

Annual Accounts of the ECB

2018

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Management report

1 Purpose of the ECB's management report

The management report is an integral part of the ECB's Annual Accounts and is designed to provide readers with contextual information related to the financial statements.¹ Given that the ECB's activities and operations are undertaken in support of its policy objectives, its financial position and result should be viewed in conjunction with its policy actions.

To this end, the management report presents the ECB's key activities and operations, as well as their impact on its financial statements. Furthermore, it analyses the main developments in the Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account during the year and includes information on the ECB's financial resources. Finally, it describes the risk environment in which the ECB operates, providing information on the financial and operational risks to which the ECB is exposed, and the risk management policies used to mitigate risks.

2 Activities

The ECB is part of the Eurosystem, which has the primary objective of maintaining price stability. The ECB's main tasks, as described in the Statute of the ESCB,² comprise the implementation of the monetary policy of the euro area, the conduct of foreign exchange operations, the management of the official foreign reserves of the euro area countries and the promotion of the smooth operation of payment systems.

The ECB is also responsible for the effective and consistent functioning of the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM), with a view to carrying out intrusive and effective banking supervision, contributing to the safety and soundness of the banking system and the stability of the financial system.

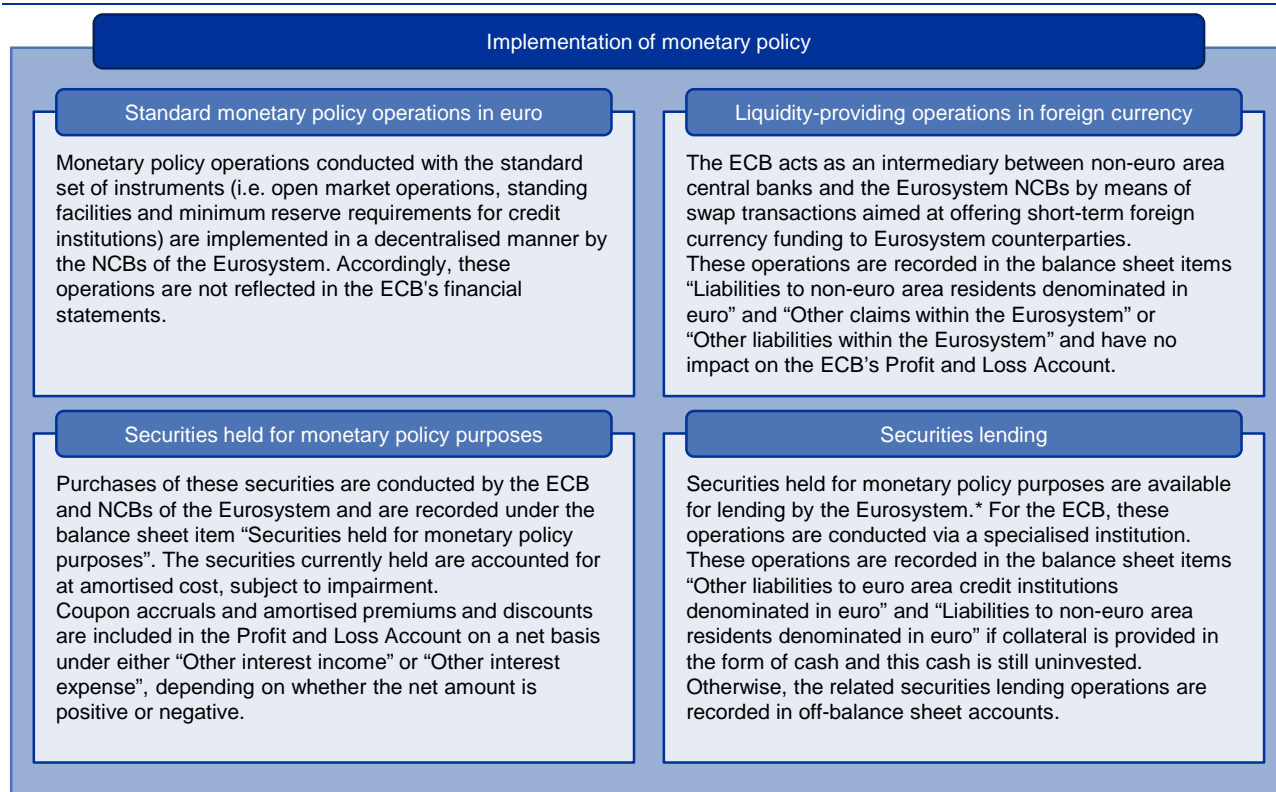
The Eurosystem's monetary policy operations are recorded in the financial statements of the ECB and of the euro area national central banks (NCBs), reflecting the principle of decentralised implementation of monetary policy in the Eurosystem. Figure 1 below provides an overview of the main operations and functions of the ECB in pursuit of its mandate, and their impact on the ECB's financial statements.

¹ The "financial statements" comprise the Balance Sheet, the Profit and Loss Account and the related notes. The "Annual Accounts" comprise the financial statements, the management report, the auditor's report and the note on profit distribution/allocation of losses.

² Protocol on the Statute of the European System of Central Banks and of the European Central Bank.

Figure 1

The ECB's key activities and their impact on its financial statements



* Further details on securities lending can be found on the [ECB's website](#).



Promotion of the smooth operation of payment systems

Payment systems (TARGET2)

Intra-Eurosystem balances of euro area NCBs vis-à-vis the ECB arising from TARGET2* are presented together on the Balance Sheet of the ECB as a single net asset or liability position. The remuneration of these balances is included in the Profit and Loss Account under the items "Other interest income" and "Other interest expense".

* Further details on TARGET2 can be found on the [ECB's website](#).

Contributing to the safety and soundness of the banking system and the stability of the financial system

Banking supervision – the Single Supervisory Mechanism

The annual expenses of the ECB in relation to its supervisory tasks are recovered via annual supervisory fees levied on the supervised entities. The supervisory fees are included in the Profit and Loss Account under the heading "Net income from fees and commissions".

Furthermore, the ECB is entitled to impose administrative penalties on supervised entities for failure to comply with obligations under EU banking prudential regulation (including ECB supervisory decisions). The related income is recorded in the Profit and Loss Account under the heading "Net income from fees and commissions".

Other

Banknotes in circulation

The ECB has been allocated a share of 8% of the total value of euro banknotes in circulation. This share is backed by claims on the NCBs, which bear interest at the rate on the main refinancing operations. This interest is included in the Profit and Loss Account under the item "Interest income arising from the allocation of euro banknotes within the Eurosystem".

Expenses arising from the cross-border transportation of euro banknotes between banknote printing works and NCBs, for the delivery of new banknotes, and between NCBs, for the compensation of shortages with surplus stocks, are borne centrally by the ECB. These expenses are presented in the Profit and Loss Account under the heading "Banknote production services".

Own funds portfolio

The own funds portfolio of the ECB is presented on-balance sheet, mainly under the item "Other financial assets".

Net interest income, including coupon accruals and amortised premiums and discounts, is included in the Profit and Loss Account under "Other interest income" and "Other interest expense".

Unrealised price losses exceeding previously recorded unrealised price gains on the same items, as well as realised gains and losses arising from the sale of securities, are also included in the Profit and Loss Account under the items "Write-downs on financial assets and positions" and "Realised gains/losses arising from financial operations" respectively. Unrealised price gains are recorded on-balance sheet under the item "Revaluation accounts".

3 Financial developments³

3.1 Balance Sheet

The ECB's Balance Sheet started expanding in the fourth quarter of 2014 due to the acquisition of securities under the third covered bond purchase programme (CBPP3) and the asset-backed securities purchase programme (ABSPP). This expansion has continued in subsequent years (see Chart 1), owing mainly to the acquisition of securities under the public sector purchase programme (PSPP).



€32.9 billion
Increase in total assets
in 2018

In 2018 the **ECB's total assets** increased by €32.9 billion to €447.1 billion, mainly owing to its share of purchases of securities under the asset purchase programme (APP)⁴. The increase was smaller than in 2017 owing to the reduced pace of monthly APP purchases in 2018. These purchases resulted in an increase in "Securities held for monetary policy purposes", while the cash settlement of these purchases via TARGET2 accounts led to a corresponding increase in "Intra-Eurosystem liabilities".

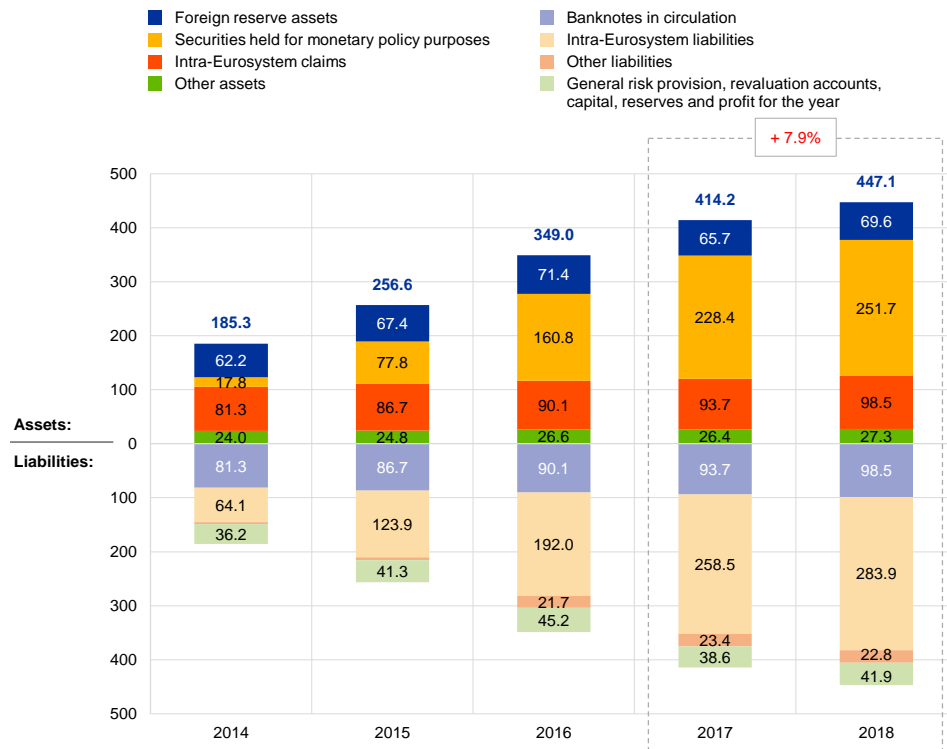
³ Throughout this document, the numbers presented may not add up precisely to the totals and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures owing to rounding.

⁴ The APP consists of the CBPP3, the ABSPP, the PSPP and the corporate sector purchase programme (CSPP). Further details on the APP can be found on the [ECB's website](#).

Chart 1

Main components of the ECB's Balance Sheet

(EUR billions)



Source: ECB.



56%
of total assets are securities held for monetary policy purposes

Euro-denominated securities held for monetary policy purposes constituted 56% of the ECB's total assets as at the end of 2018. Under this balance sheet position, the ECB holds securities acquired in the context of the Securities Markets Programme (SMP), the three covered bond purchase programmes (CBPP1, CBPP2 and CBPP3), the ABSPP and the PSPP.⁵ In 2018 purchases of securities under the CBPP3, ABSPP and PSPP⁶ continued until the end of the year, when the net purchases ended. The purchases were conducted on the basis of the Governing Council's decisions on the overall monthly Eurosystem purchases and subject to predetermined eligibility criteria. The Eurosystem will continue reinvesting, in full, the principal payments from maturing securities purchased under the APP in line with the Governing Council decision of 13 December 2018.



€23.3 billion
Increase in securities held for monetary policy purposes

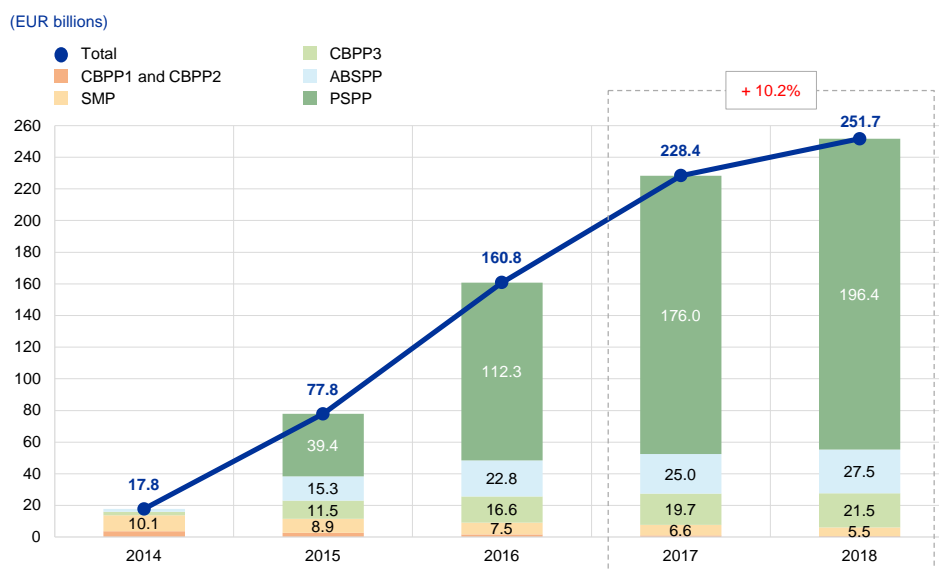
As a result of the purchases, in 2018 the portfolio of securities held for monetary policy purposes by the ECB increased by €23.3 billion to €251.7 billion (see Chart 2), with PSPP purchases accounting for the majority of this increase. The decrease in holdings under the CBPP1, CBPP2 and SMP was due to redemptions, which amounted to €1.5 billion.

⁵ The ECB does not acquire securities under the CSPP.

⁶ No purchases were conducted under the first two covered bond purchase programmes or the SMP in 2018, as purchases under these programmes ended in 2010 and 2012.

Chart 2

Securities held for monetary policy purposes



Source: ECB.

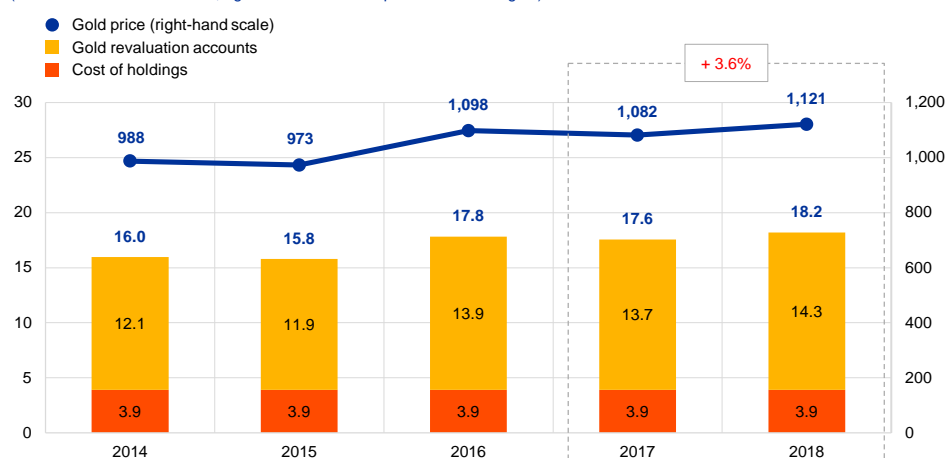
In 2018 the total euro equivalent value of the **ECB's foreign reserve assets**, which consist of gold, special drawing rights, US dollars, Japanese yen and Chinese renminbi, increased by €3.9 billion to €69.6 billion.

The euro equivalent value of the ECB's holdings of gold and gold receivables increased by €0.6 billion to €18.2 billion in 2018 (see Chart 3), owing to an increase in the market price of gold in euro terms, while the size of these holdings in fine ounces remained unchanged. This increase also led to a rise in the ECB's revaluation accounts, which increased by the same amount (see Section 3.2).

Chart 3

Gold holdings and gold prices

(left-hand scale: EUR billions; right-hand scale: euro per fine ounce of gold)



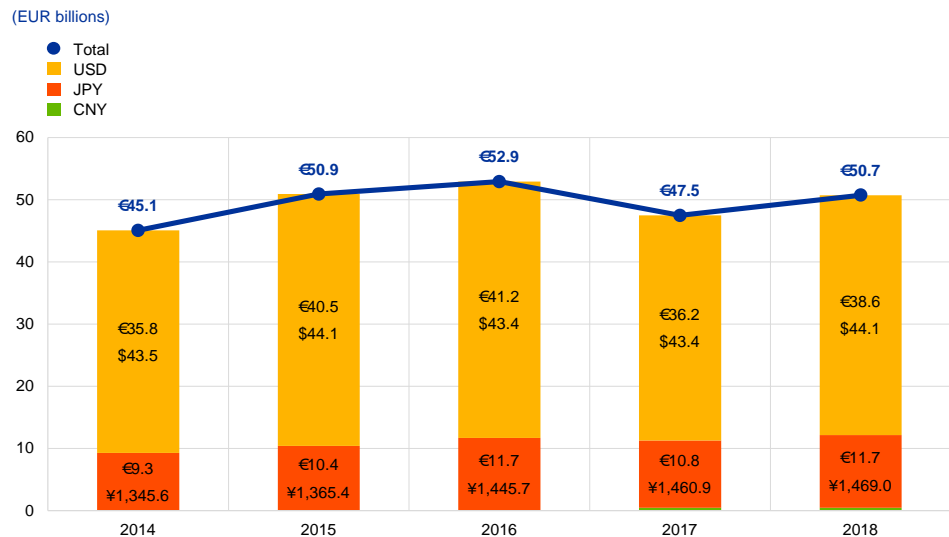
Source: ECB.



The value of the ECB's net foreign currency holdings increased owing to the depreciation of the euro

The ECB's net foreign currency holdings⁷ of US dollars, Japanese yen and Chinese renminbi, increased in euro terms by €3.2 billion to €50.7 billion (see Chart 4), mainly owing to the depreciation of the euro against the US dollar and Japanese yen. This increase is also reflected in the higher balances in the ECB's revaluation accounts (see Section 3.2).

Chart 4
Foreign currency holdings



Source: ECB.

The US dollar continued to be the main component of the ECB's foreign currency holdings, accounting for approximately 76% of the total at the end of 2018.

The ECB manages the investment of its foreign currency reserves using a three-step process. First, a strategic benchmark portfolio is designed by the ECB's risk managers and approved by the Governing Council. Second, the ECB's portfolio managers design the tactical benchmark portfolio, which is approved by the Executive Board. Third, day-to-day investment operations are conducted in a decentralised manner by the NCBs.

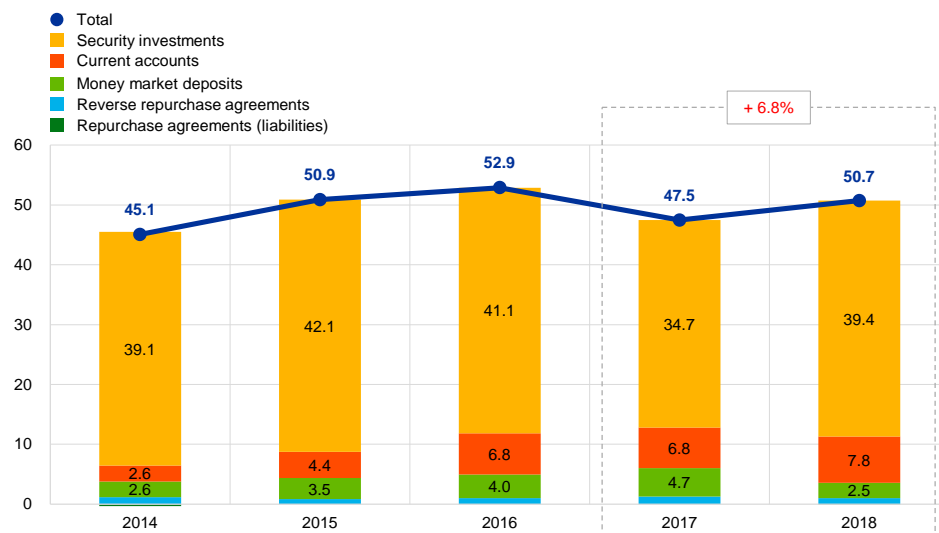
The ECB's foreign currency reserves are mainly invested in securities and money market deposits or are held in current accounts (see Chart 5). Securities in this portfolio are valued at year-end market prices.

⁷ These holdings comprise assets included under balance sheet positions "Claims on non-euro area residents denominated in foreign currency – Balances with banks and security investments, external loans and other external assets" and "Claims on euro area residents denominated in foreign currency".

Chart 5

Composition of foreign currency investments

(EUR billions)



Source: ECB.



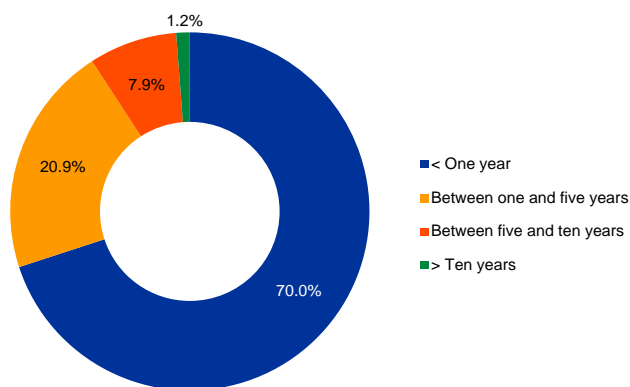
70%

Foreign currency-denominated securities with a maturity of less than one year

The purpose of the ECB's foreign currency reserves is to finance potential interventions in the foreign exchange market. For this reason, the ECB's foreign currency reserves are managed in accordance with three objectives: (in order of priority) liquidity, safety and return. Therefore, this portfolio mainly comprises securities with short maturities (see Chart 6).

Chart 6

Maturity profile of foreign currency-denominated securities



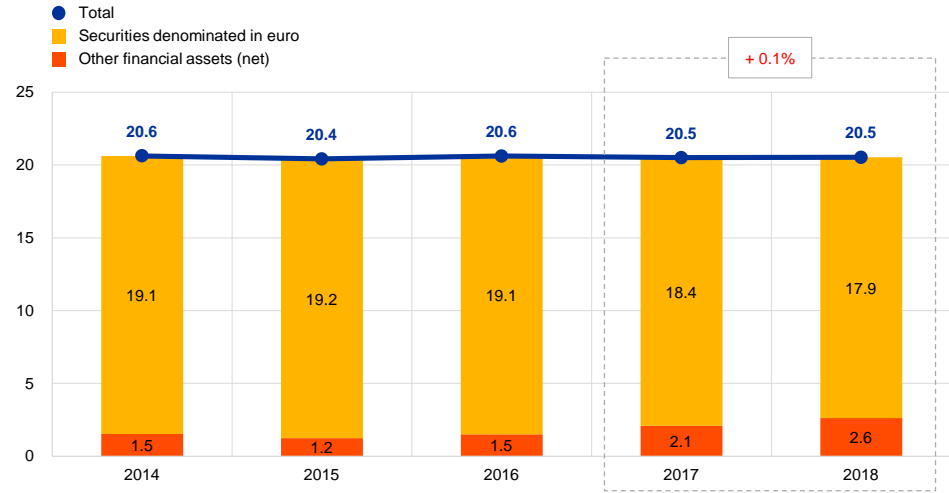
Source: ECB.

In 2018 the **own funds portfolio** remained virtually unchanged (see Chart 7). This portfolio mainly consists of euro-denominated securities which are valued at year-end market prices.

Chart 7

The ECB's own funds portfolio

(EUR billions)

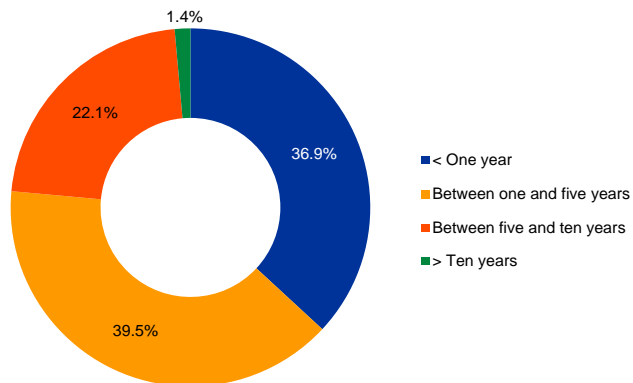


Source: ECB.

The ECB's own funds portfolio is held as a direct counterpart to its paid-up capital, the provision for foreign exchange rate, interest rate, credit and gold price risks, and its general reserve fund. The purpose of this portfolio is to provide income to help fund the ECB's operating expenses which are not related to the performance of its supervisory tasks.⁸ In this context, the objective of the management of the own funds portfolio is to maximise returns, subject to a number of risk limits. This results in a more diversified maturity structure (see Chart 8) than in the foreign currency reserves portfolio.

Chart 8

Maturity profile of the ECB's own funds securities



Source: ECB.

⁸ The expenses incurred by the ECB in the performance of its supervisory tasks are recovered via annual fees levied on supervised entities.

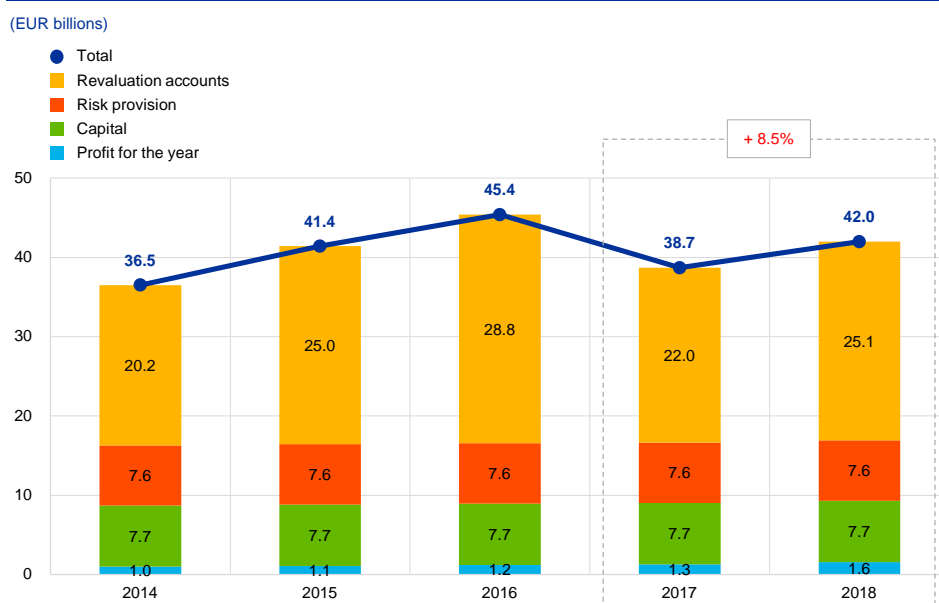
3.2 Financial resources



€42.0 billion
The ECB's financial resources

The ECB's financial resources consist of its capital, the general risk provision, the revaluation accounts and the profit for the year. These financial resources are (i) invested in assets that generate income, and/or (ii) used to directly offset losses materialising from financial risks. As at 31 December 2018, the **ECB's financial resources** totalled €42.0 billion (see Chart 9). This amount was €3.3 billion higher than in 2017, mainly owing to an increase in the revaluation accounts following the depreciation of the euro.

Chart 9
The ECB's financial resources



Source: ECB.

Note: "Revaluation accounts" includes total revaluation gains on the gold, foreign currency and securities holdings, but excludes the revaluation account for post-employment benefits.



5%
Depreciation of the euro against the US dollar in 2018

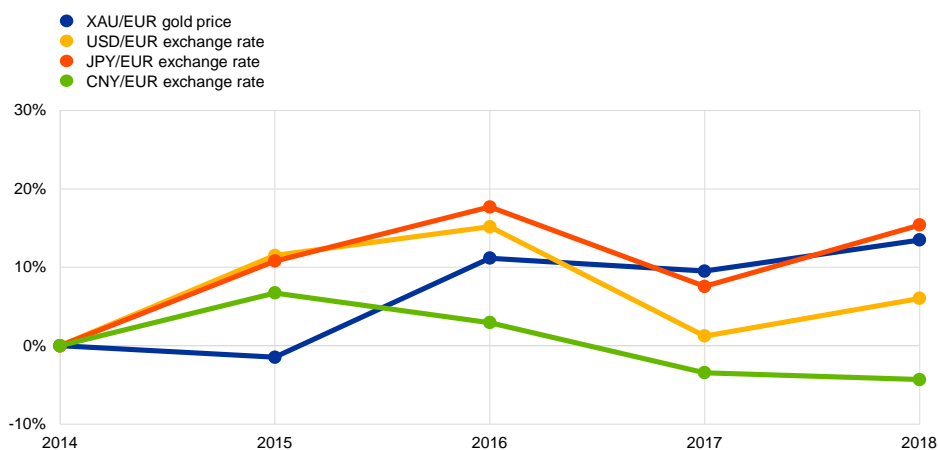
Unrealised gains on gold, foreign currencies and securities that are subject to price revaluation are not recognised as income in the Profit and Loss Account but are recorded directly in **revaluation accounts** shown on the liability side of the ECB's Balance Sheet. The balances in these accounts can be used to absorb the impact of any future unfavourable movement in the respective prices and/or exchange rates, and thus strengthen the ECB's resilience to the underlying risks. In 2018 the revaluation accounts for gold, foreign currencies and securities⁹ increased by €3.0 billion to €25.1 billion, mainly owing to the depreciation of the euro against the US dollar, Japanese yen and gold (see Chart 10).

⁹ The balance sheet item "Revaluation accounts" also includes remeasurements in respect of post-employment benefits.

Chart 10

The main foreign exchange rates and gold price over the period 2014-18

(percentage changes vis-à-vis 2014; year-end data)



Source: ECB.

The profit resulting from the ECB's assets and liabilities in a given financial year can be used to absorb potential losses incurred in the same year. In 2018 the **ECB's profit** was €1.6 billion, €0.3 billion higher than in 2017.



The general risk provision stands at its maximum permitted level

In view of its exposure to financial risks (see Section 4.1), the ECB maintains a **provision for foreign exchange rate (currency), interest rate, credit and gold price (commodity) risks**. The size of this provision is reviewed annually, taking a range of factors into account, including the level of holdings of risk-bearing assets, the projected results for the coming year and a risk assessment. The risk provision, together with any amount held in the ECB's general reserve fund, may not exceed the value of the capital paid up by the euro area NCBs. Since 2015 this provision has stood at its maximum permitted level of €7.6 billion.

The **ECB's capital** paid up by euro area and non-euro area NCBs remained unchanged compared with its level at the end of 2017 and stood at €7.7 billion on 31 December 2018. In 2019 the shares of the NCBs in the capital of the ECB are going to change, first, due to the regular five-yearly adjustment of the ECB's capital key and, second, due to the expected¹⁰ departure of the United Kingdom from the European Union in 2019 and consequent withdrawal of the Bank of England from the European System of Central Banks (ESCB).

3.3 Profit and Loss Account

Over the period 2014-18 the profit of the ECB has gradually increased from around €1.0 billion to around €1.6 billion (see Chart 11), mainly due to higher interest income generated on foreign reserve assets and on securities held for monetary policy

¹⁰ Based on the expectation prevailing on the date on which the Executive Board authorised the submission of the ECB's Annual Accounts 2018 to the Governing Council for approval.

purposes, which more than offset a decline in interest income on banknotes in circulation¹¹ and on the own funds portfolio.

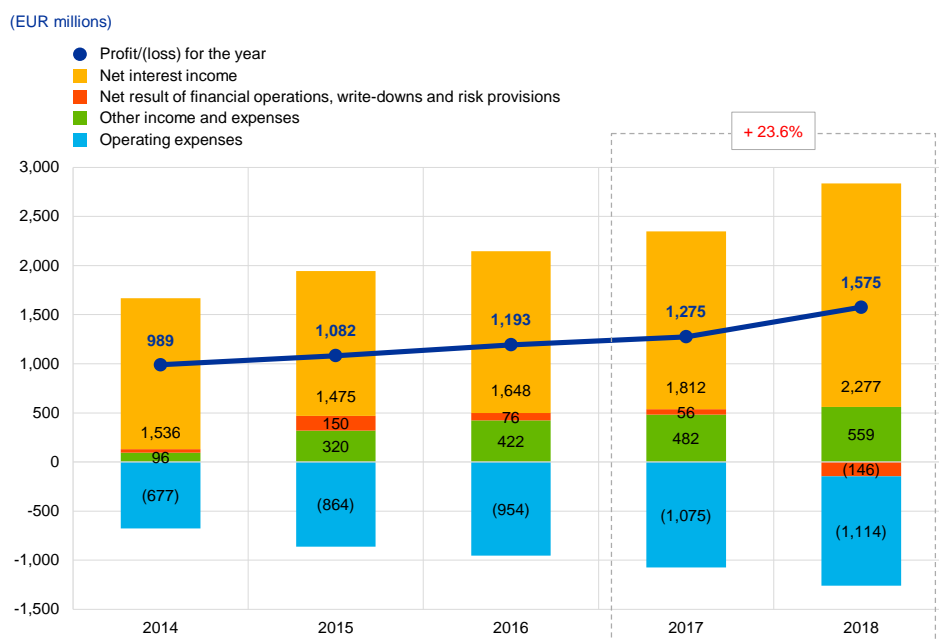


€1,575 million
The ECB's profit in 2018

In 2018, the **ECB's profit** was €1,575 million (2017: €1,275 million). The increase of €301 million compared with 2017 was mainly due to the increase in net interest income.

Chart 11

Main components of the ECB's Profit and Loss Account



Source: ECB.

Note: "Other income and expenses" consists of "Net income/expense from fees and commissions", "Income from equity shares and participating interests", "Other income" and "Other expenses".



Increase in foreign reserve income and monetary policy income

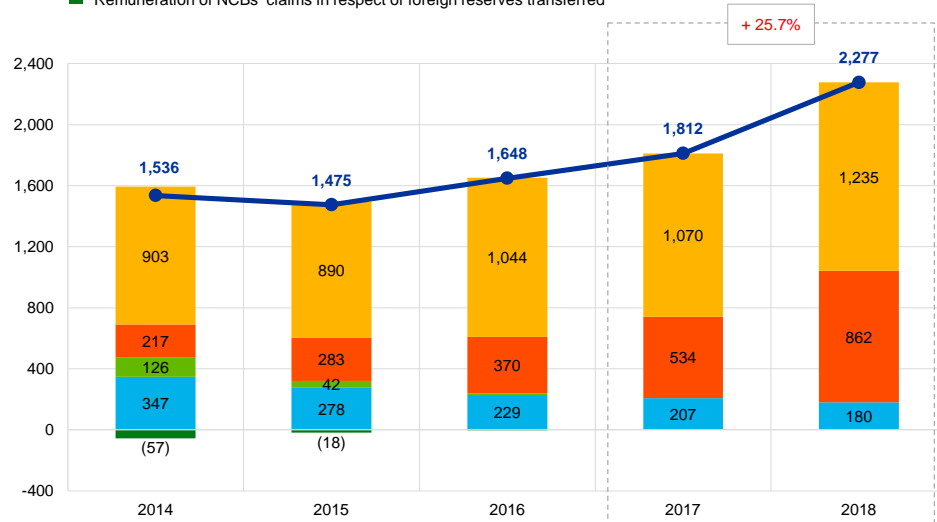
The **net interest income** of the ECB increased by €465 million to €2,277 million (see Chart 12), mainly owing to higher interest income earned on the foreign reserve assets and on securities held for monetary policy purposes.

¹¹ The ECB's income on euro banknotes in circulation comprises the interest income accruing to the ECB on the remuneration of its intra-Eurosystem claims on NCBs related to its 8% share of total euro banknotes in circulation.

Chart 12 Net interest income

(EUR millions)

- Net interest income
- Net interest income on monetary policy securities
- Net interest income on foreign reserve assets
- Interest income arising from the allocation of euro banknotes
- Net other interest income
- Remuneration of NCBs' claims in respect of foreign reserves transferred



Source: ECB.



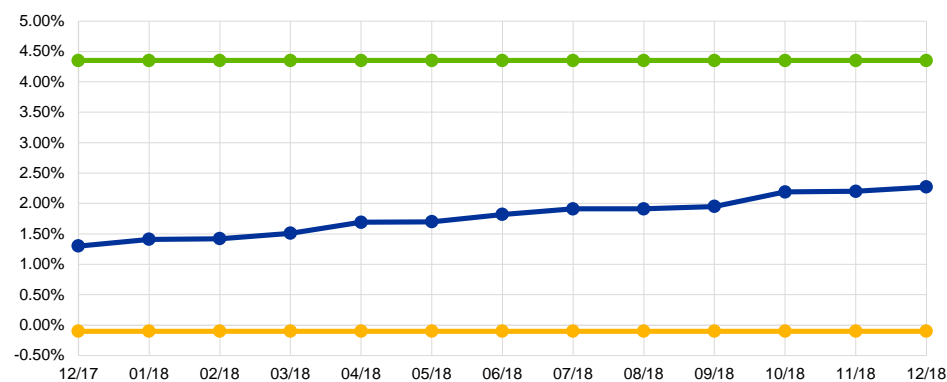
Increase in interest income on foreign reserve assets, mainly owing to increased US dollar yields

Net interest income on foreign reserve assets increased by €327 million to €862 million, mainly as a result of the higher interest income earned on securities denominated in US dollars owing to the higher yields on such securities, in particular for short maturities (see Chart 13).

Chart 13 Key benchmark rates

(percentages per annum; month-end data)

- Effective federal funds rate
- Bank of Japan key interest rate
- People's Bank of China base rate



Sources: Federal Reserve System, Bank of Japan and People's Bank of China.



Higher APP income more than offset the reduction in income from ceased programmes

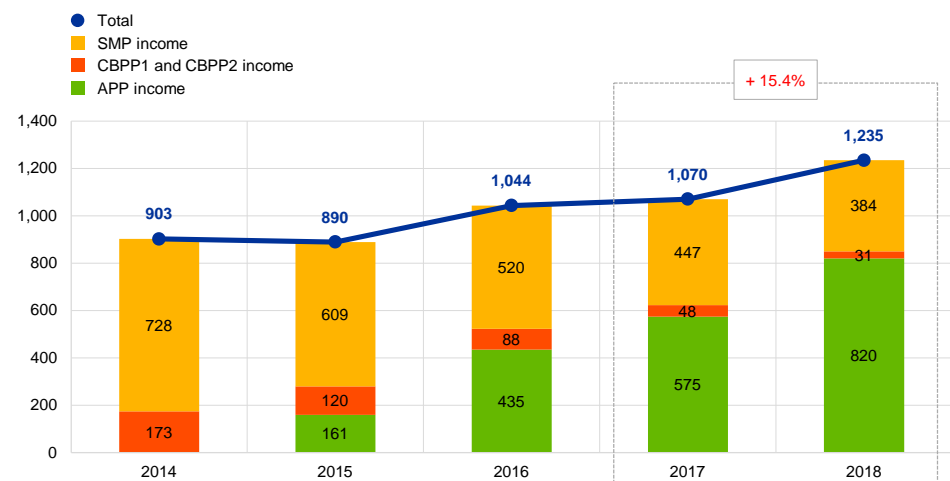
Net interest income generated on securities held for monetary policy purposes

in 2018 was €1,235 million, which was €164 million higher than in 2017 (see Chart 14). Net interest income arising from APP securities increased by €245 million to €820 million. This was a result of the increased size of the holdings (see Chart 2) and the higher yield on securities acquired during the year compared to the historical yield of the portfolio. At the same time yields on euro area sovereign bond remained low on average in 2018 (see Chart 15). The increased net interest income from APP securities more than offset the reduction in net interest income on the SMP, CBPP1 and CBPP2 portfolios, which fell by €31 million to €415 million, owing to the decline in the size of these portfolios as a result of the maturing of securities. In 2018 securities held for monetary policy purposes generated around 54% of the ECB's net interest income.

Chart 14

Net interest income on securities held for monetary policy purposes

(EUR millions)

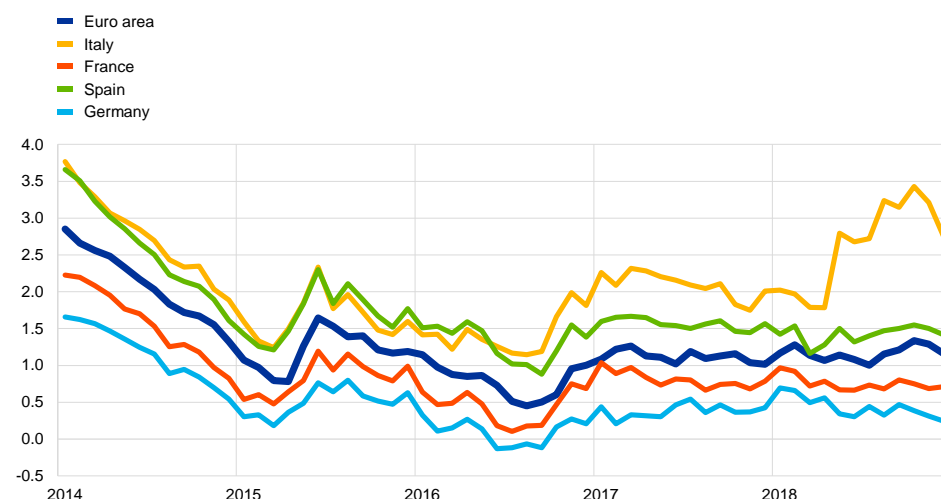


Source: ECB.

Chart 15

Ten-year sovereign bond yields

(percentages per annum; month-end data)



Source: ECB.



0.0%
MRO rate in 2018

Both the **interest income on the ECB's share of total euro banknotes in circulation** and the **interest expense related to the remuneration of NCBs' claims in respect of foreign reserves transferred** were zero as a result of the 0% interest rate used by the Eurosystem in its main refinancing operations (MROs).

The **net other interest income** decreased, mainly owing to the lower interest income earned on the own funds portfolio as a result of the low-yield environment in the euro area.



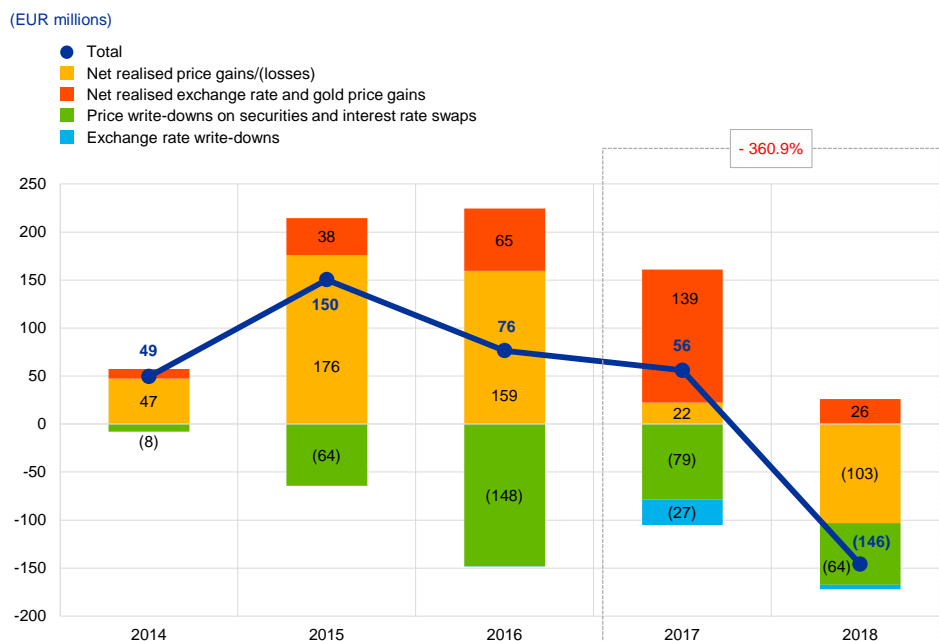
Net result of financial operations and write-downs was driven mainly by the change in US dollar bond yields

The **net result of financial operations and write-downs** on financial assets amounted to a loss of €146 million (see Chart 16). This result was €202 million lower than in 2017, mainly owing to lower realised price and exchange rate results.

In 2018 there was a net realised price loss on securities holdings, mainly owing to price losses on US dollar-denominated securities, as their market value was negatively affected by the increase in US dollar bond yields.

The decrease in net realised exchange rate and gold price gains was due to the one-off sale of US dollars that took place in 2017 to fund the creation of the Chinese renminbi portfolio and resulted in higher than usual realised currency gains in that year.

Chart 16
Realised results and write-downs



Source: ECB.



€18 million
Fees levied by the ECB for conducting supervisory tasks

The **total operating expenses** of the ECB, including depreciation and banknote production services, increased by €40 million to €1,114 million (see Chart 17). The increase compared to 2017 is related to administrative expenses, in particular (i) external consultancy support required for comprehensive assessments and contribution to the EBA stress testing exercise, and (ii) information technology. This increase is mainly attributable to banking supervision, as shown in the chart below. Banking supervision-related expenses are fully covered by fees levied on the supervised entities.¹² The higher administrative expenses were partially offset by a decrease in staff costs, mainly due to lower expenses in relation to post-employment, other-long term and termination benefits, which in 2017 had included a non-recurring charge relating to the introduction of the temporary Career Transition Support (CTS) scheme.¹³

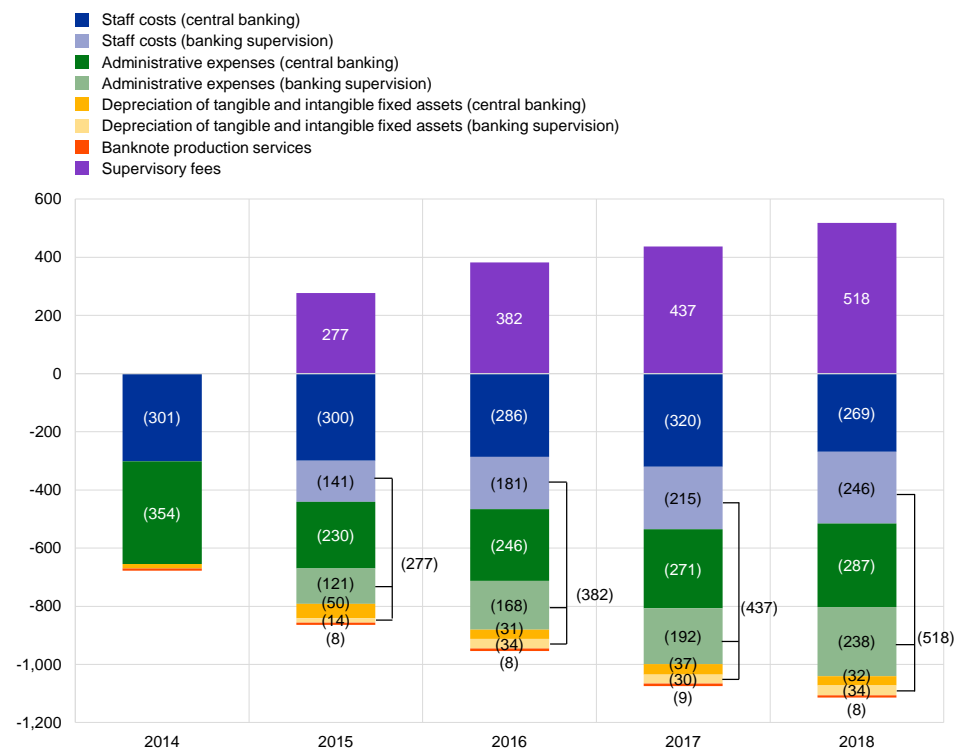
¹² Supervisory fees are included under “Other income and expenses” (see Chart 11).

¹³ This temporary scheme was introduced to support staff members commencing alternative careers outside the ECB.

Chart 17

Operating expenses and supervisory fees

(EUR millions)



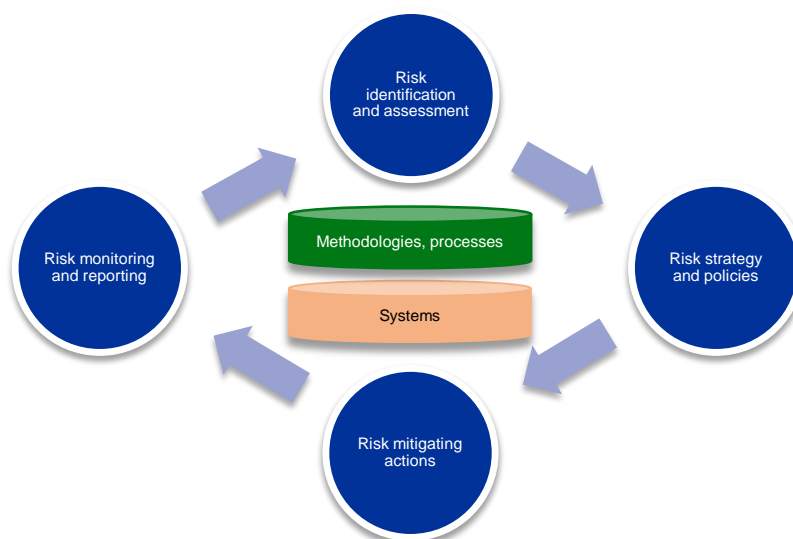
Source: ECB.

Note: Operating expenses are split between central banking and banking supervision. The costs of shared services provided by the ECB's support business areas have been allocated among these two categories. These shared services are provided by the existing support business areas of the ECB, including premises, human resources management, administrative services, budgeting and controlling, accounting, legal, communication and translation services, internal audit, statistical and information technology services.

4 Risk management

Risk management is a critical part of the ECB's activities and is conducted through a continuous process of (i) risk identification and assessment, (ii) review of the risk strategy and policies, (iii) implementation of risk mitigating actions, and (iv) risk monitoring and reporting, all of which are supported by effective methodologies, processes and systems.

Figure 2
Risk management cycle



The ECB is exposed to both financial and operational risks. The following sections focus on these risks, their sources and the applicable risk control frameworks.

4.1 Financial risks



The Executive Board proposes policies and procedures that ensure an appropriate level of protection against risks

The Executive Board proposes policies and procedures that ensure an appropriate level of protection against the financial risks to which the ECB is exposed. The Risk Management Committee (RMC), which comprises experts from Eurosystem central banks, contributes, inter alia, to the monitoring and measuring of and reporting on financial risks related to the balance sheet of the Eurosystem, and it defines and reviews the associated methodologies and frameworks. In this way, the RMC helps the decision-making bodies to ensure an appropriate level of protection for the Eurosystem.



Financial risks arise from the ECB's core activities and exposures

Financial risks arise from the ECB's core activities and associated exposures. The risk control frameworks and limits that the ECB uses to manage its risk profile differ across types of operation, reflecting the policy or investment objectives of the different portfolios and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.



The ECB relies on a number of risk estimation techniques developed in-house

To monitor and assess the risks, the ECB relies on a number of risk estimation techniques developed in-house. These techniques are based on a joint market and credit risk simulation framework. The core modelling concepts, techniques and assumptions underlying the risk measures draw on industry standards and available market data. The risks are typically quantified by the expected shortfall (ES),¹⁴ estimated at the 99% confidence level over a one-year horizon. Two approaches are

¹⁴ The ES is defined as a probability-weighted average loss that occurs in the worst (1-p)% of scenarios, where p denotes the confidence level.

used to calculate risks: (i) the accounting approach, under which the ECB's revaluation accounts are considered as a buffer in the calculation of risk estimates in line with all applicable accounting rules; and (ii) the financial approach, under which the revaluation accounts are not considered as a buffer in the risk calculation. The ECB also calculates other risk measures at different confidence levels, performs sensitivity and stress scenario analyses, and assesses longer-term projections of exposures and income to maintain a comprehensive picture of the risks.¹⁵



€9.2 billion
Total risk in 2018
(ES 99% accounting
approach)

The total risks of the ECB decreased during the year. As at 31 December 2018 the total financial risks for all the ECB's portfolios combined, as measured by the ES at the 99% confidence level over a one-year horizon following the accounting approach, stood at €9.2 billion, which was €1.4 billion lower than the risks estimated as at 31 December 2017. The decrease reflects improvements in the credit quality of securities held in the ECB's portfolios.



Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the ECB's monetary policy portfolios, its euro-denominated own funds portfolio and its foreign reserve holdings. While securities held for monetary policy purposes are valued at amortised cost subject to impairment and are therefore, in the absence of sales, not subject to price changes associated with credit migrations, they are still subject to credit default risk. Euro-denominated own funds and foreign reserves are valued at market prices and, as such, are subject to credit migration and default risk. Credit risk has decreased since last year owing to improvements in the credit quality of several European sovereigns.

Credit risk is mitigated mainly through the application of eligibility criteria, due diligence procedures and limits that differ across portfolios.



Currency and commodity
risks

Currency and commodity risks arise from the ECB's foreign currency and gold holdings. The currency and commodity risks remained broadly stable compared to last year.

In view of the policy role of these assets, the ECB does not hedge the related currency and commodity risks. Instead, these risks are mitigated through the existence of revaluation accounts and the diversification of the holdings across different currencies and gold.



Interest rate risk

The ECB's foreign reserves and euro-denominated own funds are mainly invested in fixed income securities and are subject to mark-to-market interest rate risk, given that they are valued at market prices. The ECB's foreign reserves holdings are mainly invested in assets with relatively short maturities (see Chart 6 in Section 3.1), while the assets in the own funds portfolio generally have longer maturities (see Chart 8 in Section 3.1). This risk component, as measured under the accounting approach, remained unchanged compared with 2017.

The mark-to-market interest rate risk of the ECB is mitigated through asset allocation policies and the revaluation accounts.

¹⁵ Further details on the risk modelling approach can be found in "[The financial risk management of the Eurosystem's monetary policy operations](#)", ECB, July 2015.

The ECB is also subject to interest rate risk arising from mismatches between the interest rate earned on its assets and the interest rate paid on its liabilities, which has an impact on its net interest income. This risk is not directly linked to any particular portfolio but rather to the structure of the ECB's Balance Sheet as a whole and, in particular, the existence of maturity and yield mismatches between assets and liabilities. It is monitored by means of a forward-looking analysis of the ECB's profitability, which indicates that the ECB is expected to continue to earn net interest income in the coming years, despite the increasing share of monetary policy assets with low yields and long maturities on its Balance Sheet.

This type of risk is managed through asset allocation policies and is further mitigated by the existence of unremunerated liabilities on the ECB's Balance Sheet.

4.2 Operational risk



Operational risk management is an integral part of the governance and management processes

The ECB's operational risk¹⁶ management (ORM) covers all **non-financial risks**.

The Executive Board is responsible for and approves the ECB's ORM policy and framework. The Operational Risk Committee (ORC) supports the Executive Board in the performance of its role in overseeing the management of operational risks. **ORM is an integral part of the ECB's governance structure¹⁷ and management processes.**

The main objective of the ECB's ORM framework is to **contribute to ensuring that the ECB achieves its mission and objectives, while protecting its reputation and assets against loss, misuse and damage.** Under the ORM framework, each business area is responsible for identifying, assessing, responding to, reporting on and monitoring its operational risks, incidents and controls. In this context, the ECB's risk tolerance policy provides guidance with regard to risk response strategies and risk acceptance procedures. It is linked to a five-by-five risk matrix based on impact and likelihood grading scales applying quantitative and qualitative criteria.

The environment in which the ECB operates is exposed to increasingly complex threats and there are a wide range of operational risks associated with the ECB's day-to-day activities. The main areas of concern for the ECB include a wide spectrum of non-financial risks resulting from people, information, systems, processes and external third party providers. Consequently, the ECB has put in place processes to facilitate ongoing and effective management of its operational risks and to integrate risk information into the decision-making process. Moreover, the ECB focuses on enhancing its resilience. As such, response structures and contingency plans have been established to ensure the continuity of critical business functions in the event of any disruption.

¹⁶ Operational risk is defined as the risk of a negative financial, business or reputational impact resulting from people, the inadequate implementation or failure of internal governance and business processes, the failure of systems on which processes rely, or external events (e.g. natural disasters or external attacks).

¹⁷ Further information about the ECB's governance structure can be found on the [ECB's website](#).

Financial statements of the ECB¹⁸

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2018

ASSETS	Note number	2018 € millions	2017 € millions
Gold and gold receivables	1	18,193	17,558
Claims on non-euro area residents denominated in foreign currency	2		
Receivables from the IMF	2.1	692	670
Balances with banks and security investments, external loans and other external assets	2.2	49,723	43,761
		50,415	44,431
Claims on euro area residents denominated in foreign currency	2.2	997	3,712
Other claims on euro area credit institutions denominated in euro	3	300	143
Securities of euro area residents denominated in euro	4		
Securities held for monetary policy purposes	4.1	251,656	228,386
Intra-Eurosystem claims	5		
Claims related to the allocation of euro banknotes within the Eurosystem	5.1	98,490	93,657
Other assets	6		
Tangible and intangible fixed assets	6.1	1,148	1,196
Other financial assets	6.2	20,529	20,503
Off-balance-sheet instruments revaluation differences	6.3	579	451
Accruals and prepaid expenses	6.4	2,738	2,597
Sundry	6.5	2,039	1,528
		27,033	26,275
Total assets		447,083	414,162

¹⁸ Totals in the financial statements and in the tables included in the notes may not add up due to rounding. The figures 0 and (0) indicate positive or negative amounts rounded to zero, while a dash (-) indicates zero.

LIABILITIES	Note number	2018 €millions	2017 €millions
Banknotes in circulation	7	98,490	93,657
Other liabilities to euro area credit institutions denominated in euro	8	1,399	1,061
Liabilities to other euro area residents denominated in euro	9		
Other liabilities	9.1	9,152	1,150
Liabilities to non-euro area residents denominated in euro	10	10,361	19,549
Intra-Eurosystem liabilities	11		
Liabilities equivalent to the transfer of foreign reserves	11.1	40,793	40,793
Other liabilities within the Eurosystem (net)	11.2	243,115	217,752
		283,907	258,544
Other liabilities	12		
Off-balance-sheet instruments revaluation differences	12.1	641	431
Accruals and income collected in advance	12.2	54	76
Sundry	12.3	1,178	1,063
		1,873	1,571
Provisions	13	7,663	7,670
Revaluation accounts	14	24,922	21,945
Capital and reserves	15		
Capital	15.1	7,740	7,740
Profit for the year		1,575	1,275
Total liabilities		447,083	414,162

Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31 December 2018

	Note number	2018 € millions	2017 € millions
Interest income on foreign reserve assets	22.1	862	534
Interest income arising from the allocation of euro banknotes within the Eurosystem	22.2	-	-
Other interest income	22.4	1,642	1,527
<i>Interest income</i>		2,503	2,061
Remuneration of NCBs' claims in respect of foreign reserves transferred	22.3	-	-
Other interest expense	22.4	(226)	(250)
<i>Interest expense</i>		(226)	(250)
Net interest income	22	2,277	1,812
Realised gains/losses arising from financial operations	23	(77)	161
Write-downs on financial assets and positions	24	(69)	(105)
Transfer to/from provisions for foreign exchange rate, interest rate, credit and gold price risks		-	-
Net result of financial operations, write-downs and risk provisions		(146)	56
Net income/expense from fees and commissions	25	511	440
Income from equity shares and participating interests	26	1	1
Other income	27	47	52
Total net income		2,690	2,361
Staff costs	28	(515)	(535)
Administrative expenses	29	(525)	(463)
Depreciation of tangible and intangible fixed assets		(66)	(67)
Banknote production services	30	(8)	(9)
Other expenses	31	-	(11)
Profit for the year		1,575	1,275

Frankfurt am Main, 12 February 2019

European Central Bank

Mario Draghi
President

Accounting policies¹⁹

Form and presentation of the financial statements

The financial statements of the ECB have been drawn up in accordance with the following accounting policies,²⁰ which the Governing Council of the ECB considers to achieve a fair presentation of the financial statements, reflecting at the same time the nature of central bank activities.

Accounting principles

The following accounting principles have been applied: economic reality and transparency, prudence, recognition of post-balance-sheet events, materiality, going concern, the accruals principle, consistency and comparability.

Recognition of assets and liabilities

An asset or liability is only recognised in the Balance Sheet when it is probable that any associated future economic benefit will flow to or from the ECB, substantially all of the associated risks and rewards have been transferred to the ECB, and the cost or value of the asset or the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

Basis of accounting

The accounts have been prepared on a historical cost basis, modified to include the market valuation of marketable securities (other than securities held for monetary policy purposes), gold and all other on-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency.

Transactions in financial assets and liabilities are reflected in the accounts on the basis of the date on which they were settled.

With the exception of spot transactions in securities, transactions in financial instruments denominated in foreign currency are recorded in off-balance-sheet accounts on the trade date. At the settlement date the off-balance-sheet entries are

¹⁹ The detailed accounting policies of the ECB are laid down in [Decision \(EU\) 2016/2247 of the ECB of 3 November 2016 on the annual accounts of the ECB \(ECB/2016/35\) \(OJ L 347, 20.12.2016, p. 1\), as amended](#). In order to ensure the harmonised accounting and financial reporting of Eurosystem operations, the Decision is based on [Guideline \(EU\) 2016/2249 of the ECB of 3 November 2016 on the legal framework for accounting and financial reporting in the European System of Central Banks \(ECB/2016/34\) \(OJ L 347, 20.12.2016, p. 37\)](#).

²⁰ These policies, which are reviewed and updated regularly as deemed appropriate, are consistent with the provisions of Article 26.4 of the Statute of the ESCB, which require a harmonised approach to the rules governing the accounting and financial reporting of Eurosystem operations.

reversed and transactions are booked on-balance-sheet. Purchases and sales of foreign currency affect the net foreign currency position on the trade date, and realised results arising from sales are also calculated on that date. Accrued interest, premiums and discounts related to financial instruments denominated in foreign currency are calculated and recorded daily, and the foreign currency position is also affected daily by these accruals.

Gold and foreign currency assets and liabilities

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are converted into euro at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date. Income and expenses are converted at the exchange rate prevailing on the recording date. The revaluation of foreign exchange assets and liabilities, including on-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet instruments, is performed on a currency-by-currency basis.

Revaluation to the market price for assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency is treated separately from the exchange rate revaluation.

Gold is valued at the market price prevailing at the balance sheet date. No distinction is made between the price and currency revaluation differences for gold. Instead, a single gold valuation is accounted for on the basis of the price in euro per fine ounce of gold, which, for the year ending 31 December 2018, was derived from the exchange rate of the euro against the US dollar on 31 December 2018.

The special drawing right (SDR) is defined in terms of a basket of currencies and its value is determined by the weighted sum of the exchange rates of five major currencies (the US dollar, euro, Chinese renminbi, Japanese yen and pound sterling). The ECB's holdings of SDRs were converted into euro using the exchange rate of euro per SDR as at 31 December 2018.

Securities

Securities held for monetary policy purposes

Securities currently held for monetary policy purposes are accounted for at amortised cost subject to impairment.

Other securities

Marketable securities (other than securities held for monetary policy purposes) and similar assets are valued either at the mid-market prices or on the basis of the relevant yield curve prevailing on the balance sheet date, on a security-by-security basis. Options embedded in securities are not separated for valuation purposes. For the year ending 31 December 2018, mid-market prices on 28 December 2018 were

used. Illiquid equity shares and any other equity instruments held as permanent investments are valued at cost subject to impairment.

Income recognition

Income and expenses are recognised in the period in which they are earned or incurred.²¹ Realised gains and losses arising from the sale of foreign currency, gold and securities are taken to the Profit and Loss Account. Such realised gains and losses are calculated by reference to the average cost of the respective asset.

Unrealised gains are not recognised as income and are transferred directly to a revaluation account.

Unrealised losses are taken to the Profit and Loss Account if, at the year-end, they exceed previous revaluation gains registered in the corresponding revaluation account. Such unrealised losses on any one security or currency or on gold are not netted against unrealised gains on other securities or currencies or gold. In the event of such unrealised losses on any item taken to the Profit and Loss Account, the average cost of that item is reduced to the year-end exchange rate or market price. Unrealised losses on interest rate swaps that are taken to the Profit and Loss Account at the year-end are amortised in subsequent years.

Impairment losses are taken to the Profit and Loss Account and are not reversed in subsequent years unless the impairment decreases and the decrease can be related to an observable event that occurred after the impairment was first recorded.

Premiums or discounts arising on securities are amortised over the securities' remaining contractual life.

Reverse transactions

Reverse transactions are operations whereby the ECB buys or sells assets under a repurchase agreement or conducts credit operations against collateral.

Under a repurchase agreement, securities are sold for cash with a simultaneous agreement to repurchase them from the counterparty at an agreed price on a set future date. Repurchase agreements are recorded as collateralised deposits on the liability side of the Balance Sheet. Securities sold under such an agreement remain on the Balance Sheet of the ECB.

Under a reverse repurchase agreement, securities are bought for cash with a simultaneous agreement to sell them back to the counterparty at an agreed price on a set future date. Reverse repurchase agreements are recorded as collateralised

²¹ A minimum threshold of €100,000 applies for administrative accruals and provisions.

loans on the asset side of the Balance Sheet, but are not included in the ECB's security holdings.

Reverse transactions (including securities lending transactions) conducted under a programme offered by a specialised institution are recorded on the Balance Sheet only where collateral has been provided in the form of cash and this cash remains uninvested.

Off-balance-sheet instruments

Currency instruments, namely foreign exchange forward transactions, forward legs of foreign exchange swaps and other currency instruments involving an exchange of one currency for another at a future date, are included in the net foreign currency position for the purpose of calculating foreign exchange gains and losses.

Interest rate instruments are revalued on an item-by-item basis. Daily changes in the variation margin of open interest rate futures contracts, as well as interest rate swaps that are cleared via a central counterparty, are recorded in the Profit and Loss Account. The valuation of forward transactions in securities and of interest rate swaps that are not cleared via a central counterparty is carried out by the ECB based on generally accepted valuation methods using observable market prices and rates, as well as discount factors from the settlement dates to the valuation date.

Post-balance-sheet events

The values of assets and liabilities are adjusted for events that occur between the annual balance sheet date and the date on which the Executive Board authorises the submission of the ECB's Annual Accounts to the Governing Council for approval, if such events materially affect the condition of assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date.

Important post-balance-sheet events that do not affect the condition of assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date are disclosed in the notes.

Intra-ESCB balances/intra-Eurosystem balances

Intra-ESCB balances result primarily from cross-border payments in the EU that are settled in central bank money in euro. These transactions are for the most part initiated by private entities (i.e. credit institutions, corporations and individuals). They are settled in TARGET2 – the Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross settlement Express Transfer system – and give rise to bilateral balances in the TARGET2 accounts of EU central banks. These bilateral balances are netted and then assigned to the ECB on a daily basis, leaving each national central bank (NCB) with a single net bilateral position vis-à-vis the ECB only. Payments conducted by the ECB and settled in TARGET2 also affect the single net bilateral positions. These

positions in the books of the ECB represent the net claim or liability of each NCB against the rest of the European System of Central Banks (ESCB). Intra-Eurosystem balances of euro area NCBs vis-à-vis the ECB arising from TARGET2, as well as other intra-Eurosystem balances denominated in euro (e.g. interim profit distributions to NCBs), are presented on the Balance Sheet of the ECB as a single net asset or liability position and disclosed under “Other claims within the Eurosystem (net)” or “Other liabilities within the Eurosystem (net)”. Intra-ESCB balances of non-euro area NCBs vis-à-vis the ECB, arising from their participation in TARGET2,²² are disclosed under “Liabilities to non-euro area residents denominated in euro”.

Intra-Eurosystem balances arising from the allocation of euro banknotes within the Eurosystem are included as a single net asset under “Claims related to the allocation of euro banknotes within the Eurosystem” (see “Banknotes in circulation” in the notes on accounting policies).

Intra-Eurosystem balances arising from the transfer of foreign reserve assets to the ECB by NCBs joining the Eurosystem are denominated in euro and reported under “Liabilities equivalent to the transfer of foreign reserves”.

Treatment of fixed assets

Fixed assets, including intangible assets, but with the exception of land and works of art, are valued at cost less depreciation. Land and works of art are valued at cost. The ECB’s main building is valued at cost less depreciation subject to impairment. For the depreciation of the ECB’s main building, costs are assigned to the appropriate asset components which are depreciated in accordance with their estimated useful lives. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life of the assets, beginning in the quarter after the asset is available for use. The useful lives applied for the main asset classes are as follows:

Buildings	20, 25 or 50 years
Plant in building	10 or 15 years
Technical equipment	4, 10 or 15 years
Computers, related hardware and software, and motor vehicles	4 years
Furniture	10 years

The depreciation period for capitalised refurbishment expenditure relating to the ECB’s existing rented premises is adjusted to take account of any events that have an impact on the expected useful life of the affected asset.

The ECB performs an annual impairment test of its main building based on International Accounting Standard (IAS) 36 “Impairment of assets”. If an impairment indicator is identified signalling that the main building may be impaired, the

²² As at 31 December 2018 the non-euro area NCBs participating in TARGET2 were Българска народна банка (Bulgarian National Bank), Danmarks Nationalbank, Hrvatska narodna banka, Narodowy Bank Polski and Banca Națională a României.

recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recorded in the Profit and Loss Account if the recoverable amount is less than the net book value.

Fixed assets costing less than €10,000 are written off in the year of acquisition.

Fixed assets that comply with the capitalisation criteria, but are still under construction or development, are recorded under the heading “Assets under construction”. The related costs are transferred to the relevant fixed asset headings once the assets are available for use.

The ECB’s post-employment benefits, other long-term benefits and termination benefits

The ECB operates defined benefit plans for its staff and the members of the Executive Board, as well as for the members of the Supervisory Board employed by the ECB.

The staff pension plan is funded by assets held in a long-term employee benefit fund. The compulsory contributions made by the ECB and the staff are reflected in the defined benefit pillar of the plan. Staff can make additional contributions on a voluntary basis in a defined contribution pillar that can be used to provide additional benefits.²³ These additional benefits are determined by the amount of voluntary contributions together with the investment returns arising from those contributions.

Unfunded arrangements are in place for the post-employment and other long-term benefits of members of the Executive Board and members of the Supervisory Board employed by the ECB. For staff, unfunded arrangements are in place for post-employment benefits other than pensions and for other long-term benefits and termination benefits.

Net defined benefit liability

The liability recognised in the Balance Sheet under “Other liabilities” in respect of the defined benefit plans, including other long-term benefits and termination benefits, is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date, less the fair value of plan assets used to fund the related obligation.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows using a rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the balance sheet date on high-quality euro-denominated corporate bonds that have similar terms to maturity to the related obligation.

²³ The funds accumulated by a staff member through voluntary contributions can be used at retirement to purchase an additional pension. This pension is included in the defined benefit obligation from that point on.

Actuarial gains and losses can arise from experience adjustments (where actual outcomes are different from the actuarial assumptions previously made) and changes in actuarial assumptions.

Net defined benefit cost

The net defined benefit cost is split into components reported in the Profit and Loss Account and remeasurements in respect of post-employment benefits shown in the Balance Sheet under “Revaluation accounts”.

The net amount charged to the Profit and Loss Account comprises:

- (a) the current service cost of the defined benefits accruing for the year;
- (b) the past service cost of the defined benefits resulting from a plan amendment;
- (c) net interest at the discount rate on the net defined benefit liability;
- (d) remeasurements in respect of other long-term benefits and termination benefits of a long-term nature, if any, in their entirety.

The net amount shown under “Revaluation accounts” comprises the following items:

- (a) actuarial gains and losses on the defined benefit obligation;
- (b) the actual return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in the net interest on the net defined benefit liability;
- (c) any change in the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in the net interest on the net defined benefit liability.

These amounts are valued annually by independent actuaries to establish the appropriate liability in the financial statements.

Banknotes in circulation

The ECB and the euro area NCBs, which together comprise the Eurosystem, issue euro banknotes.²⁴ The total value of euro banknotes in circulation is allocated to the Eurosystem central banks on the last working day of each month in accordance with the banknote allocation key.²⁵

The ECB has been allocated a share of 8% of the total value of euro banknotes in circulation, which is disclosed in the Balance Sheet under the liability item

²⁴ Decision of the ECB of 13 December 2010 on the issue of euro banknotes (recast) (ECB/2010/29) (2011/67/EU) (OJ L 35, 9.2.2011, p. 26), as amended.

²⁵ “Banknote allocation key” means the percentages that result from taking into account the ECB’s share in the total euro banknote issue and applying the subscribed capital key to the NCBs’ share in that total.

“Banknotes in circulation”. The ECB’s share of the total euro banknote issue is backed by claims on the NCBs. These claims, which bear interest,²⁶ are disclosed under the sub-item “Intra-Eurosystem claims: claims related to the allocation of euro banknotes within the Eurosystem” (see “Intra-ESCB balances/intra-Eurosystem balances” in the notes on accounting policies). Interest income on these claims is included in the Profit and Loss Account under the item “Interest income arising from the allocation of euro banknotes within the Eurosystem”.

Interim profit distribution

An amount that is equal to the sum of the ECB’s income on euro banknotes in circulation and income arising from the securities held for monetary policy purposes purchased under (a) the Securities Markets Programme; (b) the third covered bond purchase programme; (c) the asset-backed securities purchase programme; and (d) the public sector purchase programme is distributed in January of the following year by means of an interim profit distribution, unless otherwise decided by the Governing Council.²⁷ It is distributed in full unless it is higher than the ECB’s net profit for the year and subject to any decisions by the Governing Council to make transfers to the provision for foreign exchange rate, interest rate, credit and gold price risks. The Governing Council may also decide to reduce the amount of the income on euro banknotes in circulation to be distributed in January by the amount of the costs incurred by the ECB in connection with the issue and handling of euro banknotes.

Changes to accounting policies

In 2018 there were no changes to the accounting policies applied by the ECB.

Other issues

In accordance with Article 27 of the Statute of the ESCB, and on the basis of a recommendation of the Governing Council, the EU Council has approved the appointment of Baker Tilly GmbH & Co. KG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Düsseldorf (Federal Republic of Germany) as the external auditors of the ECB for a five-year period up to the end of the financial year 2022. This five-year period can be extended for up to two additional financial years.

²⁶ Decision (EU) 2016/2248 of the ECB of 3 November 2016 on the allocation of monetary income of the national central banks of Member States whose currency is the euro (ECB/2016/36) (OJ L 347, 20.12.2016, p. 26).

²⁷ Decision (EU) 2015/298 of the ECB of 15 December 2014 on the interim distribution of the income of the ECB (recast) (ECB/2014/57) (OJ L 53, 25.2.2015, p. 24), as amended.

Notes on the Balance Sheet

1 Gold and gold receivables

As at 31 December 2018 the ECB held 16,229,522 ounces²⁸ of fine gold, the market value of which amounted to €18,193 million (2017: €17,558 million). No transactions in gold took place in 2018 and the ECB's holdings therefore remained unchanged compared with their level as at 31 December 2017. The increase in the euro equivalent value of these holdings was due to the rise in the market price of gold in euro terms (see "Gold and foreign currency assets and liabilities" in the notes on accounting policies and note 14, "Revaluation accounts").

2 Claims on non-euro area and euro area residents denominated in foreign currency

2.1 Receivables from the IMF

This asset represents the ECB's holdings of SDRs and amounted to €692 million as at 31 December 2018 (2017: €670 million). It arises as the result of a two-way SDR buying and selling arrangement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), whereby the IMF is authorised to arrange sales or purchases of SDRs against euro, on behalf of the ECB, within minimum and maximum holding levels. For accounting purposes, SDRs are treated as a foreign currency (see "Gold and foreign currency assets and liabilities" in the notes on accounting policies). The increase in the euro equivalent value of the ECB's holdings of SDRs was mainly due to the appreciation of the SDR against the euro during 2018.

2.2 Balances with banks and security investments, external loans and other external assets; and claims on euro area residents denominated in foreign currency

These two items consist of balances with banks and loans denominated in foreign currency, and investments in securities denominated in US dollars, Japanese yen and Chinese renminbi.

²⁸ This corresponds to 504.8 tonnes.

Claims on non-euro area residents	2018 €millions	2017 €millions	Change €millions
Current accounts	7,755	6,794	961
Money market deposits	1,942	2,317	(375)
Reverse repurchase agreements	611	(0)	611
Security investments	39,415	34,650	4,764
Total	49,723	43,761	5,962

Claims on euro area residents	2018 €millions	2017 €millions	Change €millions
Current accounts	1	1	0
Money market deposits	602	2,422	(1,820)
Reverse repurchase agreements	393	1,288	(895)
Total	997	3,712	(2,715)

The total value of these items increased in 2018, mainly owing to the appreciation of both the US dollar and the Japanese yen against the euro. Income received during the year, primarily on the US dollar portfolio, also contributed to the increase in the total value of these items.

The ECB's net foreign currency holdings²⁹ as at 31 December 2018 were as follows:

	2018 Currency in millions	2017 Currency in millions
US dollars	47,551	46,761
Japanese yen	1,093,460	1,093,563
Chinese renminbi	3,886	3,755

3 Other claims on euro area credit institutions denominated in euro

As at 31 December 2018 this item consisted of current account balances with euro area residents amounting to €300 million (2017: €143 million).

²⁹ These holdings comprise assets minus liabilities denominated in the given foreign currency that are subject to foreign currency revaluation. They are included under the headings "Claims on non-euro area residents denominated in foreign currency", "Claims on euro area residents denominated in foreign currency", "Accruals and prepaid expenses", "Off-balance-sheet instruments revaluation differences" (liabilities side) and "Accruals and income collected in advance" and take into account foreign exchange forward and swap transactions included in off-balance-sheet items. Price gains on financial instruments denominated in foreign currency arising as a result of revaluations are not included.

4 Securities of euro area residents denominated in euro

4.1 Securities held for monetary policy purposes

As at 31 December 2018 this item consisted of securities acquired by the ECB within the scope of the three covered bond purchase programmes (CBPPs), the Securities Markets Programme (SMP), the asset-backed securities purchase programme (ABSPP) and the public sector purchase programme (PSPP).³⁰

Purchases under the first CBPP were completed on 30 June 2010, while the second CBPP ended on 31 October 2012. The Governing Council decided to cease further SMP purchases on 6 September 2012.

In 2018 the Eurosystem continued its securities purchases under the asset purchase programme (APP), which consists of the third CBPP, the ABSPP, the PSPP and the corporate sector purchase programme (CSPP).³¹ The monthly pace of combined net APP purchases by the NCBs and the ECB was €30 billion on average until September 2018, and €15 billion from October 2018 until the end of the year, when the net purchases ended. The Governing Council intends to continue reinvesting, in full, the principal payments from maturing securities purchased under the APP for an extended period of time past the date when it starts raising the key ECB interest rates, and in any case for as long as necessary to maintain favourable liquidity conditions and an ample degree of monetary accommodation.

The securities purchased under all of these programmes are valued on an amortised cost basis subject to impairment (see “Securities” in the notes on accounting policies).

The amortised cost of the securities held by the ECB and their market value³² (which is not recorded on the Balance Sheet or in the Profit and Loss Account and is provided for comparison purposes only) are as follows:

³⁰ The ECB does not acquire securities under the corporate sector purchase programme (CSPP).

³¹ Further details on the APP can be found on the [ECB's website](#).

³² Market values are indicative and are derived on the basis of market quotes. When market quotes are not available, market prices are estimated using internal Eurosystem models.

	2018 €millions		2017 €millions		Change €millions	
	Amortised cost	Market value	Amortised cost	Market value	Amortised cost	Market value
First covered bond purchase programme (CBPP1)	348	363	619	655	(271)	(292)
Second covered bond purchase programme (CBPP2)	341	365	386	422	(45)	(57)
Third covered bond purchase programme (CBPP3)	21,545	21,706	19,733	19,959	1,812	1,747
Securities Markets Programme (SMP)	5,484	6,051	6,644	7,555	(1,160)	(1,504)
Asset-backed securities purchase programme (ABSPP)	27,511	27,262	25,015	25,045	2,496	2,218
Public sector purchase programme (PSPP)	196,428	198,401	175,990	177,088	20,438	21,313
Total	251,656	254,148	228,386	230,722	23,270	23,426

The decrease in the amortised cost of the portfolios held under the first and second CBPPs and the SMP was due to redemptions.

The Governing Council assesses on a regular basis the financial risks associated with the securities held under all these programmes.

Impairment tests are conducted on an annual basis, using data as at the year-end, and are approved by the Governing Council. In these tests, impairment indicators are assessed separately for each programme. In cases where impairment indicators were observed, further analysis has been performed to confirm that the cash flows of the underlying securities have not been affected by an impairment event. Based on the results of this year's impairment tests, no losses have been recorded by the ECB for the securities held in its monetary policy portfolios in 2018.

5 Intra-Eurosystem claims

5.1 Claims related to the allocation of euro banknotes within the Eurosystem

This item consists of the claims of the ECB vis-à-vis the euro area NCBs relating to the allocation of euro banknotes within the Eurosystem (see "Banknotes in circulation" in the notes on accounting policies) and as at 31 December 2018 amounted to €98,490 million (2017: €93,657 million). The remuneration of these claims is calculated daily at the latest available marginal interest rate used by the Eurosystem in its tenders for main refinancing operations³³ (see note 22.2, "Interest income arising from the allocation of euro banknotes within the Eurosystem").

³³ Since 16 March 2016 the interest rate used by the Eurosystem in its tenders for main refinancing operations has been 0.00%.

6 Other assets

6.1 Tangible and intangible fixed assets

These assets comprised the following items on 31 December 2018:

	2018 €millions	2017 €millions	Change €millions
Cost			
Land and buildings	1,012	1,006	5
Plant in building	221	222	(1)
Computer hardware and software	124	110	14
Equipment, furniture and motor vehicles	93	95	(2)
Assets under construction	1	3	(2)
Other fixed assets	11	10	1
Total cost	1,463	1,447	16
Accumulated depreciation			
Land and buildings	(118)	(96)	(22)
Plant in building	(64)	(48)	(16)
Computer hardware and software	(89)	(74)	(15)
Equipment, furniture and motor vehicles	(43)	(32)	(11)
Other fixed assets	(2)	(1)	(0)
Total accumulated depreciation	(315)	(251)	(64)
Net book value	1,148	1,196	(48)

In respect of the ECB's main building, an impairment test was conducted at the end of the year and no impairment loss has been recorded.

6.2 Other financial assets

This item consists mainly of the investment of the ECB's own funds held as a direct counterpart to the capital and reserves and the provision for foreign exchange rate, interest rate, credit and gold price risks. It also includes 3,211 shares in the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) at the acquisition cost of €42 million.

The components of this item are as follows:

	2018 € millions	2017 € millions	Change € millions
Current accounts in euro	0	0	0
Securities denominated in euro	17,913	18,417	(504)
Reverse repurchase agreements in euro	2,575	2,044	531
Other financial assets	42	42	(0)
Total	20,529	20,503	27

The small net increase in this item in 2018 was due to the reinvestment of interest income generated on this portfolio, which more than offset the reduction in the market value of the euro-denominated securities held in the ECB's own funds portfolio.

6.3 Off-balance-sheet instruments revaluation differences

This item is composed primarily of valuation changes in swap and forward transactions in foreign currency that were outstanding on 31 December 2018 (see note 19, "Foreign exchange swap and forward transactions"). These valuation changes amount to €578 million (2017: €450 million) and are the result of the conversion of such transactions into their euro equivalents at the exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date, compared with the euro values resulting from the conversion of the transactions at the average cost of the respective foreign currency on that date (see "Off-balance-sheet instruments" and "Gold and foreign currency assets and liabilities" in the notes on accounting policies).

Valuation gains on outstanding interest rate swap transactions are also included in this item (see note 18, "Interest rate swaps").

6.4 Accruals and prepaid expenses

On 31 December 2018 this item stood at €2,738 million (2017: €2,597 million). It comprised mainly accrued coupon interest on securities, including outstanding interest paid at acquisition, amounting to €2,589 million (2017: €2,476 million) (see note 2.2, "Balances with banks and security investments, external loans and other external assets; and claims on euro area residents denominated in foreign currency", note 4, "Securities of euro area residents denominated in euro", and note 6.2, "Other financial assets").

Moreover, this item includes (a) accrued income from common Eurosystem projects (see note 27, "Other income"); (b) miscellaneous prepayments; (c) accrued interest income on other financial assets and liabilities; and (d) accrued income in connection with the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM) (see note 25, "Net income/expense from fees and commissions").

6.5 Sundry

On 31 December 2018 this item amounted to €2,039 million (2017: €1,528 million) and it mainly included the accrued amount of the ECB's interim profit distribution of €1,191 million (2017: €988 million) (see "Interim profit distribution" in the notes on accounting policies and note 11.2, "Other liabilities within the Eurosystem (net)").

It also comprised balances with a value of €567 million (2017: €492 million) related to swap and forward transactions in foreign currency outstanding on 31 December 2018 that arose from the conversion of such transactions into their euro equivalents at the respective currency's average cost on the balance sheet date, compared with the euro values at which the transactions were initially recorded (see "Off-balance-sheet instruments" in the notes on accounting policies).

This item also included an amount of €244 million (2017: €1 million) which corresponds to the annual supervisory fees receivable from the supervised entities as at 31 December 2018. In order to recover the expenditure incurred for performing its supervisory tasks, the ECB invoiced the annual fees to the supervised entities in December 2018 with a payment date in January 2019 (see note 25, "Net income/expense from fees and commissions"). In 2017 the annual supervisory fees were invoiced in October and therefore only €1 million remained to be collected at the end of that year.

7 Banknotes in circulation

This item consists of the ECB's share (8%) of total euro banknotes in circulation (see "Banknotes in circulation" in the notes on accounting policies) and as at 31 December 2018 amounted to €98,490 million (2017: €93,657 million).

8 Other liabilities to euro area credit institutions denominated in euro

The Eurosystem central banks have the possibility of accepting cash as collateral in their PSPP securities lending facilities without having to reinvest it. In the case of the ECB, these operations are conducted via a specialised institution.

As at 31 December 2018 the outstanding value of such PSPP securities lending transactions conducted with euro area credit institutions was €1,399 million (2017: €1,061 million). Cash received as collateral was transferred to TARGET2 accounts. As the cash remained uninvested at the year-end, these transactions were recorded on the Balance Sheet (see "Reverse transactions" in the notes on accounting policies).³⁴

³⁴ Securities lending transactions that do not result in uninvested cash collateral at the year-end are recorded in off-balance-sheet accounts (see note 16, "Securities lending programmes").

9 Liabilities to other euro area residents denominated in euro

9.1 Other liabilities

As at 31 December 2018 this position amounted to €9,152 million (2017: €1,150 million). This item includes deposits or payments of funds accepted by the ECB and made by or on behalf of the participants in EURO1 and RT1³⁵ which are used as a guarantee fund for EURO1 or to support settlement in RT1. It also includes deposits made in 2018 by the European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF) and the European Stability Mechanism (ESM). In accordance with Article 21 of the Statute of the ESCB, the ECB may act as fiscal agent for Union institutions, bodies, offices or agencies, central governments, regional, local or other public authorities, other bodies governed by public law, or public undertakings of Member States.

10 Liabilities to non-euro area residents denominated in euro

As at 31 December 2018 this position amounted to €10,361 million (2017: €19,549 million). The largest component was an amount of €4,619 million (2017: €6,062 million), consisting of balances held with the ECB by non-euro area central banks that arise from, or are the counterpart of, transactions processed via the TARGET2 system. The decrease in these balances in 2018 was due to payments from non-euro area residents to euro area residents.

This item also included an amount of €3,682 million (2017: €10,056 million) arising from the standing reciprocal currency arrangement with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Under this arrangement, US dollars are provided by the Federal Reserve System to the ECB by means of swap transactions, with the aim of offering short-term US dollar funding to Eurosystem counterparties. The ECB simultaneously enters into back-to-back swap transactions with euro area NCBs, which use the resulting funds to conduct US dollar liquidity-providing operations with Eurosystem counterparties in the form of reverse transactions. The back-to-back swap transactions result in intra-Eurosystem balances between the ECB and the NCBs (see note 11.2, "Other liabilities within the Eurosystem (net)"). Furthermore, the swap transactions conducted with the Federal Reserve System and the euro area NCBs result in forward claims and liabilities that are recorded in off-balance-sheet accounts (see note 19, "Foreign exchange swap and forward transactions").

The remainder of this item consists of an amount of €2,059 million (2017: €3,432 million) arising from outstanding PSPP securities lending transactions conducted with non-euro area residents in which cash was received as collateral and

³⁵ EURO1 and RT1 are payment systems operated by ABE CLEARING S.A.S à capital variable (EBA Clearing).

transferred to TARGET2 accounts (see note 8, “Other liabilities to euro area credit institutions denominated in euro”).

11 Intra-Eurosystem liabilities

11.1 Liabilities equivalent to the transfer of foreign reserves

These represent the liabilities to euro area NCBs that arose from the transfer of foreign reserve assets to the ECB when they joined the Eurosystem. No changes occurred in 2018.

	Since 1 January 2015 €millions
Nationale Bank van België/Banque Nationale de Belgique	1,436
Deutsche Bundesbank	10,430
Eesti Pank	112
Central Bank of Ireland	673
Bank of Greece	1,178
Banco de España	5,123
Banque de France	8,217
Banca d'Italia	7,134
Central Bank of Cyprus	88
Latvijas Banka	163
Lietuvos bankas	239
Banque centrale du Luxembourg	118
Central Bank of Malta	38
De Nederlandsche Bank	2,320
Oesterreichische Nationalbank	1,138
Banco de Portugal	1,010
Banka Slovenije	200
Národná banka Slovenska	448
Suomen Pankki – Finlands Bank	728
Total	40,793

The remuneration of these liabilities is calculated daily at the latest available marginal interest rate used by the Eurosystem in its tenders for main refinancing operations, adjusted to reflect a zero return on the gold component (see note 22.3, “Remuneration of NCBs’ claims in respect of foreign reserves transferred”).

11.2 Other liabilities within the Eurosystem (net)

In 2018 this item consisted mainly of the TARGET2 balances of euro area NCBs vis-à-vis the ECB (see “Intra-ESCB balances/intra-Eurosystem balances” in the notes on accounting policies). The increase in this position resulted mainly from net purchases

of securities under the APP (see note 4, “Securities of euro area residents denominated in euro”), which were settled via TARGET2 accounts. The decrease in the amounts related to the back-to-back swap transactions conducted with NCBs in connection with US dollar liquidity-providing operations also contributed to the increase in the liability in 2018 (see note 10, “Liabilities to non-euro area residents denominated in euro”). The impact of these two factors was partially offset by deposits received from the EFSF and the ESM via TARGET2 (see note 9, “Liabilities to other euro area residents denominated in euro”).

The remuneration of TARGET2 positions, with the exception of balances arising from back-to-back swap transactions in connection with US dollar liquidity-providing operations, is calculated daily at the latest available marginal interest rate used by the Eurosystem in its tenders for main refinancing operations.

This item also includes the amount due to euro area NCBs in respect of the ECB’s interim profit distribution (see “Interim profit distribution” in the notes on accounting policies).

	2018 € millions	2017 € millions
Due to euro area NCBs in respect of TARGET2	1,349,908	1,263,961
Due from euro area NCBs in respect of TARGET2	(1,107,984)	(1,047,197)
Due to euro area NCBs in respect of the ECB’s interim profit distribution	1,191	988
Other liabilities within the Eurosystem (net)	243,115	217,752

12 Other liabilities

12.1 Off-balance-sheet instruments revaluation differences

This item is composed mainly of valuation changes in swap and forward transactions in foreign currency that were outstanding on 31 December 2018 (see note 19, “Foreign exchange swap and forward transactions”). These valuation changes amounted to €641 million (2017: €431 million) and are the result of the conversion of such transactions into their euro equivalents at the exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date, compared with the euro values resulting from the conversion of the transactions at the average cost of the respective foreign currency on that date (see “Off-balance-sheet instruments” and “Gold and foreign currency assets and liabilities” in the notes on accounting policies).

Valuation losses on outstanding interest rate swaps are also included in this item (see note 18, “Interest rate swaps”).

12.2 Accruals and income collected in advance

This item comprised the following components on 31 December 2018:

	2018 € millions	2017 € millions	Change € millions
Administrative accruals	48	41	7
Financial instruments	5	7	(2)
Income collected in advance	1	28	(27)
Total	54	76	(22)

12.3 Sundry

On 31 December 2018 this item stood at €1,178 million (2017: €1,063 million). It included balances amounting to €580 million (2017: €498 million) related to swap and forward transactions in foreign currency that were outstanding on 31 December 2018 (see note 19, “Foreign exchange swap and forward transactions”). These balances arose from the conversion of such transactions into their euro equivalents at the respective currency’s average cost on the balance sheet date, compared with the euro values at which the transactions were initially recorded (see “Off-balance-sheet instruments” in the notes on accounting policies).

In addition, this item includes the ECB’s net defined benefit liability in respect of the post-employment and other long-term benefits of its staff and the members of the Executive Board, as well as the members of the Supervisory Board employed by the ECB. The termination benefits of ECB staff are also included.

*The ECB’s post-employment benefits, other long-term benefits and termination benefits*³⁶

Balance Sheet

The amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet in respect of post-employment, other long-term and staff termination benefits were as follows:

	2018 Staff € millions	2018 Boards € millions	2018 Total € millions	2017 Staff € millions	2017 Boards € millions	2017 Total € millions
Present value of obligation	1,608	29	1,637	1,510	29	1,539
Fair value of plan assets	(1,080)	-	(1,080)	(1,017)	-	(1,017)
Net defined benefit liability recognised in the Balance Sheet	528	29	558	493	29	522

In 2018 the present value of the obligation vis-à-vis staff of €1,608 million (2017: €1,510 million) included unfunded benefits amounting to €226 million (2017: €225 million) relating to post-employment benefits other than pensions, to other long-term benefits and to staff termination benefits. The present value of the

³⁶ The columns labelled “Boards” report the amounts in respect of both the Executive Board and the Supervisory Board.

obligation vis-à-vis the members of the Executive Board and the members of the Supervisory Board of €29 million (2017: €29 million) relates solely to unfunded arrangements in place for post-employment and other long-term benefits.

Profit and Loss Account

The amounts recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in 2018 were as follows:

	2018 Staff €millions	2018 Boards €millions	2018 Total €millions	2017 Staff €millions	2017 Boards €millions	2017 Total €millions
Current service cost	96	2	98	153	2	155
Past service cost	-	-	-	4	-	4
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability	10	1	11	10	1	11
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>Interest cost on the obligation</i>	32	1	33	28	1	29
<i>Interest income on plan assets</i>	(22)	-	(22)	(18)	-	(18)
Remeasurement (gains)/losses on other long-term benefits	(11)	(0)	(11)	(1)	0	(1)
Total related to actuarial valuation	96	3	98	167	3	169
Release of CTS provision	-	-	-	(9)	-	(9)
Total included in "Staff costs" after the release of provision	96	3	98	158	3	160

The current service cost declined in 2018 to €98 million (2017: €155 million), mainly owing to a non-recurring charge included in 2017 related to the introduction of the temporary Career Transition Support (CTS) scheme addressed to long-serving staff members to facilitate their voluntary transition to a career outside the ECB under specified conditions. Furthermore, an increase in the discount rate from 2.0% in 2016 to 2.1% in 2017 contributed to the overall decrease.³⁷

Changes in the defined benefit obligation, plan assets and remeasurement results

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation were as follows:

³⁷ The current service cost is estimated using the discount rate that applied in the previous year.

	2018 Staff €millions	2018 Boards €millions	2018 Total €millions	2017 Staff €millions	2017 Boards €millions	2017 Total €millions
Opening defined benefit obligation	1,510	29	1,539	1,361	28	1,389
Current service cost	96	2	98	153	2	155
Past service cost	-	-	-	4	-	4
Interest cost on the obligation	32	1	33	28	1	29
Contributions paid by plan participants ³⁸	33	0	33	23	0	23
Benefits paid	(43)	(3)	(46)	(12)	(1)	(13)
Remeasurement (gains)/losses	(19)	1	(19)	(48)	(1)	(49)
Closing defined benefit obligation	1,608	29	1,637	1,510	29	1,539

The benefits paid increased in 2018 to €46 million (2017: €13 million), mainly due to one-off termination payments to staff members accepted for the CTS scheme.

The total remeasurement gains of €19 million on the defined benefit obligation in 2018 arose as a result of the increase in the discount rate from 2.1% in 2017 to 2.3% in 2018 that was partially offset by experience adjustments reflecting the difference between the actuarial assumptions made in the previous year's report and actual experience.

Changes in 2018 in the fair value of plan assets in the defined benefit pillar relating to staff were as follows:

	2018 €millions	2017 €millions
Opening fair value of plan assets	1,017	878
Interest income on plan assets	22	18
Remeasurement gains/(losses)	(34)	55
Contributions paid by employer	56	52
Contributions paid by plan participants	33	23
Benefits paid	(13)	(9)
Closing fair value of plan assets	1,080	1,017

The remeasurement loss on plan assets in 2018 reflected the fact that the actual return on the fund units was lower than the estimated interest income on plan assets.

Changes in 2018 in the remeasurement results (see note 14, "Revaluation accounts") were as follows:

³⁸ The compulsory contributions paid by the staff are 7.4%, whilst those paid by the ECB are 20.7% of the basic salary.

	2018 € millions	2017 € millions
Opening remeasurement losses	(103)	(205)
Gains/(losses) on plan assets	(34)	55
Gains on obligation	19	49
Losses recognised in the Profit and Loss Account	(11)	(1)
Closing remeasurement losses included under "Revaluation accounts"	(129)	(103)

Key assumptions

In preparing the valuations referred to in this note, the actuaries have used assumptions which the Executive Board has accepted for the purposes of accounting and disclosure. The principal assumptions used for the purposes of calculating the liability for post-employment benefits and other long-term benefits are as follows:

	2018 %	2017 %
Discount rate	2.30	2.10
Expected return on plan assets ³⁹	3.30	3.10
General future salary increases ⁴⁰	2.00	2.00
Future pension increases ⁴¹	1.30	1.30

Furthermore, voluntary contributions made by staff in a defined contribution pillar in 2018 amounted to €140 million (2017: €150 million). These contributions are invested in the plan assets and give rise to a corresponding obligation of equal value.

13 Provisions

This item consists mainly of a provision for foreign exchange rate, interest rate, credit and gold price risks.

The provision for foreign exchange rate, interest rate, credit and gold price risks will be used to the extent deemed necessary by the Governing Council to offset future realised and unrealised losses. The size of and continuing requirement for this provision is reviewed annually, based on the ECB's assessment of its exposure to these risks and taking a range of factors into account. Its size, together with any

³⁹ These assumptions were used for calculating the part of the ECB's defined benefit obligation which is funded by assets with an underlying capital guarantee.

⁴⁰ In addition, allowance is made for prospective individual salary increases of up to 1.8% per annum, depending on the age of the plan participants.

⁴¹ In accordance with the ECB's pension plan rules, pensions will be increased annually. If general salary adjustments for ECB employees are below price inflation, any increase in pensions will be in line with the general salary adjustments. If the general salary adjustments exceed price inflation, they will be applied to determine the increase in pensions, provided that the financial position of the ECB's pension plans permits such an increase.

amount held in the general reserve fund, may not exceed the value of the ECB's capital paid up by the euro area NCBs.

As at 31 December 2018 the provision for foreign exchange rate, interest rate, credit and gold risks amounted to €7,620 million, unchanged from 2017. This amount corresponds to the value of the ECB's capital paid up by the euro area NCBs as at that date.

14 Revaluation accounts

This item consists mainly of revaluation balances arising from unrealised gains on assets, liabilities and off-balance-sheet instruments (see "Income recognition", "Gold and foreign currency assets and liabilities", "Securities" and "Off-balance-sheet instruments" in the notes on accounting policies). It also includes the remeasurements of the ECB's net defined benefit liability in respect of post-employment benefits (see "The ECB's post-employment benefits, other long-term benefits and termination benefits" in the notes on accounting policies and note 12.3, "Sundry").

	2018 €millions	2017 €millions	Change €millions
Gold	14,298	13,664	634
Foreign currency	10,300	7,851	2,449
Securities and other instruments	453	533	(80)
Net defined benefit liability in respect of post-employment benefits	(129)	(103)	(26)
Total	24,922	21,945	2,977

The increase in the size of the revaluation accounts is due to the depreciation of the euro against the US dollar, Japanese yen and gold in 2018.

The foreign exchange rates used for the year-end revaluation were as follows:

Exchange rates	2018	2017
US dollars per euro	1.1450	1.1993
Japanese yen per euro	125.85	135.01
Chinese renminbi per euro	7.8751	7.8044
Euro per SDR	1.2154	1.1876
Euro per fine ounce of gold	1,120.961	1,081.881

15 Capital and reserves

15.1 Capital

The subscribed capital of the ECB is €10,825 million. The capital paid up by euro area and non-euro area NCBs amounts to €7,740 million.

The euro area NCBs have fully paid up their share of subscribed capital, which since 1 January 2015 has amounted to €7,620 million, as shown in the table.

	Capital key since 1 January 2015 ⁴² %	Paid-up capital since 1 January 2015 €millions
Nationale Bank van België/Banque Nationale de Belgique	2.4778	268
Deutsche Bundesbank	17.9973	1,948
Eesti Pank	0.1928	21
Central Bank of Ireland	1.1607	126
Bank of Greece	2.0332	220
Banco de España	8.8409	957
Banque de France	14.1792	1,535
Banca d'Italia	12.3108	1,333
Central Bank of Cyprus	0.1513	16
Latvijas Banka	0.2821	31
Lietuvos bankas	0.4132	45
Banque centrale du Luxembourg	0.2030	22
Central Bank of Malta	0.0648	7
De Nederlandsche Bank	4.0035	433
Oesterreichische Nationalbank	1.9631	213
Banco de Portugal	1.7434	189
Banka Slovenije	0.3455	37
Národná banka Slovenska	0.7725	84
Suomen Pankki – Finlands Bank	1.2564	136
Total	70.3915	7,620

The non-euro area NCBs are required to pay up 3.75% of their subscribed capital as a contribution to the operational costs of the ECB. Since 1 January 2015 this contribution has amounted to a total of €120 million. Non-euro area NCBs are not entitled to receive any share of the distributable profits of the ECB, nor are they liable to cover any loss of the ECB.

The non-euro area NCBs have paid up the following amounts:

⁴² The shares of the individual NCBs in the key for subscription to the ECB's capital were last changed on 1 January 2014. However, on 1 January 2015, owing to the entry of Lithuania into the euro area, the total capital key weight of euro area NCBs in the ECB's overall capital increased, whereas the total capital key weight of non-euro area NCBs decreased. No changes have taken place since then.

	Capital key since 1 January 2015 %	Paid-up capital since 1 January 2015 €millions
Българска народна банка (Bulgarian National Bank)	0.8590	3
Česká národní banka	1.6075	7
Danmarks Nationalbank	1.4873	6
Hrvatska narodna banka	0.6023	2
Magyar Nemzeti Bank	1.3798	6
Narodowy Bank Polski	5.1230	21
Banca Națională a României	2.6024	11
Sveriges Riksbank	2.2729	9
Bank of England	13.6743	56
Total	29.6085	120

Off-balance-sheet instruments

16 Securities lending programmes

As part of the management of the ECB's own funds, the ECB has a securities lending programme agreement in place under which a specialised institution enters into securities lending transactions on behalf of the ECB.

In addition, in accordance with the Governing Council's decisions, the ECB has made available for lending its holdings of securities purchased under the first, second and third CBPPs, as well as its holdings of securities purchased under the PSPP and those purchased under the SMP that are also eligible for purchase under the PSPP.⁴³

Unless these securities lending operations are conducted against cash collateral that remains uninvested at the end of the year, they are recorded in off-balance-sheet accounts.⁴⁴ Such securities lending operations with a value of €9,646 million (2017: €13,365 million) were outstanding as at 31 December 2018. Of this amount, €4,440 million (2017: €7,173 million) related to the lending of securities held for monetary policy purposes.

17 Interest rate futures

As at 31 December 2018 the following foreign currency transactions, presented at year-end market rates, were outstanding:

Foreign currency interest rate futures	2018 Contract value €millions	2017 Contract value €millions	Change €millions
Purchases	13,780	6,518	7,262
Sales	22,731	6,585	16,147

These transactions were conducted in the context of the management of the ECB's foreign reserves.

18 Interest rate swaps

Interest rate swap transactions with a notional value of €519 million (2017: €416 million), presented at year-end market rates, were outstanding as at

⁴³ The ECB does not purchase securities under the CSPP and consequently has no related holdings available for lending.

⁴⁴ If cash collateral remains uninvested at the year-end, these transactions are recorded in on-balance-sheet accounts (see note 8, "Other liabilities to euro area credit institutions denominated in euro", and note 10, "Liabilities to non-euro area residents denominated in euro").

31 December 2018. These transactions were conducted in the context of the management of the ECB's foreign reserves.

19 Foreign exchange swap and forward transactions

Management of foreign reserves

Foreign exchange swap and forward transactions were conducted in 2018 in the context of the management of the ECB's foreign reserves. Claims and liabilities resulting from these transactions that were outstanding as at 31 December 2018 are presented at year-end market rates as follows:

Foreign exchange swap and forward transactions	2018 € millions	2017 € millions	Change € millions
Claims	2,905	2,732	174
Liabilities	2,981	2,719	262

Liquidity-providing operations

US dollar-denominated claims and liabilities with a settlement date in 2018 arose in connection with the provision of US dollar liquidity to Eurosystem counterparties (see note 10, "Liabilities to non-euro area residents denominated in euro").

20 Administration of borrowing and lending operations

In 2018 the ECB continued to be responsible for the administration of the borrowing and lending operations of the EU under the medium-term financial assistance facility, the European Financial Stabilisation Mechanism, the European Financial Stability Facility and the European Stability Mechanism (ESM), as well as under the loan facility agreement for Greece. In 2018 the ECB processed payments related to these operations, as well as payments in the form of member subscriptions to the ESM's authorised capital stock.

21 Contingent liabilities from pending lawsuits

Several lawsuits have been filed against the ECB and other EU institutions by a number of depositors, shareholders and bondholders of Cypriot credit institutions. The applicants allege that they have suffered financial losses as a result of acts that they deem to have led to the restructuring of these credit institutions in the context of the financial assistance programme for Cyprus. Two of these cases were dismissed on substance by the General Court of the European Union in 2018 and an appeal against these judgments is currently pending before the Court of Justice of the

European Union. This follows orders of the General Court in 2014 which found twelve similar cases inadmissible in their entirety and, following appeals, judgments of the Court of Justice in 2016 which either confirmed the inadmissibility or ruled in favour of the ECB. The ECB's involvement in the process leading up to the conclusion of the financial assistance programme was limited to the provision of technical advice, pursuant to the ESM Treaty, acting in liaison with the European Commission, as well as the issuance of a non-binding opinion on the Cypriot draft resolution law. It is therefore considered that no losses will be incurred by the ECB as a result of these cases.

Notes on the Profit and Loss Account

22 Net interest income

22.1 Interest income on foreign reserve assets

This item includes interest income, net of interest expense, in respect of the ECB's net foreign reserve assets, as follows:

	2018 €millions	2017 €millions	Change €millions
Interest income on current accounts	8	5	3
Interest income on money market deposits	74	55	19
Interest expense on repurchase agreements	(6)	(1)	(4)
Interest income on reverse repurchase agreements	44	37	7
Interest income on securities	673	390	283
Interest income/(expense) on interest rate swaps	0	(0)	0
Interest income on forward and swap transactions in foreign currencies	68	49	20
Interest income on foreign reserve assets (net)	862	534	327

The overall increase in net interest income in 2018 was mainly due to higher interest income generated on the US dollar portfolio.

22.2 Interest income arising from the allocation of euro banknotes within the Eurosystem

This item consists of the interest income relating to the ECB's 8% share of the total euro banknote issue (see "Banknotes in circulation" in the notes on accounting policies and note 5.1, "Claims related to the allocation of euro banknotes within the Eurosystem"). For 2018 this interest income was zero, owing to the fact that the rate on the main refinancing operations remained at 0% during the entire year.

22.3 Remuneration of NCBs' claims in respect of foreign reserves transferred

Remuneration paid to euro area NCBs on their claims in respect of the foreign reserve assets transferred to the ECB (see note 11.1, "Liabilities equivalent to the transfer of foreign reserves") is disclosed under this heading. The remuneration in 2018 was zero, reflecting the fact that the rate on the main refinancing operations was 0% during the entire year.

22.4 Other interest income; and other interest expense

Other interest income and other interest expense in 2018 were as follows:

	2018 € millions	2017 € millions	Change € millions
Net interest income on monetary policy securities	1,235	1,070	164
CBPP1 and CBPP2	31	48	(18)
SMP	384	447	(63)
APP	820	575	245
Net interest income on monetary policy security lending	33	45	(13)
Net interest income on own funds	109	143	(34)
Net interest income on other assets/liabilities	39	19	20
Net other interest income	1,415	1,277	138

The ECB's net interest income on SMP holdings of Greek government bonds amounted to €127 million (2017: €154 million).

23 Realised gains/losses arising from financial operations

Net realised gains/losses arising from financial operations in 2018 were as follows:

	2018 € millions	2017 € millions	Change € millions
Net realised price gains/(losses)	(103)	22	(126)
Net realised exchange rate and gold price gains	26	139	(113)
Net realised gains/(losses) arising from financial operations	(77)	161	(238)

Net realised price gains/losses include realised gains and losses on securities, interest rate futures and interest rate swaps. The net realised price losses in 2018 were mainly due to realised price losses generated in the US dollar portfolio as a result of the higher US dollar interest rate environment.

The sale of a small portion of US dollar holdings to fund the creation of the Chinese renminbi portfolio in 2017 generated a non-recurring realised exchange rate gain in that year. In 2018 no such sale took place, so the net realised exchange rate and gold price gains were lower.

24 Write-downs on financial assets and positions

Write-downs on financial assets and positions in 2018 were as follows:

	2018 € millions	2017 € millions	Change € millions
Unrealised price losses on securities	(64)	(79)	14
Unrealised exchange rate losses	(4)	(27)	22
Total write-downs	(69)	(105)	36

The market value of a number of securities held in the US dollar portfolio further declined in 2018, alongside an increase in the corresponding yields. This resulted in unrealised price losses during the year.

The unrealised exchange rate losses are mainly due to the write-down of the average acquisition cost of the ECB's holding of Chinese renminbi to its 2018 year-end exchange rate owing to the depreciation of this currency against the euro since the end of last year.

25 Net income/expense from fees and commissions

	2018 € millions	2017 € millions	Change € millions
Income from fees and commissions	524	452	72
Expenses relating to fees and commissions	(13)	(12)	(1)
Net income from fees and commissions	511	440	71

In 2018 income under this heading consisted mainly of supervisory fees and administrative penalties imposed on supervised entities for non-compliance with the EU banking regulations on prudential requirements (including ECB supervisory decisions). Expenses consisted mainly of custody fees.

Income and expenses related to supervisory tasks

The ECB levies annual fees on supervised entities in order to recover expenditure incurred in the performance of its supervisory tasks. The ECB announced in April 2018 that the annual supervisory fees in 2018 would amount to €475 million. This figure was based on estimated annual expenses for supervisory tasks of €502 million in 2018, adjusted for (i) surplus supervisory fees of €28 million charged in 2017 and (ii) amounts reimbursed to individual banks for previous fee periods.⁴⁵

Based on the actual expenses incurred by the ECB in the performance of its banking supervisory tasks, the supervisory fee income for 2018 stood at €518 million. The resulting deficit of €15 million arising from the difference between the estimated expenses (€502 million) and the actual expenses (€518 million) for 2018 is shown under the heading "Accruals and prepaid expenses" (see note 6.4, "Accruals and prepaid expenses"). It will be collected in the total amount to be levied in 2019.

⁴⁵ Based on Article 5(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1163/2014 of the ECB of 22 October 2014 on supervisory fees (ECB/2014/41) (OJ L 311, 31.10.2014, p. 23).

The ECB is also entitled to impose administrative penalties on supervised entities for failure to comply with the EU banking regulations on prudential requirements (including ECB supervisory decisions). The related income is not considered in the calculation of the annual supervisory fees. Instead, it is recorded as income in the ECB's Profit and Loss Account and is distributed to euro area NCBs as part of the ECB's profit distribution regime. In 2018 the income arising from penalties on supervised entities amounted to €6 million.

Thus, the related income of the ECB for supervisory tasks in 2018 was as follows:

	2018 €millions	2017 €millions	Change €millions
Supervisory fees	518	437	81
<i>of which:</i>			
<i>Fees relating to significant entities or significant groups</i>	473	397	76
<i>Fees relating to less significant entities or less significant groups</i>	45	39	5
Imposed administrative penalties	6	15	(9)
Total income related to banking supervision tasks	524	452	72

Banking supervision-related expenses result from the direct supervision of significant entities, the oversight of the supervision of less significant entities and the performance of horizontal tasks and specialised services. They also include expenses arising from support areas, including premises, human resources management, administrative services, budgeting and controlling, accounting, legal, communication and translation services, internal audit, statistical and information technology services needed to fulfil the ECB's supervisory responsibilities.

In 2017, the collection of an amount of €11 million related to administrative penalties imposed by the ECB on a supervised entity was considered uncertain and an allowance for the full amount of this claim was created at the year-end (see note 31, "Other expenses"). The related expense is not considered in the calculation of the annual supervisory fees, but it is recorded in the Profit and Loss Account of the ECB and reduces its net result. All administrative penalties charged to the supervised entities in 2018 were either received during the year or are expected to be collected.

For 2018 the total actual expenses related to the ECB's supervisory tasks are broken down under the following headings:

	2018 €millions	2017 €millions	Change €millions
Salaries and benefits	246	215	31
Rent and building maintenance	59	53	6
Other operating expenditure	213	169	44
Expenses related to banking supervision tasks relevant for supervisory fees	518	437	81
Allowance for doubtful administrative penalties	-	11	(11)
Total expenses related to banking supervision tasks	518	448	70

The higher average number of staff working for ECB Banking Supervision led to an increase in salaries and benefits. The increase in other operating expenditure was mainly due to external consultancy support required for comprehensive assessments and contribution to the EBA stress testing exercise. Information technology related expenses also contributed to the increase due to the higher number and increased complexity of IT systems.

26 Income from equity shares and participating interests

Dividends received on shares which the ECB holds in the BIS (see note 6.2, “Other financial assets”) are shown under this heading.

27 Other income

Other miscellaneous income during 2018 mainly arose from the accrued contributions of the euro area NCBs to the costs incurred by the ECB in connection with joint Eurosystem projects.

28 Staff costs

Staff costs were in 2018 as follows:

	2018 € millions	2017 € millions	Change € millions
Salaries and allowances ⁴⁶	398	350	47
Staff insurance	19	15	4
Post-employment, other long-term and termination benefits	98	169	(71)
Other staff costs	1	1	(0)
Total	515	535	(20)

The average number of employees, expressed as full-time equivalents (FTEs)⁴⁷, amounted to 3,546 (2017: 3,254), of which 337 were managerial staff (2017: 330).

Staff costs decreased in 2018 due to a lower expense in relation to post-employment, other long-term and termination benefits resulting from (i) a non-recurring charge included in 2017 related to the introduction of the temporary CTS scheme, and (ii) the use of a higher discount rate for the calculation of the current service cost for 2018 (see note 12.3, “Sundry”). The resulting decrease was partially

⁴⁶ Salaries and allowances are modelled in essence on, and are comparable with, the remuneration scheme of the European Union.

⁴⁷ Full-time equivalent (FTE) is a unit obtained by comparing an employee's number of hours worked to the number of hours of a full-time employee. This number includes staff with permanent, fixed or short-term contracts and participants in the ECB's Graduate Programme. Staff on maternity or long-term leave are also included, while staff on unpaid leave are excluded.

offset by the impact of a higher average number of staff employed by the ECB in 2018.

Remuneration of the Executive and Supervisory Boards

Members of the Executive Board and the members of the Supervisory Board employed by the ECB receive a basic salary and allowances for residence and representation. In the case of the President, an official residence owned by the ECB is provided in lieu of a residence allowance. Subject to the Conditions of Employment for Staff of the European Central Bank, members of both boards may be entitled to household, child and education allowances, depending on their individual circumstances. Salaries are subject to a tax for the benefit of the European Union, as well as to deductions in respect of contributions to the pension, medical and accident insurance schemes. Allowances are non-taxable and non-pensionable.

In 2018 the basic salaries of the members of the Executive Board and members of the Supervisory Board employed by the ECB (i.e. excluding representatives of national supervisors) were as follows:⁴⁸

	2018 €	2017 €
Mario Draghi (President)	401,400	396,900
Vitor Constâncio (Vice-President until May 2018)	143,360	340,200
Luis de Guindos Jurado (Vice-President since June 2018)	200,704	-
Peter Praet (Board Member)	286,704	283,488
Benoît Cœuré (Board Member)	286,704	283,488
Yves Mersch (Board Member)	286,704	283,488
Sabine Lautenschläger (Board Member)	286,704	283,488
Total Executive Board	1,892,280	1,871,052
Total Supervisory Board (members employed by the ECB)⁴⁹	793,064	793,817
<i>of which:</i>		
<i>Danièle Nouy (Chair of the Supervisory Board)</i>	<i>286,704</i>	<i>283,488</i>
Total	2,685,344	2,664,869

The total allowances paid to members of both boards and the ECB's contributions to medical and accident insurance schemes on their behalf amounted to €835,371 (2017: €852,998).

Pension payments, including post-employment allowances, and contributions to the medical and accident insurance schemes for former board members and their dependants, amounted to €3,216,410 (2017: €857,476).⁵⁰ In 2018 this total included

⁴⁸ Amounts are presented gross, i.e. before any tax deductions for the benefit of the European Union.

⁴⁹ This total excludes the salary of Sabine Lautenschläger – the Vice-Chair of the Supervisory Board – which is reported with those of the other members of the Executive Board.

⁵⁰ For the net amount charged to the Profit and Loss Account in relation to the pension arrangements for the current members of the Executive Board and members of the Supervisory Board see note 12.3, "Sundry".

a lump sum payment on retirement to a former board member in lieu of future pension payments.

29 Administrative expenses

This item amounting to €525 million (2017: €463 million) covers all other current expenses relating to consultancy, information technology, the renting and maintenance of premises, goods and equipment of a non-capital nature and other services and supplies, together with staff-related expenses, including training, recruitment, relocation and accommodation expenses.

The increase in 2018 was mainly due to external consultancy support and information technology.

30 Banknote production services

This expense arises predominantly from the cross-border transportation of euro banknotes between banknote printing works and NCBs, for the delivery of new banknotes, and between NCBs, for the compensation of shortages with surplus stocks. These costs are borne centrally by the ECB.

31 Other expenses

In 2017 this item comprised an allowance for administrative penalties imposed by the ECB on a supervised entity where collection was assessed as uncertain. No expenses were recorded under this item in 2018.

Post-balance sheet events

32 Five-yearly adjustment of the ECB's capital key

Pursuant to Article 29 of the Statute of the ESCB, the weightings assigned to NCBs in the key for subscription to the ECB's capital are adjusted every five years.⁵¹ The fourth such adjustment following the establishment of the ECB was made on 1 January 2019, as follows:

⁵¹ These weights are also adjusted whenever there is a change in the number of NCBs that contribute to the ECB's capital. These are the NCBs of EU Member States.

	Capital key since 1 January 2019 %	Capital key as at 31 December 2018 %
Nationale Bank van België/Banque Nationale de Belgique	2.5280	2.4778
Deutsche Bundesbank	18.3670	17.9973
Eesti Pank	0.1968	0.1928
Central Bank of Ireland	1.1754	1.1607
Bank of Greece	1.7292	2.0332
Banco de España	8.3391	8.8409
Banque de France	14.2061	14.1792
Banca d'Italia	11.8023	12.3108
Central Bank of Cyprus	0.1503	0.1513
Latvijas Banka	0.2731	0.2821
Lietuvos bankas	0.4059	0.4132
Banque centrale du Luxembourg	0.2270	0.2030
Central Bank of Malta	0.0732	0.0648
De Nederlandsche Bank	4.0677	4.0035
Oesterreichische Nationalbank	2.0325	1.9631
Banco de Portugal	1.6367	1.7434
Banka Slovenije	0.3361	0.3455
Národná banka Slovenska	0.8004	0.7725
Suomen Pankki – Finlands Bank	1.2708	1.2564
Subtotal for euro area NCBs	69.6176	70.3915
Българска народна банка (Bulgarian National Bank)	0.8511	0.8590
Česká národní banka	1.6172	1.6075
Danmarks Nationalbank	1.4986	1.4873
Hrvatska narodna banka	0.5673	0.6023
Magyar Nemzeti Bank	1.3348	1.3798
Narodowy Bank Polski	5.2068	5.1230
Banca Națională a României	2.4470	2.6024
Sveriges Riksbank	2.5222	2.2729
Bank of England	14.3374	13.6743
Subtotal for non-euro area NCBs	30.3824	29.6085
Total	100.0000	100.0000

Impact on the ECB's paid-up capital

Due to the overall reduction of 0.7739 percentage points in the weighting of the euro area NCBs (with fully paid-up subscriptions) in the ECB's subscribed capital, and the equivalent increase in that of the non-euro area NCBs (which have only paid up 3.75% of their subscriptions), the ECB's paid-up capital decreased by a total of €81 million on 1 January 2019.

Impact on NCBs' claims equivalent to the foreign reserve assets transferred to the ECB

Pursuant to Article 30.2 of the Statute of the ESCB, the contributions of the NCBs to the transfer of foreign reserve assets to the ECB are fixed in proportion to their share in the ECB's subscribed capital. Given the decrease in the weighting of the euro area NCBs (which have transferred foreign reserve assets to the ECB) in the ECB's subscribed capital, the claim equivalent to this transfer was also adjusted accordingly. This resulted in a reduction of €448 million on 1 January 2019, which was repaid to the euro area NCBs.

33 Additional change to the ECB's capital key

As a result of the expected⁵² departure of the United Kingdom from the European Union in 2019 and consequent withdrawal of the Bank of England from the ESCB, the weightings assigned to the remaining NCBs in the key for subscription to the ECB's capital are expected to change again during 2019.

⁵² Based on the expectation prevailing on the date on which the Executive Board authorised the submission of the ECB's Annual Accounts 2018 to the Governing Council for approval.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the President and Governing Council
of the European Central Bank
Frankfurt am Main

Report on the Audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the European Central Bank (the Entity), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2018, the profit and loss account and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Entity as at 31 December 2018, and of the results of its financial operations for the year then ended in accordance the principles established by the Governing Council, which are laid down in Decision (EU) 2016/2247 of the ECB of 3 November 2016 on the annual accounts of the ECB (ECB/2016/35), as amended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the German ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, which are consistent with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The Executive Board is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the ECB's annual report and the management report, but does not include the financial statements of the ECB and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Responsibilities of the European Central Bank's Executive Board and those charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Executive Board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the principles established by the Governing Council, which are laid down in Decision (EU) 2016/2247 of the ECB of 3 November 2016 on the annual accounts of the ECB (ECB/2016/35), as amended, and for such internal control as the Executive Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Executive Board is responsible for assessing the European Central Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the planning and performance of the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

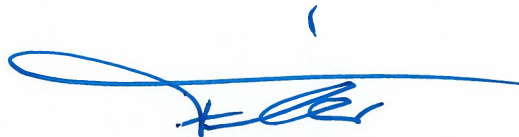
We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Frankfurt am Main, 13 February 2019

Baker Tilly GmbH & Co. KG
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft
(Düsseldorf)



Ralph Hüsemann
Wirtschaftsprüfer



Dr. Stefan Wolfgang Fischer
Wirtschaftsprüfer

Note on profit distribution/allocation of losses

This note is not part of the financial statements of the ECB for the year 2018.

Pursuant to Article 33 of the Statute of the ESCB, the net profit of the ECB shall be transferred in the following order:

- (a) an amount to be determined by the Governing Council, which may not exceed 20% of the net profit, shall be transferred to the general reserve fund, subject to a limit equal to 100% of the capital; and
- (b) the remaining net profit shall be distributed to the shareholders of the ECB in proportion to their paid-up shares.⁵³

In the event of a loss incurred by the ECB, the shortfall may be offset against the general reserve fund of the ECB and, if necessary, following a decision by the Governing Council, against the monetary income of the relevant financial year in proportion and up to the amounts allocated to the NCBs in accordance with Article 32.5 of the Statute of the ESCB.⁵⁴

The ECB's net profit for 2018 was €1,575 million. Following a decision by the Governing Council, an interim profit distribution, amounting to €1,191 million, was paid out to the euro area NCBs on 31 January 2019. Furthermore, the Governing Council decided to distribute the remaining profit of €384 million to the euro area NCBs.

	2018 €millions	2017 €millions
Profit for the year	1,575	1,275
Interim profit distribution	(1,191)	(988)
Profit after the interim profit distribution	384	287
Distribution of the remaining profit	(384)	(287)
Total	0	0

⁵³ Non-euro area NCBs are not entitled to receive any share of the ECB's distributable profits, nor are they liable to cover any loss of the ECB.

⁵⁴ Under Article 32.5 of the Statute of the ESCB, the sum of the NCBs' monetary income shall be allocated to the NCBs in proportion to their paid-up shares in the capital of the ECB.

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For specific terminology please refer to the [ECB glossary](#) (available in English only).

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