

User guide to the update of securities issues statistics under the amended Guideline ECB/2014/15

This document introduces the securities issues statistics (SEC) collected under the ECB's updated Guideline on monetary and financial statistics. These statistics are based on sector and instrument classifications under the European System of Accounts 2010 (ESA 2010); in addition they provide information on the *financial vehicle corporations engaged in securitisation transactions (FVC)* sector. The note presents the new series keys, the structure and content of the data, the way the sectors have changed and information on where to find the data.

1. Background

The implementation of the [ESA 2010](#), replacing the European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA 95), made it necessary to amend the ECB's Guideline on monetary, financial institutions and markets statistics (ECB/2007/9). The resultant new [Guideline on monetary and financial statistics \(ECB/2014/15\)](#) also includes, for the first time, the transmission of data on securities issued by FVCs.

The ESA 2010 introduces several new economic sectors and realigns the classification of some institutional units within those sectors. For the securities issues statistics the sectors most affected are *non-financial corporations (NFCs)* and *other financial intermediaries (OFIs)*, owing to the reclassification of holding corporations to OFIs from the NFC sector. Parts of the ESA 95 OFI sector have been reclassified under *financial auxiliaries* and the newly defined *captive financial institutions and money lenders* sector in the ESA 2010.

The introduction of new economic sectors also means there is new coding; when juxtaposed with the ESA 95 sector coding, which is retained for already existing series, this can cause confusion. For example, the code S.123, which had referred to the OFI sector in the ESA 95, now denotes the *money market funds* sector under the ESA 2010.

2. Main changes and impact

The table below shows the changes in the sector classification, from the perspective of SEC data collection, as a result of the introduction of the ESA 2010 compared with the classification under the ESA 95, as well as the new and the previous institutional sector codes. In addition to these categories, a new sector has been added to the statistics on securities issues: FVCs (a subsector of the OFI sector, not officially codified in the ESA 2010).

ESA 95		ESA 2010	
S.11	Non-financial corporations	S.11	Non-financial corporations
S.121	Central bank	S.121	Central bank
S.122	Other monetary financial institutions	S.122	Deposit-taking corporations except the central bank
S.123 + S.124	Other financial intermediaries, except insurance corporations and pension funds Financial auxiliaries	S.123	Money market funds (MMFs)
		S.124	Non-MMF investment funds
		S.125	Other financial intermediaries, except insurance corporations and pension funds
		S.126	Financial auxiliaries
		S.127	Captive financial institutions and money lenders
S.125	Insurance corporations and pension funds	S.128	Insurance corporations
		S.129	Pension funds
S.1311	Central government	S.1311	Central government (excluding social security funds)
S.1312 + S.1313	State and local government	S.1312 + S.1313	State and local government (excluding social security funds)
S.1314	Social security funds	S.1314	Social security funds

Table 1: The left-hand side indicates the ESA 95 sectors for which securities issues statistics were collected, along with their ESA 95 codes; the right-hand side indicates the corresponding sectors under the ESA 2010. For *money market funds (MMFs)*, *non-MMF investment funds* and *pension funds* nil values are expected for both debt securities and listed shares; these sectors are therefore not covered by the securities issues statistics.

Non-financial corporations, S.11

Securities issues statistics for the *non-financial corporations* sector will change slightly under the ESA 2010 compared with ESA 95. Broadly speaking, the exclusion of holding companies (not engaged in management) and a reclassification of securities to *captive financial institutions and money lenders* (S.127) will result in a small decrease in outstanding amounts. Units may also be reclassified to/from the *general government* sector (S.13), for more

information see below. Gross issues and redemptions, on the other hand, should be broadly unchanged.

[Subsectors of financial corporations, S.12](#)

The breakdown of the financial sector in the securities issues statistics has been changed and expanded – from four to seven ESA 2010 subsectors, plus one non-ESA 2010 category (FVCs). The changes mean that institutional units may be reclassified between the subsectors and also to or from the non-financial corporations sector. One of the subsectors, *captive financial institutions and money lenders* (S.127), has been newly introduced in the ESA 2010.

[The central bank sector, S.121](#)

The securities issues statistics for the *central bank* sector are the same under the ESA 2010 as under the ESA 95. Euro area national central banks typically do not issue listed shares¹ and debt securities, and the figures reported for them in the securities issues statistics are therefore generally nil.

[The other monetary financial institutions sector becomes deposit-taking corporations except the central bank \(S.122\) and money market funds \(S.123\):](#)

As money market funds issue neither debt securities nor listed shares, the splitting of what was the *other monetary financial institutions (OMFI)* sector under the ESA 95 into two sectors under the ESA 2010 means that all existing securities issued by this sector will be classified under *deposit-taking corporations except the central bank*. No data will be collected for the *money market funds* sector. It should thus be straightforward to reconcile historical data recorded under the ESA 95 with data recorded under the ESA 2010.

[The other financial intermediaries sector becomes non-MMF investment funds \(S.124\), other financial intermediaries \(S.125\), financial auxiliaries \(S.126\) and captive financial institutions and money lenders \(S.127\)](#)

The figures recorded for OFIs will show a modest change, the main reason being the separate reporting of *captive financial institutions and money lenders*. *Financial auxiliaries* will also

¹ However, two national central banks in the European System of Central Banks are listed on their national stock exchanges.

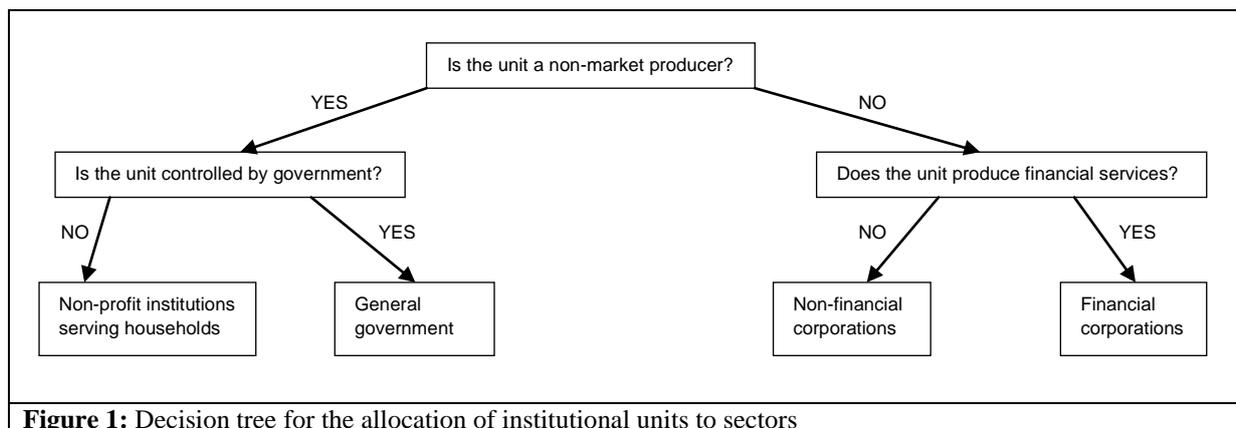
be captured as a separate entity for the first time in the securities issues statistics. The statistics will not include data for the *non-MMF investment funds* sector. Historical data for the realigned OFI sector, the *financial auxiliaries* sector and the *captive financial institutions and money lenders* sectors will be available back to December 2012. These sectors will also be aggregated to create a proxy for the ESA 95 OFI series; a break will be recorded in December 2012 to account for any reclassifications between the NFC and OFI sectors owing to the introduction of the ESA 2010.

[The insurance corporations and pension funds sector becomes insurance corporations \(S.128\) and pension funds \(S.129\)](#)

As pension funds issue neither debt securities nor listed shares, the splitting of what was the *insurance corporations and pension funds (ICPF)* sector under the ESA 95 into two sectors under the ESA 2010 means that all existing securities issued by the ICPF sector will be classified under *insurance corporations*. No data will be collected for the *pension funds* sector. It should thus be straightforward to reconcile historical data recorded under the ESA 95 with data recorded under the ESA 2010.

[General government sector](#)

In the ESA 2010, the distinction between units operating mainly as a market institution and those operating mainly as a non-market institution has been further clarified. Classification was previously determined largely by a quantitative assessment based on the income of the unit. Under the ESA 2010, qualitative criteria are now part of the assessment of whether or not an institutional unit should be classified as non-market, which subsequently has an impact on which institutional units should be classified within the government sector. This is expected to lead to some reclassifications into and out of the government sector and sub-sectors and the other non-MFI economic sectors (see Figure 1).



[Financial vehicle corporations engaged in securitisation transactions introduced](#)

The FVC sector is not an official subsector under the ESA 2010, although FVC institutional units are classified within the OFI sector. The collection of data on the issuance of securities by FVCs will allow monthly information on this to be compiled for the first time, including breakdowns by maturity and interest rate type. These data will be published later in 2015.

3. New SEC series keys and data

The implementation of the new sectors in the securities issues statistics requires some modification of the SEC series keys. The change has been kept as light as possible so as to minimise the impact on producers and users. Series keys are used to describe the underlying data series in a compact way. Each dimension of a series key, separated by a dot “.” in ECB series keys, has a specific meaning. In SEC series keys, the fourth dimension represents the economic sector of the issuer (see Figure 2). With the implementation of the updated Guideline, new values will be possible for this dimension, denoting the new or changed sectors.

SEC.M.I7.1000.F33000.N.1.Z01.E.Z

Figure 2: A series key representing the total outstanding amounts of debt securities issued in the euro area. The highlighted section represents the dimension used to denote the sector.

Table 2 shows the series key codes denoting the sector for the collection and dissemination of data under the new Guideline. Reporting and publication under the new Guideline start in January 2015, with the first data collected with reference to November 2014. The old codes will be maintained for the publication of long time series. For the new sectors, backdata will be available back to December 2012.

Old sectors under the old guideline in line with ESA 95		New sectors under the new guideline in line with ESA 2010	
1100	Non-financial corporations	S110	Non-financial corporations
1210	Central bank	1210	Central bank
1220	Other monetary financial institutions	1220	Deposit-taking corporations except the central bank
1230	Other financial intermediaries, except insurance corporations and pension funds + Financial auxiliaries	S123	Money market funds (MMFs)
		S124	Non-MMF investment funds
		S125	Other financial intermediaries, except insurance corporations and pension funds
		SFVC	<i>of which financial vehicle corporations</i>
		S126	Financial auxiliaries
1250	Insurance corporations and pension funds	S127	Captive financial institutions and money lenders
1250	Insurance corporations and pension funds	1250	Insurance corporations
		S129	Pension funds
1311	Central government	S131	Central government (excluding social security funds)
130C	State and local government	S13C	State and local government (excluding social security funds)
1314	Social security funds	S134	Social security funds

Table 2: The left-hand side indicates the ESA 95 sectors for which securities issues statistics were collected along with their sector codes used in the statistics; the right-hand side indicates the corresponding sectors under the new Guideline along with their new sector codes in the statistics. The FVC sector is not an official ESA 2010 sector but is captured under the new Guideline

4. Old SEC series keys and long time series

The existing SEC series key sector codes used for the statistics produced under the ESA 95 will be retained for the production of long time series to bridge data collected under the ESA 95 and data collected under the ESA 2010. Table 3 shows the composition of the long time series.

To allow the publication of long time series, securities issues statistics series will continue to be compiled under sector headings including *total economy*, *monetary financial institutions*

(MFIs), non-MFI corporations, non-monetary financial corporations, general government and general government except central government. The method for producing long time series relies on ESA 2010 data from December 2012 onward and data collected under the ESA 95 for all prior periods. A break will be introduced in the series (and indicated when the data is disseminated).

Long series sector name	Long series sector code	Components of long series before Dec. 2012	Components of long series after Dec. 2012
Total economy	1000	1610+12A0+1300	1610+12A0+1300
Non-financial corporations	1100	1100	S110
MFIs	12A0	1210+1220	1210+1220
Other financial intermediaries, except insurance corporations and pension funds; financial auxiliaries and captive financial institutions and money lenders	1230	1230	S125+S126+S127
Non-monetary financial corporations	1235	1230+1250	S125+S126+S127+1250
Non-MFI corporations	1610	1235+1100	S110+S125+S126+S127+1250
Central government (excluding social security funds)	1311	1311	S131
State and local government (excluding social security funds)	130C	130C	S13C
Social security funds	1314	1314	S134
General government except central government	130D	130C+1314	S13C+S134
General government	1300	1311+130C+1314	S131+S13C+S134

Table 3. It will be possible to continue to publish existing long time series, both on a national and euro area basis.

5. Data dissemination

Once received, the data are disseminated in the Statistical Data Warehouse (SDW). They refer to two broad groupings: (a) debt securities and (b) listed shares. Securities issued via private placement are covered as far as possible.

Availability of ESA 2010-compliant statistics on issues of debt securities and listed shares

Debt securities are broken down by:

- Sector (in line with the ESA 2010; the code in brackets is the series key code):
 - non-financial corporations (S110);

- central bank (1210);
- deposit-taking corporations except the central bank (1220);
- other financial intermediaries, except insurance corporations and pension funds (S125),
 - of which financial vehicle corporations (SFVC);
- financial auxiliaries (S126);
- captive financial institutions and money lenders (S127);
- insurance corporations and pension funds (1250);
- central government (S131);
- state and local government (S13C);
- social security funds (S134).

In addition, the Bank for International Settlements provides data on euro-denominated debt securities issued by international organisations.

- *Currency of transaction:* euro and other currencies.
- *Maturity of issue:* short-term debt securities comprise securities that have an original maturity of one year or less, even if they are issued under longer-term facilities. Long-term debt securities comprise securities that have an original maturity of more than one year. Issues with optional maturity dates, the latest of which is more than one year away, and issues with indefinite maturity dates are classified as long-term.
- *Type of interest* (for long-term debt securities): fixed rate issues, floating rate issues and zero coupon bonds.

Example: data for euro-denominated long-term debt securities issued by *other financial intermediaries, except insurance corporations and pension funds* – stocks, gross issues and redemptions – can be found respectively under the following series keys:

SEC.M.?.S125.F33200.N.1.EUR.E.Z

SEC.M.?.S125.F33200.N.2.EUR.E.Z

SEC.M.?.S125.F33200.N.3.EUR.E.Z

where the question mark represents the two-character alphanumeric country code in the SDW.

For debt securities, seasonally adjusted data will be based on the existing factors. When all of the breakdowns are available, the data will be adjusted accordingly and the seasonally adjusted data will be amended.

Listed shares are broken down by:

- *Sector (in line with the ESA 2010; the code in brackets is the series key code):*
 - non-financial corporations (S110);
 - national central banks (1210);
 - deposit-taking corporations except the central bank (1220);
 - other financial intermediaries, except insurance corporations and pension funds (S125);
 - financial auxiliaries (S126);
 - insurance corporations and pension funds (1250);
- *Currency of transaction:* euro and other currencies

Example: data for euro-denominated listed shares issued by *non-financial corporations* – stocks, gross issues and redemptions – can be found respectively under the following series keys:

SEC.M.?.S110.F51100.M.1.EUR.E.Z

SEC.M.?.S110.F51100.M.2.EUR.E.Z

SEC.M.?.S110.F51100.M.3.EUR.E.Z

where the question mark represents the two-character alphanumeric country code in the SDW.

6. Further information

For more information on securities issues statistics you can visit the [statistics section of the ECB's website](#). The website also provides further information on the update of the [ECB Guideline](#), as well as information on the [changeover to the ESA 2010](#). Information on the changeover to the ESA 2010 can also be found on [Eurostat's website](#).