout the period.				X			X	X							X			
Changes in the carrying value of securities held throughout the period, proxied by formula A1.1.8 of the BSI Manual.																		
Other		X										X					X	

5.4.1 In the MFI statistics, how are loan write-offs/write downs conducted?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Following national accounting rules	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X		X
Following other rules			X							X			X				X	X

5.4.2 What is the frequency of loan write-offs/write downs?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Monthly	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Quarterly							X											
Other			X	X					X					X				X

5.4.3 What is the timing of loan write-offs/write downs?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Number of days after the loan has been declared non-recoverable.						X		X						X				X
Ad hoc	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X

6.1.1.1 In which economic sector are resident central counterparties (CCPs) classified?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Other financial intermediaries	X			X	X	X			X	X	X				X	X		
MFIs		X		X				X							X			
Other																		

In which economic sector are CCPs resident in other euro area countries classified?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Other financial intermediaries	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
MFIs				X				X										
Other																		

In which economic sector is the French LCH Clearnet classified?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Other financial intermediaries	X	X	X		X		X		X	X		X			X	X		
MFIs		X		X		X		X			X							
Other		X																

6.2.1 Do you calculate revaluation adjustments due to exchange rate changes in the data submitted to the ECB?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes							X											
No	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

6.2.2 How are such revaluation adjustments calculated?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Using the ECB methodology (<i>MFI Manual</i> , 4.2.2)										X	X					X		
Using other methodology							X							X				

Questionnaire 3

1.1 Is s-b-s a mandatory requirement for data collection on securities?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes		X			X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X		X		X
No	X		X	X											X			
Only for some MFIs but not for all								X		X							X	

1.2 What is the frequency of the s-b-s data collection?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Monthly	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X
Quarterly																		
Other																		

1.4 What are the boundaries of the s-b-s collection system?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Securities with an ISIN	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
Securities with other publicly available identification codes	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		X						X
Other securities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X					X

1.6.1 In terms of data coverage, which information is reported by MFIs to the NCB?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Stock data	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Transactions									X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X

1.6.2 In terms of type of data, which information is reported by MFIs to the NCB?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Stock data	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X			X
Transactions		X			X	X	X		X		X				X	X		X
Carrying value on the balance sheet		X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Market value	X	X		X	X	X				X	X			X		X	X	X

1.7 Are derogations granted for reporting price revaluations to credit institutions following s-b-s reporting (BSI Regulation, Article 9(3)(c))?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes							X		X		X							
No		X	X		X	X		X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X

1.8 What is the basis for granting the derogations?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
The information reported includes, for each security, its carrying value on the balance sheet.							X		X		X							
For securities without publicly available identification codes, the information reported includes information on the instrument category, maturity and issuer which is at least sufficient for the derivation of the breakdowns defined as "minimum requirements" in Part 4 of Annex I of the BSI Regulation.							X		X									

1.9 Do MMFs report s-b-s data to the NCB?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
No						X									X			

1.10.1 Do custodians report s-b-s data to the NCB?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
No																	X	

1.10.2 What is the level of detail of the data reported by custodians?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Investor by investor	X					X							X	X		X		X
Group of investors		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X			

2.1 How are borderline cases of debt securities that are negotiable but not actively traded classified?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Debt securities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Loans	X						X		X									
Other instrument																		

2.2 How are borderline cases of shares that are negotiable but not actively traded classified?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Shares and other equity	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Loans																		
Other instrument																		

2.3 How are securities with an embedded derivative classified?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
The two components are split and recorded separately						X	X	X		X	X							X
Fully as securities other than shares	X	X	X	X	X				X	X			X	X	X		X	
Fully as financial derivatives																		
Other												X					X	

2.4.1 Does the NCB collect additional information on the breakdown by counterpart area for debt securities issued by MFIs with a maturity of over 2 years, which are reported without identifying the residency of the counterpart?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes	X	X	X		X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
No				X		X			X						X			

2.4.2 What kind of information is collected for the breakdown by counterpart area?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Euro area and Rest of the World	X		X					X		X		X				X	X	
Other		X			X		X				X	X	X	X				X

2.5 How are impaired securities classified for MFI statistics?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Classified as securities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Reclassified as loans							X				X							
Other																		

2.6 How are global depository receipts (GDRs) recorded by the issuing MFIs?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
As deposits of the GDR holders												X						
As securities issued by the MFI				X						X						X		
Off balance sheet												X						
Other															X			

2.7.1 How are convertible bonds (including contingent convertible bonds) classified for MFI statistics?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Within debt securities with a maturity up to two years	X			X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	X		
Within debt securities with a maturity over two years		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Capital and reserves																		

2.7.2 How is the conversion of convertible bonds into capital recorded?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Transaction	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Reclassification																		

2.8 How are preference shares recorded and reported by MFIs?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
All included in capital and reserves	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Non-redeemable preference shares included in capital and reserves														X				
Mandatory redeemable preference shares included in debt																		

3.1.1 Does the NCB collect information on the breakdown by volume of true new loans and renegotiated loans to non-financial corporations?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes	X		X		X			X					X	X		X	X	
No		X		X		X	X		X	X	X	X			X			X

3.1.2 Does the NCB collect information on the breakdown by volume of true new loans and renegotiated loans to households?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes	X		X		X			X					X	X		X	X	
No		X		X		X	X		X	X	X	X			X			X

3.2.2 Are loans to sole proprietors/unincorporated partnerships separately identified within loans to households?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X
No, conditions for reduced reporting apply										X					X			

3.3.1 How are loans backed by real estate collateral classified?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
The whole loan is classified as collateralised loan (in a single statistical category) if it is 100% or more backed by collateral	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X
The whole loan is classified as collateralised loan (in a single statistical category) even if it is not backed at 100% by collateral		X			X			X				X						
Only those parts of individual loan exposures backed by collateral are classified as collateralised loans (splitting into separate tranches)																	X	
Other							X											

3.3.2 Does the NCB collect data on loan-to-value ratios?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes, but only at the inception of the loan						X		X						X				X
Yes, with periodical reassessments					X	X					X		X					
No	X	X	X	X			X		X	X		X			X	X	X	

3.3.3 Does the NCB collect additional information on the purpose of loans backed by real estate collateral?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes	X	X		X	X	X	X					X	X		X	X	X	X
No			X					X	X	X	X			X				

3.4.1 Which maturity bands are used to allocate accounts in overdraft?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Up to one year	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Above one year and up to five years					X													
Above five years					X													

3.4.2 Which maturity bands are used to allocate revolving loans?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Up to one year	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Above one year and up to five years	X				X	X				X		X		X				
Above five years	X				X	X						X		X				

3.4.3 Which maturity bands are used to allocate convenience credit?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Up to one year	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Above one year and up to five years					X													
Above five years					X													

3.5.1 How is credit card debt classified according to instrument for convenience credit?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Loans	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Remaining assets		X																
Other																		

3.5.2 How is credit card debt classified according to instrument for extended credit?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Loans	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Remaining assets																		
Other																		

3.5.3 How is credit card debt classified according to instrument when there is no distinction between convenience and extended credit?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Loans					X			X		X								
Remaining assets																		
Other																		

3.5.4 Is credit card debt allocated to the corresponding counterpart sector?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
No																		

4.1 Do resident MFIs engage in loan securitisation?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes		X		X		X		X		X	X	X		X	X	X		
No	X		X		X		X		X				X				X	X

4.2 What are the reasons for MFIs to not engage in securitisation?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
It is not possible under existing legal or regulatory framework			X															
Lack of investor demand	X								X								X	X
Covered bonds or similar products are preferred			X				X											
Other					X													

4.3 What securitisation vehicles are used by resident MFIs?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Resident financial vehicle corporation (FVCs)										X	X	X			X			
Solely non-resident FVCs							X		X					X				
Non-resident FVCs additionally to resident FVCs		X		X		X		X								X		

4.4 Are there legal or regulatory restrictions on where FVCs might be set up by resident MFIs?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes			X															
No	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		

4.6 According to national accounting practices, are securitised loans derecognised from the originating MFI's balance sheet?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Always	X	X																
Sometimes				X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		
Never																		

4.8 Does the statistical treatment of securitisation in the BSI framework reflect the accounting practice in terms of derecognition or no derecognition?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes	X	X		X		X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X		
No										X								

4.10.1 How are securitised loans typically served?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
By the originating MFI		X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		
By other entities that are part of the same group as the originating MFI																		
By other entities not belonging to the same group as the originating MFI																		

4.11 When covered bonds are issued by MFIs through resident subsidiary SPVs as a way to ensure bankruptcy remoteness of the covered assets, to which sector is the issuance of such bonds allocated?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
MFI sector: the SPV is consolidated with the originating MFI for BSI reporting purposes											X					X		
MFI sector: the SPV is classified as an MFI																		
Other financial intermediaries sector						X		X		X		X		X	X			
Captive financial institutions				X														
Other							X											

5.2 How are deposits with an embedded derivative (hybrid deposits) classified for MFI statistics?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
The two components are split and recorded separately as deposits (host contract) and derivatives (embedded contract)			X			X	X	X		X								X
Fully as deposits	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X
Fully as financial derivatives													X				X	
Other																		

5.3 How are deposits redeemable at notice that give clients the option to freeze a portion for a certain maturity in return for a premium classified for MFI statistics?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Fully as deposits redeemable at notice		X	X	X	X		X			X		X		X	X	X		X
Fully as deposits with agreed maturity	X																	X
Partly as deposits redeemable at notice and partly (the frozen portion) as deposits with agreed maturity							X				X						X	X
Other																		

5.4.1 How are fiduciary funds received from a customer (beneficiary) recorded by the MFIs acting as trustees?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
On balance sheet, as deposits			X				X			X	X			X	X	X	X	
Off balance sheet with memorandum accounts vis-à-vis the beneficiaries	X	X	X			X			X			X	X		X			
Other				X			X											

5.4.2 How are fiduciary deposits received from MFIs acting as trustees (on behalf of the final beneficiaries) recorded by the recipient MFIs?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
As deposits from other MFIs	X	X	X	X		X	X			X		X	X	X			X	
As deposits received from the final beneficiaries				X					X	X	X					X		
Off balance sheet				X														
Other															X			

5.5 How are margin deposits received under derivative contracts classified for MFI statistics?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Overnight deposits	X		X			X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X		
Deposits with agreed maturity					X	X									X			X
Remaining liabilities		X		X		X	X	X									X	X
Other																		

5.6 How are margin deposits placed under derivative contracts classified for MFI statistics?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Short-term loans	X		X				X			X	X		X	X	X	X		X
Long-term loans					X					X					X			X
Remaining assets		X		X		X	X	X	X	X							X	X
Other												X						

5.7 How are accounts operating notional cash pooling recorded for MFI statistics?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Gross reporting of each individual account, as deposits or loans depending on their balances		X	X			X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Net reporting of one master account, consolidating the balances of all individual accounts					X		X	X					X					X
Other																		

6.2 How is profit (or loss), as recorded in the profit and loss statement (e.g. “current year results”), recorded for MFI statistics?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Capital and reserves	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Remaining liabilities				X					X									
Other																		

6.4 Where is subordinated debt issued as security recorded for MFI statistics?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Debt securities issued	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Capital and reserves										X								
Other				X														

6.5 Where are revaluations due to changes in exchange rates affecting balance sheet asset and liability positions recorded for MFI statistics?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Profit (or loss) within capital and reserves (as under IFRS)	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Other revenues and expenses recognised directly at equity							X											
Remaining liabilities				X					X									
Other																		

6.6 Where are changes in the market price/fair value of securities held to maturity recorded for MFI statistics?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Securities held to maturity are not reported to market price/fair value for BSI statistics but at amortised cost (or equivalent), therefore no impact on balance sheet items		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Capital and reserves (accounting/statistical discrepancy)	X									X					X			
Remaining liabilities (accounting/statistical discrepancy)				X			X			X	X							
Other																		

6.7 How is the allocation of “profits” to “dividends to be distributed” reflected in capital and reserves?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Transaction	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X		X		X	X		X
Reclassification and other adjustments												X		X			X	
Other				X		X	X					X		X				

6.8 How is the actual distribution of dividends recorded?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Transaction	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Reclassification and other adjustments																	X	
Other																		

6.9 How is the allocation of “retained profits” to “other general reserves” reflected in capital and reserves?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Transaction	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		
Reclassification and other adjustments															X		X	X
Other						X	X							X				

8.1 Article 5(a) of the FVC Regulation ECB/2013/40 provides for the possibility of using BSI servicing data in the compilation of FVC balance sheets. Is this possibility applied at national level?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes																		
No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

8.2.1 Is the compilation system for national accounts based on a building-block approach?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes	X		X	X		X		X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
No		X			X		X					X	X					

8.3.1 Are the national compilation systems for BSI and BOP/IIP set up to guarantee consistency between monetary and external statistics?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes	X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
No		X	X		X										X			

8.4.1 Do security issuance data collected in the securities issues statistics include securities that are retained by the issuer?

	AT	BE	CY	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	IE	IT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PT	SI	SK
Yes		X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X		X		X	X		X
No	X			X			X					X		X			X	

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