



INSTRUCTIONS FOR OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS STATISTICAL REPORTING (MURA REPORTING)

Version: 1.4

Valid from 24 October 2025



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VERSION HISTORY

Version	Date	Valid from	Details
1.0	16 June 2020	1 December 2020	First version of reporting instructions in Finnish.
1.1	9 November 2020	1 December 2020	Definition of company size specified, definition of flow added and reporting of derivatives simplified.
1.2	8 December 2020	1 December 2020	Explanation for reporting dates added, incorrect guidance for unused card credits deleted.
1.2.1	22 December 2020	1 December 2020	Explanations for sector and country added to ABS section. Total assets item corrected to Book value item in ABS section.
1.2.2	22 January 2021	1 December 2020	Explanations for instruments 221 and 222 added to LD section. Sanction of non-compliance. Usage of the Type of issuer's identifier in the SBS record clarified.
1.3	29 June 2022	1 March 2023	Sectoral classification links and other references updated (chapter 6.1). Instructions on reporting the quantity and profit distribution of private equity fund investments have been specified (chapters 9.7 and 9.16).
1.4	1 October 2024	24 October 2025	Sections 2.3, 2.4, and 3.1 have been revised, and new sections 3.1.1, 10, and the Income Statement Item Appendix have been added. Instructions related to annual reporting have been removed. Updated the data to be reported in the BS record section (section 8). Terminology changes resulting from the reporting system renewal have been updated.



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1 INTRODUCTION

The Bank of Finland collects data from financial market participants outside the credit institution sector (other financial institutions, OFIs) on the intermediation of finance to households and non-financial corporations. The data collection responds to international and national statistical requirements and deepens the analysis of financial stability and monetary policy. These statistics improve the view of household and corporate indebtedness and broadens the view of changes in financing channels. The collection of data is based on the Act on the Bank of Finland (214/1998, section 26). The data may also be provided to the Financial Supervisory Authority and Statistics Finland to the extent that these authorities have the authority to collect the same data themselves.



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2 BASIC CONCEPTS

This section describes the basic concepts and classifications for the reporting of statistical data on other financial institutions (MURA reporting). Other documents on reporting are the validation checks, schema files (XSD), description of electronic reporting and code lists.

The instructions are updated as necessary. Questions and comments are welcome at MURA@bof.fi.

An up-to-date version of these instructions is available at https://www.suomenpankki.fi/en/statistics/to-the-reporter/other_financial_institutions/.

The following definitions apply to this data collection:

Reporter: entity required to provide statistical data to the Bank of Finland as specified in these instructions.

Data provider: entity responsible for submitting the data to the Bank of Finland.

Survey: Bank of Finland's data collection specifying all statistical data required from a reporter.

Reference period: period for which data are reported. The length of a reference period can be a quarter or year.

Report: notification by the reporter on account of a Bank of Finland data collection (survey) submitted to the Bank of Finland. A report may only include the records of one (1) reporter.

Reporting: compilation and submission of a report to the Bank of Finland.

Reporting frequency: number of required survey reports during a calendar year. The reporting frequency is 4 (quarterly reporting).

Fulfilment of reference period obligation: date on which a report is received and approved by the Bank of Finland.

2.1 Reporter

In MURA reporting, reporters are financial intermediaries outside the credit institution sector operating in Finland and undertakings granting loans to non-financial corporations and households.

2.2 Reporting obligation

The obligation to report statistical data in the MURA survey applies to all financial sector undertakings operating in Finland which pursue financial intermediation outside credit institutions. The Bank of Finland may exempt small financial institutions from reporting until further notice. If an undertaking repeatedly



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neglects its reporting obligation without a justified reason, the Bank of Finland may name it as an undertaking missing from MURA statistics.

MURA reporting can be carried out via a service provider.

2.3 Quarterly reporting in the MURA data collection

The Bank of Finland has specified the most significant non-bank financial intermediaries in the financial sector, which are obliged to report their balance sheet data on a quarterly basis and income statement data on an annual basis.

The Bank of Finland checks each year the criteria for MURA reporting.

For the time being, some financial institutions are fully exempt from reporting.

The Bank of Finland will announce changes to the reporting obligation at least half a year before they take effect.

2.4 Data and records to be reported

The data collection for other financial institutions consists of the MURA survey.

For the purpose of these instructions, MURA survey data on OFIs refer to the following quarterly and annual data specified in these instructions: balance sheet asset and liability items, loan losses and impairments, new drawdowns, securitisations and other loan transfers, dividends and direct investment, loans serviced by the financial institution for an FVC/SSPE or other company and loans transferred to the balance sheet of another company, where the data are available to the financial institution. In addition, quarterly reporters shall report income statement data on an annual basis and new drawdowns on a quarterly basis. Likewise, balance sheet data (stock) are reported for the end of the quarter or year.

Quarterly reporters submit income statement items on an annual basis (see Section 3.1.1). When reported once per year, the income statement items pertain to the most recent full financial year.

Optionally, the reporter may choose to report income statement items quarterly. In such cases, the quarterly reported income statement items must be cumulative over the financial year. For example, the items reported for the second quarter must cover the first half of the financial year.



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The MURA survey pertaining to other financial institutions includes the following records:

Record section	Usage
BS	General information, balance sheet total, quantity data
LD	Data on loans and deposit
REST	Other balance sheet items aggregated at different levels depending on the instrument
SBS	Security-by-security data

In the MURA survey, balance sheet data, income statement data and other information are reported in five MURA records.

1. The batch record section (Header) contains information on the data provider. The record also includes an element in which the reporter can send the Bank of Finland short messages concerning the report (element *entitysComment*).
2. The balance sheet record section (BS) contains the balance sheet total.
3. The loans and deposits record section (LD) contains loans by country, currency, maturity, sector, industrial activity, interest rate linkage and by certain other attributes in aggregated form (see validation checks). End-of-period stocks of loans their related interest rates are reported in this record. In respect of loans, data on new drawdowns during one quarter and the related interest rates are reported. Loan securitisations and other loan transfers (acquisitions and sales) carried out during one quarter are also reported in the LD record. If the financial institution acts as a servicer of a transferred loan item, it reports data on the serviced loan stock and data on intermediated loans. Individual loan losses and impairments on loans are also reported here.
4. The security-by-security record section (SBS) contains, on a security-by-security basis, assets in securities as well as debt securities and shares recorded on the liabilities side of the balance sheet. In respect of securities, data are also reported on dividends and direct investment. Securities underlying repo agreements are so designated.
5. The content record section (REST) covers derivatives as well as other balance sheet data not related to securities and loans and annually reported income statement items. Also, income statement items are reported annually in the REST record.

For quarterly reporters, reporting is the same in all quarters, income statement data being an exception.



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2.5 Reporter's obligation to retain reported data

Reporters are obliged to retain reports submitted for the Bank of Finland's MURA data collection for five (5) years. This obligation refers to XML-formatted report files and also the CSV-formatted report files sent to the previously used system.

In developing their internal reporting systems, reporters should consider the possibility to create reports retrospectively for the purpose of correcting previously submitted data. The need to submit revision reports may concern the most recent reporting periods, but the Bank of Finland may request revisions from a longer period in case of systematic and substantial errors.



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3 REPORTING TO THE BANK OF FINLAND

The following instructions relate to this reporting:

- statistical reporting instructions (these instructions)
- MURA Schema files XSD
- MURA description of electronic reporting
- MURA validation checks
- MURA code lists

3.1 Data submission schedule

The MURA data are transmitted to the Bank of Finland as a report by the last banking day of the month following the reference period. As an exception, income statement data is reported annually on a separate schedule (see Section 3.1.1).

Each year, the Bank of Finland sends a reporting calendar to all under the reporting obligation. At the data provider's request, the Bank of Finland may, in exceptional cases, extend the deadline set in the reporting calendar. The request must be submitted prior to the expiry of the deadline, at the latest on the last reporting date at 4.30 pm.

MURA reporting calendars are published on the Bank of Finland website at https://www.suomenpankki.fi/en/statistics/to-the-reporter/other_financial_institutions/.

3.1.1 Income statement data submission schedule

The income statement data is reported according to the reporting schedule of the first quarter (Q1). The data is submitted by supplementing the previously delivered report for the last quarter (Q4) of the previous year with the income statement items. Consequently, the Q4 report of the previous year is submitted in full for a second time, now supplemented with income statement data, following the reporting schedule of the first quarter of the following year.

3.2 Technical reporting requirements

The validation checks document includes e.g. MURA record descriptions and validation rules for the data to be reported.

3.3 Data transmission

Other financial institutions' statistical reporting data is transmitted to the Bank of Finland using the eRegulatory service (reporter portal). More detailed instructions are available on the website: <https://www.suomenpankki.fi/en/statistics/to-the-reporter/reform-of-the-reporting-system/instructions-and-recordings/?epslanguage=en>.



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3.4 Minimum reporting requirements

Value data are reported in EUR at cent accuracy (i.e. rounded to two decimal places). Interest rates are rounded to two decimal places. Quantity data on shares and other equity are reported rounded to six decimal places, as necessary. Other quantity data are reported as integers according to normal rounding rules.

Balance sheet data are aggregated sums of assets and liabilities, i.e. they are not, for example, prices or values of a single share or unit. Hence, the reported data can consist of e.g. the aggregated market price of 50 shares if the financial institution holds 50 shares of a particular stock.

As a rule, negative figures are not allowed in the reporting. However, they are allowed in the following cases:

1. other capital and reserves
2. short sales
3. loan losses and impairments are reported with minus signs
4. adjustment items of derivatives and other assets and liabilities
5. annualised agreed rate
6. interest payable (accrued and unpaid interest).

In exceptional cases, adjustment and correction items can be reported in the MURA report's LD and SBS record sections with negative figures. Such items may occur e.g. because of hedging or valuations. In exceptional cases, allocation of impairments to a balance sheet item can result in a negative book value, which must be reported to the Bank of Finland. The Bank monitors the items and may request further information.

Overdrafts of foreign currency accounts are not reported as negative figures on the liabilities side but are instead transferred to the assets side of the balance sheet. Correspondingly, loans cannot be reported as negative figures on the assets side but are instead transferred to the liabilities side of the balance sheet. Negative figures cannot be reported in the BS record section.

3.5 Reporting of reclassification adjustments

Stock data on balance sheet items can also be affected by other factors than the actual financial transactions. Such factors are for example price changes, loan loss recognitions, exchange rate changes and reclassification adjustments (classification changes). A reclassification adjustment occurs when a balance sheet item moves from one category to another without involving a transaction, or when the amount of a balance sheet item changes e.g. due to a change in accounting policy.

A change in classification is also reported, for instance, when a security or other financial asset or financial liability moves from one balance sheet instrument category to another or when the counterparty sector to a balance sheet item changes, e.g. due to an update of a register. The Bank of Finland should be notified of the change without undue delay via email (MURA@bof.fi) or in the



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Header record section's reporter's comment. The data are not included separately in the MURA report; only balance sheet data that are current for the respective reporting period are reported. The Bank of Finland will request further information if exceptional changes are observed in balance sheet items.

Example:

If an item that has previously been recorded in the balance sheet as a security becomes a loan, the Bank of Finland must be notified the total value of the item at the time of the change and of the possible security ISIN codes or, if the securities do not have ISIN codes, of the data corresponding to those reported in the SBS record. When loans are changed to securities, the Bank of Finland must be notified the total value of loans and LD record section sectors from which loans have been transferred, as precisely as possible.

3.6 Reporting of revisions

A financial institution may correct data it has reported previously, as necessary, at its own initiative. It is normal that revisions to data on the actual reporting period also induce corrections to quarter-earlier statistics. However, corrections to data on older reporting periods should be agreed on separately with the Bank of Finland.

The Bank of Finland may also request corrections to data on a longer period, but such cases are always agreed on separately with the reporter.

3.7 Reporting dates

Reporting dates for MURA data collection are March, June, September and December.



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4 IDENTIFIERS AND CODES

4.1 Data provider – reporter

The data provider transmits the records to the Bank of Finland. The data provider may be an entity other than the financial institution to which the data pertain. Information on the data provider (e.g. the Finnish data provider's VAT number or the non-resident data provider's identifier) is reported in the technical batch record (Header record section) of the MURA data collection. The data provider may also be the financial institution itself.

Information (reporter's VAT number) on the financial institution on which data are reported (*reporter*) is included only in BS records section of MURA reporting. A report may only include the records of one (1) reporter.

4.2 Survey code

MURA reporting consists primarily of data on other financial institutions (survey code MURA).

4.3 ID code

The data provider, reporter, the issuer of a security without an ISIN code and the issuer of an arranged money market paper must be identified.

The identifier used for data provider operating in Finland is VAT number.

The reporter's identifier is the financial institution's VAT number (identifier type A).

As regards the issuer of a security without an ISIN code and the issuer of an arranged money market paper, the identifier for resident entities is always the business ID (identifier type Y).

The business ID is reported without the hyphen between the last two digits. Resident entities' business IDs can be checked e.g. in the Finnish Business Information System YTJ at <https://www.ytj.fi/en/>.

Statistics Finland provides a free-of-charge classification service based on the counterparty's business ID. The classification service is available at: http://www.stat.fi/tup/yrluok/index_en.html.

4.4 Internal identifier

For securities, the code used by the reporter for security identification in its own internal information system is reported (element *internalIdentifier* in the MURA report's SBS record section). The internal identifier is reported for both securities with and without an ISIN code. The same internal identifier must always be used to identify a security throughout reporting periods. The reporter can use the security's ISIN code as an internal identification code. In this case, when the ISIN changes – for example in the context of a split – the internal code is



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kept unchanged. The Bank of Finland uses the security identification data among other things to calculate price changes and revaluation adjustments.

If the same security is reported in the SBS record section in two or more rows, for instance, due to different valuation practices, each row must differ from the others in respect of at least one element (either element *transaction*, *internalIdentifier*, *nominalValueCurrency* or *accountingClassification*).

The internal identifier can also be reported for other items.

If internal identifiers change even though the contents of the balance sheet items described remain unchanged, the Bank of Finland must be informed of the reason for the change, for example in the batch record section (Header section, element *entitysComment*: Reporter's comment) or in a separate email at (MURA@bof.fi).

4.5 ISIN code

The ISIN code of the security is reported in the element *isinCode* of the SBS record section of the MURA report. The ISIN code must be reported if the security has one. Artificial ISIN codes cannot be used even if they resemble ISIN codes. Such securities are reported as securities without an ISIN code.

Publicly traded securities are usually identified by an ISIN code. ISIN codes are assigned by the issuing country's national numbering agency (in Finland: Euroclear Finland) or other corresponding institution authorised to assign ISINs. Officially assigned ISIN codes are formed in accordance with the international ISO 6166 standard. An ISIN code has also been granted to many publicly traded derivatives. However, only debt securities and shares and other equity are reported on a security-by-security basis in the MURA report.

If a debt security has an official ISIN code but is not traded on secondary markets and is not negotiable or cannot be offset on the market, such a debt security is reported in the LD record section under I.41 *Money market promissory notes (non-marketable)* or I.223 *Promissory notes (non-marketable)*, depending on whether it is an asset or a liability. Such cases may e.g. involve private placements limited to two-party agreements with specific investors with no possibility of further transfers.



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5 VALUATION

In the Bank of Finland's reporting on OFIs, valuation based on financial statements applies.

The balance sheet total is reported in the BS record section in the element *balanceSheetTotal*.

MURA reporting involves the concepts nominal value, market value (dirty price) and market value (clean price). A debt security's market value (dirty price) is the gross price, which includes the interest accrued. The market value (clean price) is a net price, without interest accrued.

For debt securities, the nominal value, (conversion) currency, clean price and dirty price are reported in EUR. For shares and other equity, the market value (or other value recorded in the balance sheet) is reported in the dirty price element. The nominal value or accountable par is not reported for shares and other equity.

Loans are reported in EUR at the nominal value outstanding at the end of the month, and on a gross basis (book value, element *bookValue*). Nominal value means the amount of principal that the debtor is contractually obliged to repay to the creditor.

Other balance sheet items are reported at balance sheet value.

Loans are reported on a net basis, i.e. without any loan losses and impairments.

Interest payable on loans (interest accrued and not yet paid) is reported in the element *interestPayable* of the LD record section. If the interest payable reported in the LD record section does not tally, the adjustment item can be included in other assets or other liabilities in the REST record section (see also Section 10.3.3).

5.1 Reporting currency and conversion currency

The reporting currency is always euro ("EUR"). Financial institutions using another currency in NAV calculation must convert the reported data into EUR.

In the SBS record section, the nominal value currency (conversion currency, element *nominalValueCurrency*) is reported for all instruments. In the case of debt securities (instrument 33), report the currency of the instrument's nominal value. In the case of other instruments, report the currency in which the instrument was originally quoted or calculated (original currency of denomination) before conversion into EUR for reporting purposes. Hence, one ISIN code can have data in several SBS record section rows if there are several currencies.

The nominal currency (conversion currency) is reported in the SBS record section in the element *nominalValueCurrency* and in the REST and LD record sections in the element *conversionCurrency*.



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5.2 Revaluation adjustments due to price and exchange rate changes

The Bank of Finland does not collect data on revaluation changes due to price and exchange rate changes, but instead calculates the data using the reported data, the ECB's Centralised Securities Database and exchange rate data. Hence, they are not reported.



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6 CLASSIFICATION BY SECTOR, INDUSTRY AND COUNTRY

6.1 Sectoral classification

Sectoral classification applies in the MURA data collection uniformly to counterparties and issuers, regardless of the country of residence (Code list CL_SECTOR_2012_MURA). Hence, a foreign entity is classified according to its sector the same way as a domestic one. The classification for reporting is compatible with the official Finnish classification (Nomenclature of the Classification of Sectors 2023, Statistics Finland).

The sector to be reported can be chosen from the various sector hierarchy levels if a specific level is already used in the financial institution's internal accounting. Sector codes with maximum length of six characters are allowed.

In particular, it is worth noting that the categories "Employment pension schemes" (S.13141) and "Other social security funds" (S.13149) are applied to Finnish entities, whereas "Social security funds" (S.1314) is used in the case of other countries. The sector State government (S.1312) is not used in Finland. Of other EU countries, it is used in Belgium, Germany, Spain and Austria.

For more information on classification of sectors in Finland, see https://www.stat.fi/en/luokitukset/sektoriluokitus/sektoriluokitus_1_20230101/.

Statistics Finland offers a classification service for enterprise data collections (csv. file) which is available for all reporters. The file contains the following information on all enterprises operating in Finland: business ID, name, sector code, and the enterprise's industrial classification codes at two-digit level. The classification service is available at Statistics Finland's website at http://www.stat.fi/tup/yrluok/index_en.html. Accessing the file requires user ID and password which can be requested by email at rahoitus@tilastokeskus.fi. The data are updated at least on a monthly basis.

The ECB maintains a list of MFIs (S.121, S.1121, S.1222, S.1223 and S.123), investment funds (S.1242 and S.1241) and financial vehicle corporations (FVCs, S.125) operating in the EU, see <http://www.ecb.int/stats/money/mfi/html/index.en.html>.

EIOPA maintains a list of insurance undertakings (S.128) at <https://register.eiopa.europa.eu/Pages/Supervision/Register-of-Insurance-Undertakings.aspx> and a list of pension funds (S.129) at <https://register.eiopa.europa.eu/Pages/Supervision/Register-of-Institutions-for-Occupational-Retirement-Provision.aspx>.

Example:

The sector classification code is reported without the prefix "S.", e.g. "123".

A Finnish housing corporation in private ownership can be reported by using the alternative sector codes 112, 1121 or 11212.

A Finnish employment pension insurance company may only be reported by using the sector code 13141.



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When reporting international organisations, it is utmost important to use the international organisation code as country code, since the same organisation may get a different sector in different statistics. The Bank of Finland classifies international organisations with organisation codes (element *countryCode*).

In the REST record, the counterparty's sector is reported, except for instrument categories currency (I.21) and non-financial assets (I.8). Other assets and liabilities (I.7) are reported by sector (and by country and currency), where possible (see also section 10.3.7).

6.1.1 Reporting of an auxiliary sector: securitisation and other loan transfers

In addition to the borrower's sector, the LD record is used for reporting (element *counterpartySector*) the sector of the financial vehicle corporation / securitisation special purpose entity (FVC/SSPE), which deals with loan securitisation, and the sector of an undertaking participating in other loan transfers (element *counterpartySector*). The sector of an FVC/SSPE is always S.125.

6.2 Industrial classification

The industrial classification (Statistics Finland's Standard Industrial Classification, TOL 2008) is applied in MURA reporting to section counterparties to loans granted, regardless of the counterparty's country of residence (Code list CL_TOL08_MURA: sector). The highest level of aggregation allowed is the two-digit level. Lower aggregation levels can also be used. Loans for which the industry cannot be specified are reported as undefined items (Code list CL_TOL08_MURA: sector, sector unknown [for example 00]).

Starting from the beginning of 2026, the TOL 2025 classification will be applied to industry categories. The content guidelines will be updated accordingly.

Example:

"Wholesale of cars" can be reported using industrial classification codes 45, 451, 4511 or 45111.

6.3 Country classification and international organisations

In the LD, SBS and REST record sections, the majority of data (counterparty and issuer) are reported broken down by country (and partly by sector) (SBS record section, element *issuersHomeCountry*).

Debt securities without the ISIN code issued by the financial institution itself are classified (SBS record section, element *countryOfIssue*), by exception, according to the country of issuance.

Derivatives (instrument 34) are reported in the REST record aggregated by the counterparty's (REST record section, element *countryCode*) home country. Country classification applies to the reporting of both stocks and net payments.



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Countries are classified according to the ISO 3166 standard (Code list CL_COUNTRY: country ISO 3166). International organisations are classified by their own country and sector classification (Code list CL_ORGANISATION_MURA) (see also section 9.1: Sectoral classification).



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7 BS RECORD SECTION (REPORTING OF BALANCE SHEET DATA IN THE MURA DATA COLLECTION)

This section describes the contents of a balance sheet record (BS).

The balance sheet record is used to report the financial institution's end-quarter balance sheet total.

7.1 Reporter's name

Name of the financial institution.

7.2 Total assets

In this element *balanceSheetTotal*, it is reported the end-of-quarter balance sheet total. Therefore, enter in the market value elements in SBS and REST record sections the balance sheet value used in the accounting system.



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8 LD RECORD SECTION (DATA ON LOANS AND DEPOSITS)

In MURA reporting, data on loans and deposits is reported in the LD record section.

8.1 Allocation of balance sheet items

In the element *Allocation of balance sheet items*, it is specified whether the item is a balance sheet asset (A), balance sheet liability (L) or an off-balance sheet item (O).

The following are reported as off balance sheet items: a) loans serviced by the MFI for a financial vehicle corporation (FVC) / securitisation special purpose entity (SSPE), b) intermediated loans that are granted/negotiated by the reporting financial institution to a Finnish economic agent and transferred to the balance sheet of the same group's undertaking located abroad. Intermediated loans do not include loans intermediated from government funds.

8.2 Transaction

In the LD record section, the code Transaction (element *transaction*) can identify the following data:

- stocks (S)
- flows (F)
- new drawdowns (E)

Stock (S) covers loans on the balance sheet at the end of the quarter.

Flows (F) are reported only for securitised loans or other loan transfers in MURA reporting. Flow is the change in the stock between the reporting period and the previous quarter, in other words the difference of the stock in current and previous reporting period, caused by securitisations of loans or other loan transfers.

New drawdowns (E) include new loans drawn down during the period. In the case of a loan renewal where the total amount of the loan exceeds the original amount, only the excess amount is reported as a new drawdown.

8.3 LD instruments

Loans are divided in MURA reporting into ten subcategories in the LD record section. Loan amount (LD record section, element *bookValue*) cannot be negative. If a loan receives a minus sign, the overdrawn amount is reported on the liabilities side of the balance sheet (L).

The reported loan subcategories are:

- transferable overnight deposits (I.221)
- other overnight deposits (I.222)



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- promissory notes (non-marketable) (I.223)
- repos (I.224)
- money market promissory notes (non-marketable) (I.41)
- revolving loans (I.42)
- overdrafts (I.43)
- extended credit card credit (I.44)
- convenience credit card credit (I.45)
- reverse repos (I.46)
- financial leasing (I.47211)
- factoring (I.47311)
- other trade receivables (I.47319)
- other loans (I.4791).

8.3.1 Transferable overnight deposits (221)

Short-term transferable deposits made by the group parent or another group company in the reporting entity are reported as transferable overnight deposits. The instrument may only be reported when the *allocation of balance sheet items* is “L”, *counterparty’s sector* (element *sector*) begins with S.122 and *intra-group item* (element *intraGroupItem*) takes either the value “P” or “O”.

8.3.2 Other overnight deposits (222)

Short-term deposits made by the group parent or another group company in the reporting entity, which are only transferable on a limited basis within the group, are reported as other overnight deposits. The instrument may only be reported when the *allocation of balance sheet items* is “L”, *counterparty’s sector* (begins with S.122 and *intra-group item* takes either the value “P” or “O”.

8.3.3 Promissory notes (non-marketable) (223)

The instrument includes funding agreements based on promissory notes where the customer is the lender, and the financial institution is the borrower. Non-marketable promissory notes (*Allocation of balance sheet items* L) are also entered under this item. This item further includes loans taken by financial institutions for funding purposes with a repayment due after the day following that on which the loan was granted.

8.3.4 Repos (224)

Counterpart of cash received in exchange for securities/gold sold by reporters at a given price under a firm commitment to repurchase the same (or similar) securities/gold at a fixed price on a specified future date.¹ Amounts received by the reporters in exchange for securities/gold transferred to a third party

¹ Reverse repos and repos are reported in the LD record section as entered in the balance sheet. Securities underlying repo agreements entered in the balance sheet are reported in the SBS record section, each separately. Securities underlying possible off-balance sheet agreements are also reported in the SBS record section.



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(‘temporary acquirer’) are to be classified under ‘repurchase agreements’ where there is a firm commitment to reverse the operation and not merely an option to do so. This implies that the reporters retain effective (economic) ownership of the underlying securities/gold and all risks and rewards of the underlying securities during the operation.

The following variants of repo-type operations are all structured in such a way as to satisfy the conditions necessary for treatment as collateralised loans. Hence amounts received by reporting agents (in exchange for securities/gold temporarily transferred to a third party) are classified under “repurchase agreements”:

- Amounts received in exchange for securities/gold temporarily transferred to a third party in the form of securities lending against cash collateral
- Amounts received in exchange for securities/gold temporarily transferred to a third party in the form of a sale/buy-back agreement.

In order to maintain consistency with the treatment of repo-type operations, securities lent out under securities lending operations remain on the original owner’s balance sheet (and are not to be recorded on the balance sheet of the temporary acquirer) where there is a firm commitment to reverse the operation (and not merely an option to do so). Securities underlying repo-type operations are reported in the SBS record section in instrument category 33 “Debt securities”.

To put it simply, the situation for repo sales is the same as for a loan taken out in tranches. Whether a loan is taken out in one or several tranches is not relevant for interest rate statistics. A contract concluded at the date t_0 is included for the entire amount in financial institutions’ interest rate statistics on new business.

8.3.5 Money market promissory notes (41)

Non-marketable money market claims based on promissory notes (*Allocation of balance sheet items A*).

8.3.6 Revolving loans (42)

Agreement between a lender and borrower that allow a borrower to take advances, during a defined period and up to a certain limit and repay the advances at his discretion before a defined date.

Revolving loans are loans that have all the following four features:

1. The debtor may use or withdraw funds up to a pre-approved credit limit without giving prior notice to the lender.
2. The amount of available credit may increase and decrease as funds are borrowed and repaid.
3. The credit may be used repeatedly.
4. There is no obligation of regular repayment of funds.



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The amounts withdrawn by the lender and not yet repaid (outstanding amounts) are reported here. The total amount owed by the borrower is reported, irrespective of whether it is within or beyond any limit agreed beforehand between the lender and the borrower with regard to size and/or maximum period of the loan.

Revolving loans also include claims in respect of hire purchase contracts as well as accounts receivable financing (factoring) and accounts payable financing (confirming), if the four features of revolving loans are fully or almost fully met. If these four features are not met, factoring and confirming are reported with a separate factoring instrument (I.47311).

8.3.7 Overdrafts (43)

Debit balances on current accounts. The debit amount reported is the total amount owed by the borrower, irrespective of whether it is beyond any limit agreed beforehand between the lender and the borrower with regard to size and/or maximum period of the loan. If the amount exceeding the maximum limit has been recorded in the bank's system under other assets, the excess amount can also be reported in the MURA survey's REST record section as part of other assets.

8.3.8 Extended credit card credit (I.44)

Credit granted after the due date(s) of the previous billing cycle(s) has/have passed, i.e. debit amounts on the card account that have not been settled when this was first possible. The interest rate charged for extended credit card credit is usually greater than 0 %. The interest rate can also be a tiered rate. Extended credit card credit also includes items subject to penalty interest rates, such as overdue minimum amortisation of extended credit card credit, overdue convenience credit and overruns of an agreed credit limit. An interest-free convenience granted for a credit card is not reported as an extended credit card credit, but it is reported in the item convenience credit (I.45). The counterparty of credit card credit is the unit which is ultimately liable to pay any unpaid amounts according to the contract, i.e. either the cardholder (private persons' cards) or a company offering a card to its employees (corporate cards). The counterparty country code is, as regards private persons' cards, the nationality of the cardholder, and as regards corporate cards, the country of location of the company.

8.3.9 Convenience credit card credit (45)

Credit granted at an interest rate of 0 % in the period between the payment transaction effectuated with the card during one billing cycle and the date at which the debit balances from this specific billing cycle become due. Convenience credit card credit can be granted either via delayed debit cards or via credit cards (i.e. cards providing convenience credit and interest-bearing credit, i.e. extended credit). The counterparty of credit card credit is the unit which is ultimately liable to pay any unpaid amounts according to the contract, i.e. either the cardholder (private persons' cards) or a company offering a card to its employees (corporate cards). The counterparty country code is, as regards private persons' cards, the nationality of the cardholder, and as regards corporate



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cards, the country of location of the company. The interest rate linkage of zero-interest convenience credit is reported as “F” (fixed rates).

8.3.10 Reverse repos (46)

Reverse repos based on binding resale commitment recorded on the balance sheet², reported at purchase price. Reverse repos are part of the financial institution's lending. In a reverse repurchase agreement, the financial institution acts as a buyer (investor) and purchases, with commitment to resell, securities owned by its customers.

8.3.11 Financial leases (47211)

Financial leases refer to financial leases as defined in points 5.134–5.135 of Annex A of Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 of the Council:

A financial lease is a contract under which the lessor as legal owner of an asset conveys the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset to the lessee. Under a financial lease, the lessor is deemed to make, to the lessee, a loan with which the lessee acquires the asset. Thereafter the leased asset is shown on the balance sheet of the lessee and not the lessor; the corresponding loan is shown as an asset of the lessor and a liability of the lessee.

Financial leases may be distinguished from other kinds of leases because the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred from the legal owner of the good to the user of the good. Other kinds of leases are 1) operating lease; and 2) resource leases.

8.3.12 Factoring (47311)

Factoring (I.47311) refers to the sale of trade receivables to be collected by firms from their customers (factoring customers) to a monetary or financial institution (factoring company). The factoring company pays a lower price for the receivables than the nominal value of the assets involved. The difference covers the payments related to the transaction and the interest charged. The factoring company manages the customer ledger and collects itself from customers the payments based on the related contracts. The terms of payment in factoring are determined by the payment schedule agreed for the accounts receivable involved. It is not a revolving loan arrangement.

In Finland, the term “factoring” has a slightly different meaning than in many other countries. In Finland, factoring as a term is generally used to describe a model in which a credit institution grants credit against trade receivables without bearing the risk of credit loss. In contrast, according to an international definition, factoring includes the following items:

² Reverse repos and repos are reported in the LD record as entered in the balance sheet. Securities underlying repo agreements entered in the balance sheet are reported in the SBS record, each separately. Securities underlying possible off-balance sheet agreements are also reported in the SBS record.



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- i. granting of credit against trade receivables and
- ii. purchase of trade receivables.

Hence, the purchase of trade receivables (e.g. invoices) is internationally also considered as factoring. Simply put, the purchase of trade receivables means that the credit institution buys receivables entirely or partly off the seller's balance sheet and thereby carries the credit risk related to the purchased receivables. Hence, both the (i) financing of trade receivables and (ii) purchasing of trade receivables must be reported with the instrument 47311. This item also includes the financing of accounts payable, i.e. reverse factoring.

8.3.13 Other trade receivables (47319)

The instrument includes all other trade receivables than factoring transactions. In accordance with paragraph 5.85 (c) in part 2, Annex 5 of implementing regulation (EU) No 2017/1443, trade receivables shall include loans to other debtors granted on the basis of bills or other documents that give the right to receive the proceeds of transactions for the sale of goods or provision of services. This item shall include all factoring and similar transactions, like acceptances, outright purchase of trade receivables, forfaiting, discounting of invoice, bills of exchange, commercial papers and

other claims where the reporting institution buys the trade receivables (both with and without recourse).

8.3.14 Other loans (4791)

Loans not included in the categories listed above Loans refer to loans as defined in points 5.112–5.114 of Annex A of Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 of the Council. This item includes all other loans not included in the above-mentioned loan categories (beginning with I.4). Such items may include e.g. lending for house purchase, consumption credit, study loans and loans for pursuing a business. But if the credit institution's agreement with the customer is in the form of a promissory note, it is included in other loans (I.4791).

8.4 Classification of loan purpose

In MURA reporting, the stock of loans and new drawdowns of loans by households (S.14) and non-profit institutions serving households (S.15) are classified according to the purpose of loan (Code list CL_LOAN_PURPOSE_MURA: purpose of loan).

Other sectors are excluded from this classification, in which case the LD record section the element *purposeOfLoan* always takes the value "N".

The loan purpose categories are:

- (M) mortgage, excl. investment property loan
- (I) investment property loan



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- (V) vehicle loan
- (P) consumer credit, excl. vehicle loans
- (O) other purpose
- (N) not defined

If loans to sole proprietors are taken out for private purposes, they are classified in the normal way under the respective loan purpose categories. Loans taken out for business purposes (e.g. vehicle loans), are classified as other purpose (O).

Households' credit card credit and overdrafts are always classified in category consumption credit (P). However, credit card credit and overdrafts of non-profit institutions serving households are classified in category other purpose (O).

8.4.1 Mortgage, excl. investment property loan (M)

Mortgages include loans related to residential buildings and to shares and participations in housing companies. Loans for the purchase of investment dwellings are classified separately as investment property loans (I).



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Residential buildings:

Loans granted to the purchase or building of residential buildings. Loans granted for the renovation of residential buildings including loans for refurbishments of lesser scope than basic renovation.

Shares and participations in housing companies:

Loans granted for the purchase of shares or equity in housing companies or cooperatives, or residential real estate companies. In addition, loans granted for renovation concerning housing companies or cooperatives, or residential real estate, including loans for refurbishment of lesser scope than basic renovation.

8.4.2 Investment property loan (I)

Loans related to residential property acquired by private individuals for rental purposes are reported as investment property loans. These include loans for the production of income, as defined by the Tax Administration, used to purchase residential property. The item also includes loans granted for the renovation of investment properties (including loans for refurbishment of lesser scope than basic renovation).

8.4.3 Vehicle loan (V)

Loans drawn to purchase passenger cars in private use as well as registered motorcycles, mopeds etc., recreational vehicles, utility and other trailers, caravans etc. are reported as vehicle loans.

8.4.4 Consumer credit, excl. vehicle loans (P).

Loans granted to households for the purchase of consumer goods and services intended for personal use, excl. vehicles. The items that should be reported here include:

- All bank account overdrafts and card credit, including those on cheque accounts with overdraft facility
- Credit granted for travel (excluding study or business trips).
- Other credit granted to households for consumption (e.g. purchase of domestic appliances etc.).

8.4.5 Other purpose (O)

Loans not covered by the categories listed above, such as loans granted for business activity (production purposes), arrangement of debts, investment in shares etc. and for other similar purposes.

For example, a loan granted to a farmer for the purchase of seed grain or a tractor is not consumption credit but comes under the category other purpose. However, a loan granted to a farmer for the purchase of a car is classified as consumption credit if the car is bought for private use and as other purpose if the car is bought for business purposes.



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8.4.6 Loan purpose not defined (N)

Loans to other sectors than households (S.14) and non-profit institutions serving households (S.15) are not broken down by loan purpose. Their purpose of loan (LD record section, element *purposeOfLoan*) takes the value "N".

8.5 Intra-group items

As regards on-balance-sheet loans in the LD record section, items where the counterparty is the parent company or other company belonging to the same group (Code list CL_BSI_INTRA_MURA: intra-group items) are reported separately.

If the counterparty of the loan is:

- 1) the group's parent company, the classification code is "P",
- 2) other group company than the parent, the classification code is "O",
- 3) non-group undertaking, the classification code is "M".

8.6 Collateral and guarantees

The loan stock of non-financial corporations, households and non-profit institutions serving households are classified according to collateral. Collateral data are also collected on these sectors' new drawdowns on loans. Collateral is not reported for separately reported interest payable on loans.

Such collateral and guarantees are accepted as collateral/guarantees that are accepted according to the financial institutions' own interpretation as collateral or guarantee.

A loan is regarded as collateralised if the collateral or total sum of collateral and guarantees covers the total amount of the loan; LTV (loan to value, value of loan relative to value of collateral) is less than or equal to 1. LTV is calculated using the total value of collateral – not the value used in capital adequacy calculations. If the total value of collateral (fair value) is not available in reporter's internal system, it is estimated using the best possible method.

The collateral is reported in the LD record section in the element *collateral*. The alternative categories are:

- uncollateralised (U)
- collateral deficit (D)
- collateralised (V)
- guarantee (G)
- recourse factoring (B)
- non-recourse factoring (A).

Uncollateralised loan (U) is a loan with LTV=0.



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The category *Collateral deficit* (D) covers loans with LTV greater than 1, i.e. loans where the value of the collateral is less than the amount of the loan.

The category *Collateralised* (V) is used for reporting loans where the sum of collateral and guarantees is higher than the total amount of the loan ($LTV \leq 1$).

The category *Guarantee* (G) is used for reporting loans where the sum of collateral and guarantees exceeds the total amount of the loan ($LTV \leq 1$) and the main security for the loan is a guarantee.

Category *Non-recourse factoring* (A) is used for reporting items under the factoring instrument (I.47311) where the credit institution (factor) bears the entire credit loss risk on trade receivables purchased from the factoring client. Annualised agreed rate value is not reported for non-recourse factoring.

Category *Recourse factoring* (B) is used for reporting items under the factoring instrument (I.47311) where the credit loss risk is partly or fully retained by the factoring client. In addition, the item includes items under the factoring instrument where supplementary collateral is required.

8.7 Book value

Loan stock on the balance sheet at the end of the quarter.

8.8 Book value excl. non-performing stock

Loans stock on the balance sheet at the end of the quarter that has been deducted the non-performing loans. In case there is no non-performing loans, in the element is reported the same value as the book value.

8.9 Definitions of interest rates

The *annualised agreed rate* is the interest rate that is defined in the agreement between the financial institution and the customer, converted to an annual basis. It describes the interest rate that the financial institution charges for loans. The interest rate is always reported from the perspective of the reporter, i.e. if the interest rate paid or received by the financial institution differs from the rate paid by the customer, the rate received by the financial institution is reported. For example, subsidies paid to the customer by a third party are not taken into account, since they do not affect the interest rate received by the financial institution. If the interest paid by the customer does not go to the financial institution in full but part of the interest rate is paid to a third party, only the financial institution's share is reported. In addition, the interest rates are reported in gross terms before taxes.

Non-performing loans and below-market-rate loans granted for debt restructuring are not taken into account in calculating the average interest rate on loan stocks. A below-market-rate loan is linked to a reference rate and carries a zero or negative margin. However, loans to personnel with zero or negative margin are included in interest rate statistics.



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Non-performing loans are included in the book value in the element *bookValue* but deducted from the element *bookValueExclNonPerformingStock*. Interests on non-performing loans are not taken into account in the calculation of the agreed annual interest rate (element *annualisedAgreedRate*). If data reported in a row only consist of non-performing loans, interest rate data are reported as 0 %. Nor are interest rate data in the element *annualisedAgreedRate* reported on below market-rate loans.

The definition by the European Banking Authority (EBA) for non-performing loans is complied with. A loan is non-performing when the exposure is more than 90 days past-due or the borrower is unlikely to pay.

8.9.1 Annualised agreed rate

The annualised agreed rate (AAR) is reported for loans granted by the financial institution in respect of stocks and new drawdowns of loans. The AAR is the interest rate that is agreed on between the financial institution and the customer and is converted to an annual rate taking into account the frequency of interest rate payments. The AAR covers all interest payments on loans, but no other charges that may apply. The AAR is quoted in percentages per annum.

If all the payments and repayments of the loan are made at regular intervals within the year, the AAR is calculated as follows:

x	is the annualised agreed rate,
r_{ag}	is the nominal interest rate per annum that is agreed between the financial institution and the customer where all the payments and repayments of the loan are made at regular intervals within the year, and
n	is the number (re)payment periods for the loan per year, ie $n = 1$ for yearly payments, $n = 2$ for semi-annual payments, $n = 4$ for quarterly payments and $n = 12$ for monthly payments.

In the calculation of the AAR, an essential feature is the frequency of interest payments, i.e. how often loan interest is paid to the bank. The original maturity of loan is not relevant in the determination of the interest rate.



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Example:

A deposit yields 3% (nominal) until further notice and interest is added to the principal once a year. The annualised agreed rate equals the nominal rate, ie 3.00%:

$$i = \left(1 + \frac{r_{ag}}{n}\right)^n - 1 = \left(1 + \frac{3,00\%}{1}\right)^1 - 1 = 3,00\%$$

Example:

If the interest in the previous example is capitalised quarterly, the annualised agreed rate is slightly higher, 3.03%:

$$i = \left(1 + \frac{r_{ag}}{n}\right)^n - 1 = \left(1 + \frac{3,00\%}{4}\right)^4 - 1 = 3,03\%$$

If the interest payments and the repayment of a loan occur at different intervals, the value of variable n in the above formula is determined by the frequency of the interest payments. Hence, if the loan interest rate is paid at regular intervals, this equation can be applied for instance in the following examples:

- bullet loan
- loan with amortisation-free periods and
- perpetual loan where the principal need not be repaid.

8.9.2 Annual percentage rate of charge

In respect of new draw-downs on consumer credit and housing loans ("E"), data on annual percentage rate of charge (APRC) are collected the same way the rates are calculated for new contracts in accordance with the Consumer Protection Act.³ Since the law provides that the APRC is only calculated for loans granted to private persons, only the APRC for loans to households and sole proprietors are reported. Loans granted to non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) are therefore excluded from reporting.

When calculating the APRC, all charges relating to drawing down and otherwise servicing the loan are taken into account. These include the cost of opening the account, account management and handling, administration, invoicing and preparation of documents.

³ See the Consumer Protection Act and Directive 2008/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.



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8.9.3 Interest payable

Interest payable on loans (interest accrued and not yet paid) is reported in the LD record section in the element *interestPayable*, allocated to each reported loan item (row). If the total interest payable reported in the LD record section does not tally, the adjustment item can be included in other assets or other liabilities in the REST record section with instrument 711 (interest reconciliation item, [unallocated interest payable]).

8.9.4 Interest rate linkage

Loans (LD record section) are reported by interest rate linkage (Code list CL_INT_RATE_LINK_MURA: Interest rate linkage). The interest rate linkage is reported for stocks and new drawdowns at the reporting period.

Interest rate linkage categories are as follows:

- Euribor rates (E)
- own reference rates (R)
- fixed interest rates (F)
- index or derivative (I)
- other (O).

Euribor rates: loans which only use Euribor rates as reference rates are reported in this category.

Own reference rates: loans which only use the reporter's own reference rates such as prime rates as reference rates are reported in this category.

Fixed interest rates: loans and deposits with a fixed interest rate. Loans with zero interest rate (for example convenience credit card credit) are also reported in this category.

Index or derivative: loans and deposits which use the market performance of an index or a derivative as a reference rate are reported in this category. The loan can also include a fixed or Euribor-linked share that is paid regardless of the development of index or derivative.

Other: loans and deposits which use e.g. base rate or Libor as a reference rate are reported in this category (see also Change in interest rate linkage).

In the case of repo purchases and sales, the interest rate linkage category is primarily "F", fixed interest rates. In the case of "open end repos", other categories are also possible.

8.9.5 Initial period of fixation

Data on new, drawn-down loans are collected broken down by the initial period of fixation of the interest rate. The initial period of fixation refers to the predetermined part of the contract period during which the interest rate cannot



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change. The initial period of fixation is reported in the LD record section in the element *initialPeriodOfFixation* (Code list CL_INIT_FIX_PERIOD_MURA).

The initial period of fixation is not reported for new business on non-marketable promissory notes, but the original maturity of the must be reported.

The initial period of fixation of a new loan tied to a Euribor rate is generally the same as the maturity of the reference rate, as interest rates on such loans generally remain unchanged until the next reset date. Loans tied to a prime rate are reported in the shortest initial period of fixation category, as the reference rate can, in principle, be changed at any time. For repo purchases and sales, the original maturity is used as the initial period of fixation.

8.9.6 Time of recording

Interest rates on stocks are compiled as a snapshot of end-quarter observations and calculated as weighted averages of interest rates applied to loans on the last day of the quarter. Interest rates on genuine new drawdowns are calculated as weighted averages of all interest rates on drawdowns made during the quarter.

Exceptions are overdrafts, revolving loans, convenience credit card credit and extended credit card credit. Of these, data are only collected on end-month average interest rates. End-quarter stocks of these instruments are considered to equal the volume of new drawdowns in the reference quarter.

8.9.7 Changes in interest rate linkage

Automatic adjustment of the reference rate in the contract (e.g. Euribor, prime) is not new business because it does not involve renegotiations of existing contracts. Such interest rate adjustments are only reflected in the interest rates on loan stocks.

8.9.8 Loan taken out in tranches

Automatic adjustment of the reference rate in the contract (e.g. Euribor, prime) is not new business because it does not involve renegotiations of existing contracts. Such interest rate adjustments are only reflected in the interest rates on loan stocks.

8.9.9 Interest rate on lending not taken out

If a loan is taken out in tranches, for example for financing the building of a house, the financial institution granting the loan may charge interest on the amount granted but not yet withdrawn. This must not be recorded in interest rate statistics as a new draw-down or stock data. This payment is not considered part of the lending interest rate: it is a related charge that might be included in the annual percentage rate of charge by national conventions, but not in the calculation of the annualised agreed rate.



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8.9.10 Interest rate cap/interest rate floor

An interest rate cap or interest rate floor relating to a loan has no effect on the reporting of new business on loans. The interest rate linkage and initial period of fixation are reported as specified in the loan contract.

Example:

New loan agreement in which the interest rate is tied to a prime rate:

Element *interestRateLinkage* takes the value “R”.

Element *initialPeriodOfFixation* takes the value “1” (floating rate and up to 1 month).

For the stock of loans, the interest rate received by the financial institution from the customer is always reported. Once the interest rate cap or interest rate floor has been reached, the interest is reported for the loan stock according to the cap. If an interest rate cap or interest rate floor is tied to a loan linked to Euribor, the loan remains a Euribor-linked loan during the entire lifetime of the contract unless the reference rate of the agreement is changed (see also section 8.9.4 “Interest rate linkage”).

8.10 Company size

New drawdowns of loans by non-financial corporations are classified in the LD record section by the size of company in the element *firmSize* (Code list CL_COMPANY_SIZE_MURA). Each separate loan is classified in this element – not the aggregate sum of a customer’s loans. The classifications are based on Statistics Finland’s definitions. Statistics Finland provides a free-of-charge [classification service](#) based on the counterparty’s business ID. The classification table data of the classification service for data collections from enterprises have been divided into three CSV files due to the high number of lines. To open the table a user ID and password are needed and can be requested at: rahoitus@stat.fi. The size categories are:

- large enterprise (4)
- [medium-sized enterprise](#) (3)
- [small enterprise](#) (2)
- [micro enterprise](#) (1)
- undefined (0)

8.11 Original maturity

The original maturity of a loan agreement is reported in the element *original-Maturity* of the LD record section for the stock of loans (Code list CL_MATURITY_ORIG_MURA: maturity, original). Loans remain in the same maturity category throughout their entire lifetimes. Asset items whose maturity has been defined as perpetual or in excess of 50 years are reported in maturity category 99.



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New loan drawdowns by non-financial corporations and households are broken down according to the initial period of interest rate fixation and the original maturity.

In the case of overdrafts, extended credit card credit, convenience credit card credit and revolving loans, original maturity is reported as “Maturity not defined”.

8.12 Sector

Sector code of the counterparty of the loan in accordance with the year 2023 sectoral classification of Statistics Finland.

8.13 Industry

The industrial classification (Statistics Finland’s Standard Industrial Classification, TOL 2008) is applied in MURA reporting to counterparties to loans granted, regardless of the counterparty’s country of residence (Code list CL_TOL08_MURA: sector). The highest level of aggregation allowed is the two-digit level. Lower aggregation levels can also be used. Loans for which the industry cannot be specified are reported as undefined items (Code list CL_TOL08_MURA: sector, sector unknown [for example 00]).

Example:

Wholesale of cars can be reported using industrial classification codes 45, 451, 4511 or 45111.

8.14 Country code

Home country of the counterparty of the loan in accordance with the ISO 3166 standard or list of international organisations.

8.15 Non-performing loans

Non-performing loans are included in the book value in the element *bookValue* but deducted from the element *bookValueExclNonPerformingStock*. Interests on non-performing loans are not taken into account in the calculation of the agreed annual interest rate (element *annualisedAgreedRate*). If data reported in a row only consist of non-performing loans, interest rate data are reported as 0%. Nor are interest rate data in the element *annualisedAgreedRate* reported on below market-rate loans.

The definition by the European Banking Authority (EBA) for non-performing loans is complied with. A loan is non-performing when the exposure is more than 90 days past-due or the borrower is unlikely to pay.

8.16 Impairments and loan losses

Changes occurring in the last month of the quarter are reported. Impairments and loan losses are reported with a minus/plus sign in the element



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individualLoanLossesAndImpairment. Increases are reported as negative values and reductions/reversals as positive. Changes must be reported as long as the loan remains on the balance sheet. The carrying amount is reported in net terms, in other words impairments are taken into account in the balance.

Individually assessed impairments and loan losses are reported in the LD record section using the same classifications as the loan itself. Collective impairments are reported using the best information available (for example as weighted average) in the element *individualLoanLossesAndImpairment* of the LD record section at row level.

8.17 Reporting of securitised loans and other loan transfers

8.17.1 Background

A financial institution reports in the LD record section securitised loans and other loan transfers (loan sales and acquisitions and other intermediated loans) during the reference period. Data are only reported on traditional securitisation, not on synthetic securitisation. A financial institution must also report end-quarter stocks of securitised loans if the securitised loans remain on its balance sheet for example based on IAS 39.

If the financial institution services, for a financial vehicle corporation (FVC) / securitisation special purpose entity (SSPE) or other company, a loan stock that it has securitised or otherwise transferred, it must report on behalf of the serviced company, the loan stock as at the end of the reference period. No interest rate data are reported on loans serviced by the financial institution for another entity. The stock of securitised loans recognised on the balance sheet is reported in the same way as other on-balance sheet loans, i.e. interest rate data are also reported on these items.

A financial institution reports end-quarter loan stocks in respect of intermediated loans, i.e. cases where it has transferred loans to a non-resident group undertaking, and the information is available. If this information is not directly available to the financial institution, it should confer with the Bank of Finland on how to proceed.

Securitisation refers to a transaction involving:

1) traditional securitisation, which means a transaction or scheme, whereby the credit risk associated with an exposure or pool of exposures is tranching, having both of the following characteristics:

- a) payments in the transaction or scheme are dependent upon the performance of the exposure or pool of exposures;
- b) the subordination of tranches determines the distribution of losses during the ongoing life of the transaction or scheme;

2) securitisation meaning a transaction or scheme whereby:



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a) an asset or pool of assets, or part thereof, is transferred to an entity that is separate from the originator and is created for or serves the purpose of the transaction or scheme;

b) the credit risk of an asset or pool of assets, or part thereof, is transferred to the investors in the securities, units in securitisation funds, other debt instruments and/or derivatives issued by an entity that is separate from the originator and is created for or serves the purpose of the transaction or scheme; and where, in connection with the transfer of credit risk, the transfer is conducted to the effect that:

- the securitised assets are transferred to an entity that is economically separate from the originator and created for or serves the purpose of the transaction or scheme. This is accomplished by the transfer of ownership of the securitised exposures from the originator or through sub-participation; or

- using credit derivatives, collateral or a similar mechanism;

and

where such securities, units in securitisation funds, debt securities and/or derivatives are issued, they do not represent the originator's payment obligations.

Loan disposal ("loan sale, LS") means the economic transfer of a loan or loan portfolio by the reporting financial institution to another economic agent (possible also within a banking group), achieved either by transfer of ownership or by sub-participation.

Loan purchase ("loan acquisition, LA") means the economic transfer of a loan or loan portfolio from another economic agent to the reporting financial institution (possible also within a banking group), achieved either by transfer of ownership or by sub-participation.

A financial vehicle corporation (FVC) / Securitisation special purpose entity (SSPE) is an undertaking that carries out one or more securitisation transactions and protected from the bankruptcy or other default of the originator, and which issues or intends to issue, securities, securitisation fund units, other debt instruments and/or financial derivatives and/or legally or economically owns, or may own, assets underlying the issue of securities, securitisation fund units, other debt instruments and/or financial derivatives that are offered for sale to the public or sold on the basis of private placements.

Servicer means here a financial institution which manages the loans securitised or loans otherwise transferred (sold) on a day-to-day basis in terms of the collection of loan repayments and interest from the borrowers, which it then forwards to investors in the securitisation scheme or to the loan purchaser. The serviced loan stock may remain in the balance sheet or be transferred off balance sheet. In both cases, the loan stock is reported.



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8.17.2 Reporting of securitised loans

In respect of loans securitised during the reporting period, the instrument, purpose of loan, currency, original maturity as well as the borrower's sector and home country are reported. The transaction for a loan securitised during the reference period is always a flow "F" (element *transaction*). In addition, the year and month when the securitisation was carried out is reported in the element *transactionPeriod*. Furthermore, the amount of recorded loan losses (credit losses, write-offs) and impairments (write-downs) as at the transaction date is also reported in the element *individualLoanLossesAndImpairment*.

Loans securitised during the period (element *securitisationAndLoanTransfer*) are reported using the code:

- "SR" = Securitised loan (loan servicing)
- "SL" = Securitised loan (no loan servicing)

For securitised loans, the amount of loans derecognised from the balance sheet during the reference period, and any amount that may remain on the balance sheet on the basis of IAS 39, are reported separately. If an item is derecognised from the balance sheet, the element *allocationOfBalanceSheetItem* takes the value "O", and if it remains on the balance sheet, the element *allocationOfBalanceSheetItem* takes the value "A".

If the credit institution continues to service securitised loans, or the securitised loans remain on its balance sheet of the credit institution under IAS39 provisions, the credit institution continues to report these securitised loan stocks. The element *transaction* takes the value "S" and element *securitisationAndLoanTransfer* the value "SS" (Post-securitisation serviced loan).

The sector and home country of the FVC/SSPE or other company acting as counterparty to loan securitisations are also reported.



TABLE 1: Reporting combinations related to securitisation

TRANSACTIONS RELATED TO SECURITISATION (F) REPORTING OF POST- SECURITISATION STOCKS (S)	SR		SL	
	Services loan portfolio		Does not service loan portfolio	
	Does it remain on the balance sheet:		Does it remain on the balance sheet:	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Net flows of securitised loans:				
transactions with impact on reported loan stocks calculated as disposals minus acquisitions	-	X	-	X
Net flows securitised loans:				
transactions without impact on reported loan stocks calculated as disposals minus acquisitions	X	-	X	-
Reported as a combination of elements allocationOfBalanceSheetItem, transaction and securitisationAndLoanTransfer in the LD record section:	A + F + SR	O + F + SR	A + F + SL	O + F + SL
Securitised loans for which the financial institution acts as servicer	-	X	-	-
Outstanding amounts of securitised loans not derecognised	X	-	X	-



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TRANSACTIONS RELATED TO SECURITISATION (F)	SR		SL	
	Services loan portfolio		Does not service loan portfolio	
REPORTING OF POST- SECURITISATION STOCKS (S)	Does it remain on the balance sheet:		Does it remain on the balance sheet:	
Reported as a combination of elements allocationOfBalanceSheetItem, transaction and securitisationAndLoanTransfer in the LD record:	A + S + SS	O + S + SS	A + S +SS	-
Alternative scenario	1	2	3	4



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Example:

A financial institution has securitised, to an Irish FVC/SSPE, its vehicle loans to Finnish residents with an initial maturity of 5 years, in the amount of EUR 20 million. The item is derecognised from the financial institution's balance sheet and the credit institution does not act as the servicer. A loan loss of EUR 25,000 is recognised in connection with the securitisation.

**1) Derecognition from
balance sheet, FVC/SSPE
used, but loan not serviced**

LD-record	
1. Allocation of balance sheet items	O
2. Transaction	F
3. Instrument	4791
4. Securitisation and loan transfers	SL
5. Transaction period	-
6. Purpose of loan	V
7. Intra-group items	-
8. Collateral	-
9. Internal identifier	-
10. Sector	143
11. Industrial classification	-
12. Country code	FI
13. Sector (securitisation and loan transfers)	125
14. Counterparty's home country (securitisation and loan transfers)	IE
15. Conversion currency ISO 4217	EUR
16. Book value	20 000 000,00
17. Book value currency	EUR
18. Book value excl. non-performing stock	-
19. Annualised agreed rate (%)	-
20. Annual percentage rate of charge (%)	-
21. Interest payable	-
22. Firm size	-
23. Interest rate linkage	-
24. Initial period of fixation	-
25. Original maturity	6
26. Individual loan losses and impairments	-25 000,00



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8.17.3 Reporting of sold loans

For loans sold during the reference period, the reporter reports the instrument, purpose of loan, currency and initial maturity as well as the borrower's sector and home country. Transactions for loan sales during the reference period are always flows "F" (element *transaction*). Financial institutions in the scope of quarterly reporting also report in the element *transactionPeriod* the year and month in which the sale was completed. In addition, the total amount of loan losses and impairments recorded at the time of the transaction is reported in the element *individualLoanLossesAndImpairments*.

If a sold loan is derecognised from the balance sheet, the element *allocationOfBalanceSheetItems* takes the value "O", and it is added/remains on the balance sheet, the element *allocationOfBalanceSheetItems* takes the value "A". Loans sold during the period (element *securitisationAndLoanTransfers*) are reported using the code LS (loan sale).

Similarly to securitisation, the reporting of stock data on sold loans shall continue if the financial institution acts as the servicer of the loan portfolio on behalf of a third party or the loans remain on the financial institution's balance sheet based on IAS39 provisions. In this case, the element *securitisationAndLoanTransfers* takes the value "LH" = Stock of loans sold and serviced.

The amounts of sold loans are not reported if the loans have been sold to domestic credit institutions (alternatives 1, 2 and 3).

The sector and home country of the company, which is the counterparty to the sale, are also reported.



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TABLE 2: Reporting combinations relating to loans sold

TRANSACTIONS RELATED TO LOAN DISPOSALS (F) REPORTING OF STOCKS AFTER LOAN DISPOSALS (S)	LS			
	Services loan portfolio		Does not service loan portfolio	
	Does it remain on the balance sheet?		Does it remain on the balance sheet?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Net flows of loans transferred by other means than securitisation: transactions with impact on reported loan stocks calculated as disposals minus acquisitions	-	X	-	X
Net flows of loans transferred by other means than securitisation: transactions without impact on reported loan stocks calculated as disposals minus acquisitions	X	-	X	-
Reported as a combination of elements allocationOfBalanceSheetItem, transaction and securitisationAndLoanTransfer in the LD record section:	A + F + LS	O + F + LS	A + F + LS	O + F + LS
Disposed and derecognised loans for which loans the financial institution acts as servicer	-	X	-	-
Outstanding amounts of disposed loans not derecognised	X	-	X	-
Reported as a combination of elements allocationOfBalanceSheetItem, transaction and securitisationAndLoanTransfer in the LD record section:	A + S + LH	O + S + LH	A + S + LH	-
Alternative	1	2	3	4



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8.17.4 Reporting of loans acquired

In respect of loans acquired during the reporting period, the instrument, purpose of loan, currency, original maturity as well as the borrower's sector and home country are reported. The transaction for a loan acquisition during the reference period is always a flow (F) (element *transaction*). Financial institutions in the scope of quarterly reporting also report in the element *transaction-Period* the year and month in which the acquisition was completed. In addition, the total amount of loan losses and impairments recorded at the time of the transaction is reported in the element *individualLoanLossesAndImpairments*.

Loans acquired during the period (element *securitisationAndLoanTransfers*) are reported using the code "LA" (Loans acquired).

Loan acquisitions which are not transferred on the financial institution's balance sheet need not be reported even if the credit institution acted as their servicer (Table 3, alternative 2). Loans acquired and entered on the balance sheet are reported as normal loans with no indication of the acquisition.

The sector and home country of the company, from which the loans were acquired, are also reported.

The alternatives for loans sold and acquired can be considered in parallel (Tables 2 and 3). In alternative 4 for loans sold (=LS4), a credit institution sells loans to the effect that it ceases to service them, and the loans are derecognised from its balance sheet. In alternative 1 for loans acquired (LA1), the credit institution begins to service loans it has acquired and enters them on its balance sheet. The other combinations are LS3 and LA2; LS2 and LA3; LS1 and LA4.



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TABLE 3: Reporting combinations relating to loans acquired

TRANSACTIONS RELATED TO LOAN ACQUISITIONS (F) REPORTING OF STOCKS AFTER LOAN ACQUISITIONS (S)	LA			
	Services loan portfolio		Does not service loan portfolio	
	Does it enter the balance sheet?		Does it enter the balance sheet?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Net flows of loans transferred by other means than securitisation: transactions with impact on reported loan stocks calculated as disposals minus acquisitions	X	-	X	-
Net flows of loans transferred by other means than securitisation: transactions without impact on reported loan stocks calculated as disposals minus acquisitions	-	X	-	X
Reported as a combination of elements allocationOfBalanceSheetItem, transaction and securitisationAndLoanTransfer in the LD record section:	A + F + LA	O + F + LA	A + F + LA	O + F + LA
Acquired and derecognised loans for which the financial institution acts as servicer	-	-	-	-
Outstanding amounts of acquired loans not derecognised	-	-	-	-
Reported as a combination of elements allocationOfBalanceSheetItem, transaction and securitisationAndLoanTransfer in the LD record section:	A+S+null	-	A+S+null	-
Alternative	1	2	3	4



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Examples:

1) A financial institution has acquired vehicle loans granted to Finnish households totalling EUR 10,000,000 from a Finnish deposit bank. The original maturity of the loans is 5 years.

2) A financial institution sells consumer credit granted to Swedish households totalling EUR 10,000,000 to a Swedish deposit bank, an impairment of EUR 1,500 is recognised in connection with the sale and the loans are derecognised. The original maturity of the loans is 2 years.

	1) Loan acquisition, (added to the balance sheet)	2) Loan sale (derecognised from the balance sheet)
LD-record		
1. Allocation of balance sheet items	A	O
2. Transaction	F	F
3. Instrument	4791	4791
4. Securitisation and loan transfers	LA	LS
5. Transaction period	2022M11	2023M08
6. Purpose of loan	V	P
7. Intra-group items	-	-
8. Collateral	-	-
9. Internal identifier	-	-
10. Sector	143	143
11. Industrial classification	-	-
12. Country code	FI	SE
13. Sector (securitisation and loan transfers)	1221	1221
14. Counterparty's home country (securitisation and loan transfers)	FI	SE
15. Conversion currency ISO 4217	EUR	SEK
16. Book value	10 000 000,00	10 000 000,00
17. Book value currency	EUR	EUR
18. Book value excl. non-performing stock	-	-
19. Annualised agreed rate (%)	-	-
20. Annual percentage rate of charge (%)	-	-
21. Interest payable	-	-
22. Firm size		
23. Interest rate linkage	-	-
24. Initial period of fixation	-	-
25. Original maturity	6	3
26. Individual loan losses and impairments	0,00	-1 500,00



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8.17.5 Loans serviced for FVC/SSPE or other company and intermediated loans

If a financial institution services, for an FVC/SSPE or other entity which is not a domestic financial institution, securitised loans or loans otherwise transferred from the balance sheet, the financial institution shall report these loans in the LD record as off-balance sheet items, by the country of the FVC/SSPE/other company. No interest rate data are reported on serviced loans if they have been derecognised from the credit institution's balance sheet. The element *allocationOfBalanceSheetItems* takes the value "O" and the element *securitisationAndLoanTransfers* takes the value "SS" if the loans have been securitised and the value "LH" if the loans have been transferred (sold) in some other way. Only loans that have been transferred from the financial institution's balance sheet to outside the domestic financial institution sector, either by means of securitisation or in some other way (sale), are reported as serviced loans. Other possible loans that the FVC/SSPE/other company had on its balance sheet prior to the transfer are not reported in the MURA report.

Examples:

1) A financial institution has securitised, to an Irish FVC/SSPE, its vehicle loans granted to households in Finland, in the amount of EUR 20 million. The item is derecognised from the balance sheet and the financial institution acts its servicer. At the end of the reference period, the remaining loan stock is EUR 10 million. The original maturity of the loans is 5 years.

2) A credit institution has granted euro-denominated backed loans tied to Libor to Finnish companies operating in the telecommunications sector. The loans have been transferred to a group undertaking in Norway. The loan stock is EUR 14 million, on which the average interest rate is 3.58 % and original maturity is 8 years. There are no non-performing loans or below-market-rate loans in the loan stock.

3) A credit institution has granted vehicle loans to Finnish households and has sold part of the loans to another credit institution operating in Finland (B). The credit institution (A) services the loan stock for the company. The loan stock totals EUR 80,000 and the original maturity is 6 years. A loan loss of EUR 1,000 has been recognised during the reporting period.



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	1) Securitised loans, serviced for FVC/SSPE	2) Intermediated loans	3) Loan sold, serviced for the purchaser (other financial intermediary)
LD-record			
1. Allocation of balance sheet items	O	O	O
2. Transaction	S	S	S
3. Instrument	4791	4791	4791
4. Securitisation and loan transfers	SS	LI	LH
5. Transaction period	-	-	-
6. Purpose of loan	V	N	V
7. Intra-group items	-	-	-
8. Collateral	-	V	-
9. Internal identifier	-	-	-
10. Sector	143	11103	143
11. Industrial classification	-	61	-
12. Country code	FI	FI	FI
13. Sector (securitisation and loan transfers)	125	1222	125
14. Counterparty's home country (securitisation and loan transfers)	IE	NO	FI
15. Conversion currency ISO 4217	EUR	EUR	EUR
16. Book value	10 000 000,00	14 000 000,00	80 000,00
17. Book value currency	EUR	EUR	EUR
18. Book value excl. non-performing stock	-	14 000 000,00	-
19. Annualised agreed rate (%)	-	3,58	-
20. Annual percentage rate of charge (%)	-	-	-
21. Interest payable	-	-	-
22. Firm size	-	-	-
23. Interest rate linkage	-	R	-
24. Initial period of fixation	-	-	-
25. Original maturity	6	9	7
26. Individual loan losses and impairments	-	-	1 000,00



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9 SBS RECORD SECTION (REPORTING OF SECURITIES IN THE MURA DATA COLLECTION)

Securities – both with and without an ISIN code – are reported in the SBS record on a security-by-security basis. The following describes reporting requirements relating to security-by-security reporting.

9.1 Overview

In security-by-security reporting, data are reported on each security separately; each security is reported in its own row or rows (see section 9.21). Once the reporter has notified the security's ISIN code (see section 4.5), the Bank of Finland can match data on the reported security with data in the Centralised Securities Database (CSDB) of the European System of Central Banks. Therefore, in respect of securities with an ISIN code, only key data are collected in addition to the ISIN code itself. Somewhat more data are collected in respect of money market paper arranged on behalf of other parties, even if they have an ISIN code. Usually these are in paper form, in which case their data are not necessarily found in the CSDB.

Data is also collected on a security-by-security basis on securities without an ISIN code. These securities are identified in reports by internal identification codes used by the reporter for security identification in its internal information system (Internal identifier, SBS record, element *internalIdentifier*) and by the issuer's identifier and name. Securities without an ISIN code are subject to more detailed reporting than ISIN-coded securities because these data cannot be retrieved from the CSDB.

The issuer's name (SBS record section, element *issuersName*) is always reported for assets which are securities with or without ISIN code. The name enables the Bank of Finland to search for basic data on the issuer if the data cannot be retrieved from the CSDB or company register.

In respect classifying the country (Country of issue, SBS record section, element *countryOfIssue*) for the MFI's own issuances of debt securities, report the country in which the security has been issued. For securities on the assets side of the balance sheet, enter the issuer's home country (Issuer's home country, SBS record section, element *issuersHomeCountry*). The OFI's own share capital, cooperative capital or basic capital is reported as a liability in the SBS record, either as an ISIN-coded item or an item without an ISIN code.

9.2 Allocation of balance sheet items

This element specifies whether the item is a balance sheet asset (A), balance sheet liability (L) or an off-balance sheet item (O).

9.3 Transaction

This element indicates whether transaction involves stock data (S), purchase of own debt securities or short sale (SH).



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9.4 SBS instruments

In the classification of financial instruments for this reporting, the following are classified as securities: debt securities (securities other than shares and derivatives, 33), quoted shares (511), unquoted shares (512) and other equity (513) and fund shares (52). Debt securities refer to money market instruments and bonds.

Shares and other equity are reported on a security-by-security basis in the SBS record as assets and liabilities. Shares in housing and real estate companies are reported in the same way as other securities: each in their own row in the SBS record.

Own share capital (cooperative capital) is reported in the SBS record section at the accounting value/nominal value. The value is reported in the element *totalMarketValueDirty*.

Subsidiary company shares are reported share by share in the SBS record section.

Securities lent under securities lending operations or sold under a repurchase agreement remain on the original owner's balance sheet (and are not to be recorded on the balance sheet of the temporary acquirer) where there is a firm commitment to reverse the operation (and not simply an option to do so). Where the temporary acquirer sells the securities received by way of a repo operation, this sale must be recorded as an outright transaction in securities/gold and entered in the balance sheet of the temporary acquirer as a negative position in the securities/gold portfolio.

9.4.1 Debt securities (33)

Money market paper and bonds are reported on a security-by-security basis in the SBS record section. The following items are reported as debt securities:

- Holdings of securities which give the holder the unconditional right to a fixed or contractually determined income in the form of coupon payments and/or a stated fixed sum at a specific date (or dates) or starting from a date defined at the time of issue.
- Negotiable loans that have been restructured into a large number of identical documents and that can be traded on a secondary market
- Subordinated debt in the form of debt securities.

9.4.2 Quoted shares (511)

Shares whose prices are quoted on a recognised stock exchange or other form of secondary market. Shares cover beneficial interest in the capital of corporations in the form of securities which in principle are negotiable.



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9.4.3 Unquoted shares (512)

Shares whose prices are not quoted on a recognised stock exchange or other form of secondary market. Shares cover beneficial interest in the capital of corporations in the form of securities which in principle are negotiable.

9.4.4 Other equity (513)

The following items:

- All forms of equity in corporations which are not shares:
 - the equity in incorporated partnerships subscribed by unlimited partners
 - the equity in limited liability companies whose owners are partners and not shareholders
 - the capital invested in ordinary or limited partnerships recognised as independent legal entities
 - the capital invested in co-operative societies recognised as independent legal entities
- capital invested in financial and non-financial quasi corporations.

9.4.5 Investment fund shares (52)

Shares in money market, investment and private equity funds.

9.5 Internal identifier

Unchangeable code for identification of a reported security. The internal identifier is reported for both securities with and without an ISIN code. The same internal identifier must always be used to identify a security throughout reporting periods. The reporter can use the security's ISIN code as an internal identification code. In this case, when the ISIN changes – for example in the context of a split – the internal code is kept unchanged.

9.6 ISIN code

ISIN code of a publicly traded security. The ISIN code must be reported if the security has one. Officially assigned ISIN codes are formed in accordance with the international ISO 6166 standard.

9.7 Number of instruments

Report in this element the number of shares or other equity items held at the end of the reporting period, rounded to six decimal places, as necessary.

For private equity fund investments, report the capital input paid to the fund, i.e. the amount of the original investment. Unpaid investment commitments are not reported. All additional investments in private equity funds made during the reporting period are reported as additions to the number of instruments. Return of capital reduces the invested amount reported in the Number of instruments



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element. Returns cannot exceed the originally invested amount. The market value of the investment should be re-evaluated at this point. If this is not possible due to different schedules, market value can be reduced with the amount returned.

9.8 Total nominal value

Total nominal value of a security or instrument. The data is reported in the original currency to two decimal places.

9.9 Nominal currency

Nominal value currency (currency of issuance) of the security or instrument. Currency from which the market values of the security or instrument are converted from.

9.10 Total market value (dirty price)

Market value of the security holding in euro. In the case of debt securities, the total value of the instrument including interest accrued and payable (dirty price) is reported in this element.

9.11 Market currency (dirty price)

For all instruments: "EUR".

9.12 Total market value (clean price)

Market value of the security holding in euro. In the case of debt securities, the value of the instrument excluding interest accrued and payable (clean price) is reported in this element.

9.13 Market currency (clean price)

For all instruments: "EUR"

9.14 Intra-group items

In the case of debt securities, shares and other equity, such items are reported separately in their own rows where the counterparty is a financial or insurance corporation (S.12)⁴, foreign branch or parent company belonging to the same consolidation group (Code list CL_BSI_INTRA_MURA: intra-group items).

⁴ Includes other monetary financial institutions (S.122), other financial intermediaries (e.g. investment funds) [S.124]), financial auxiliaries [S.126] and insurance corporations [S.128]).



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If the counterparty to a debt security, share or other equity is:

- 1) the group's parent company, the classification code is "P",
- 2) other group company than the parent, the classification code is "O",
- 3) non-group undertaking, the classification code is "M".

9.15 Direct investment

Report in this element (SBS record section, element *directInvestment*) whether the asset held is a (foreign) direct investment.

- When reporting securities-based assets, one must report whether the asset held is a (foreign) direct investment.
- Direct investment is reported when the holding in a share or equity item is 10% or more.
- Direct investments are reported only in respect of assets.
- Information on direct investments is used in the preparation of the balance of payments by Statistics Finland.

9.16 Dividends

Dividends paid to and received from abroad are reported in EUR for shares and other equity without ISIN code (SBS record section, element *dividend*). The dividend currency is also reported. The dividend currency is always EUR (SBS record section, element *dividendCurrency*).

Profit distribution from private equity funds is reported in the element *dividend*. Profit distribution from private equity funds is reported regardless of the home country of the fund.

9.17 Counterparty's sector and home country

If the item is reported as a short sale, the sector and home country of the counterparty to the short sale must be reported.

9.18 Issue date

Original date of issue of the security on the primary market.

9.19 Maturity date

Date of maturity of the security. In the case of debt securities, the repayment date of the capital borrowed.

In the SBS record, securities with an ISIN code included in assets may be reported without the date of issue and maturity. The Bank of Finland will retrieve the data from the ECB's CSDB. In the case of securities without an ISIN code, however, issuance and maturity dates must be reported.



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9.20 Data on issuer

The issuer's sector and home country are reported (SBS record section, elements *issuersSector* and *issuersHomeCountry*) for securities recorded on the asset side of the balance sheet, in the case of securities without an ISIN code. In the reporting of fund shares (instrument 52), it should be noted in particular that the issuer's sector can be only 123 (money market funds), 1241 (investment funds UCITS) or 1242 (other collective investment schemes). For ISIN coded securities, the Bank of Finland can retrieve the data from the ECB's CSDB. The issuer's name is reported in all cases (SBS record section, element *issuersName*).

If the issuer of the security is a domestic institution (*Issuer's country of residence* = "FI"), the *Type of issuer's identifier* (SBS record section, element *typeOfIssuersIdentifier*) takes the value "Y", i.e. business ID. If the issuer of the security is a foreign institution (*Issuer's country of residence* ≠ "FI"), the *Type of issuer's identifier* takes the value "O", i.e. other identifier. Use of the VAT number as the *Type of issuer's identifier* is not possible in the SBS record section; the element *typeOfIssuersIdentifier* of the SBS record section may not take the value "A".

For securities underlying repo purchases or sales (Code list CL_TRANSACTION_TYPE_MURA: Transaction), the same issuer-related data is reported as for other securities (see above). The counterparty's home country and sector are also reported. If the counterparty is unknown (security has not been bought or borrowed), report the marketplace's home country and sector (always S.126, Financial auxiliaries).

9.21 Data on the same security in one or several rows

Securities are reported separately, regardless of whether they have an ISIN code or not. Hence, one security normally has one row in an SBS record section.

Data on the same security are reported in several rows e.g. in the following cases:

1. The financial institution trades the same security in several currencies and, in its own accounting, records the trades in different (nominal) currency values. Each currency (and trade) is reported in its own row, with nominal value in the original currency (conversion currency) and market values converted to EUR
2. If a debt security issued by the financial institution itself is repurchased but not amortised, it is reported under the balance sheet allocation "L" unamortised amount less repurchased amount the repurchased amount is reported under the balance sheet allocation "O" and transaction type "LB". Hence, the security must first be reported under the allocation of balance sheet items "L" before it can be repurchased. In case the security reporting to the competent authority is made in gross terms (both as a liability and asset), the repurchased proportion is however reported



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under the balance sheet allocation “A”. If the repurchased proportion is amortised, the amortised proportion is no longer reported.

When data on the same security are reported in several rows, each row must be identified separately at least either via different internal identifier, transaction or classification according to nominal value currency.



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Example:

Reporter's security holding and the part of the security the reporter has sold under repo agreement/lent are reported in separate rows.

RECORD 1: ISIN coded debt security issued by the reporter	
SBS record	
1. Allocation of balance sheet items	A
2. Transaction	S
3. Instrument	511
4. Internal identifier	ABC123
5. ISIN code	USXXXXXX
6. Number of instruments	5 000,00
7. Total nominal value	-
8. Nominal value currency	USD
9. Total market value (dirty price)	500 000,00
10. Market value currency (dirty price)	EUR
11. Total market value (clean price)	-
12. Market value currency (clean price)	-
13. Intra-group items	N
14. Direct investment	-
15. Dividends	-
16. Dividend currency	-
17. Counterparty's sector	-
18. Counterparty's home country	-
19. Issue date	-
20. Maturity date	-
21. Country of issue	-
22. Type of issuer's identifier	-
23. Issuer's identifier	-
24. Issuer's name	Bank ABC
25. Issuer's sector	-
26. Issuer's home country	-



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Example:

A security issued by the reporter and a repurchased part thereof are reported on separate rows.

RECORD 1: ISIN coded debt security issued by the reporter	
SBS record	
1. Allocation of balance sheet items	L
2. Transaction	S
3. Instrument	33
4. Internal identifier	ABC123
5. ISIN code	XSXXXXXX
6. Number of instruments	-
7. Total nominal value	500 000,00
8. Nominal value currency	EUR
9. Total market value (dirty price)	550 000,00
10. Market value currency (dirty price)	EUR
11. Total market value (clean price)	545 000,00
12. Market value currency (clean price)	EUR
13. Intra-group items	-
14. Direct investment	-
15. Dividends	-
16. Dividend currency	-
17. Counterparty's sector	-
18. Counterparty's home country	-
19. Issue date	20080101
20. Maturity date	20151031
21. Country of issue	-
22. Type of issuer's identifier	-
23. Issuer's identifier	-
24. Issuer's name	-
25. Issuer's sector	-
26. Issuer's home country	-



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9.22 Short selling of security

Short selling of a security is reported in the SBS record section with value “O” in the element *allocationOfBalanceSheetItems*. The element *transaction* takes the value “SH”. Quantity data are reported as negative figures. SH values (short sale) reported in the SBS record section are not included in the balance sheet.

If the short selling is not associated with repo lending and the counterparty cannot be identified, Counterparty’s sector takes the value 126 (stock exchange) and the stock exchange’s location country is reported as Counterparty’s home country.

In addition, debts arising from short sales must be reported in the REST record section using the instrument “Short sale” (instrument 714). Positions sold short must be reported as positive figures.



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Example:

The reporter sells short, under repo agreement, an <u>ISIN coded</u> share purchased from a Swedish bank	
SBS record	
1. Allocation of balance sheet items	O
2. Transaction	SH
3. Instrument	511
4. Internal identifier	ABC123
5. ISIN code	SEXXXXXX
6. Number of instruments	-1 000,00
7. Total nominal value	-
8. Nominal value currency	SEK
9. Total market value (dirty price)	-100 000,00
10. Market value currency (dirty price)	EUR
11. Total market value (clean price)	-
12. Market value currency (clean price)	-
13. Intra-group items	N
14. Direct investment	-
15. Dividends	-
16. Dividend currency	EUR
17. Counterparty's sector	1221
18. Counterparty's home country	SE
19. Issue date	-
20. Maturity date	-
21. Country of issue	-
22. Type of issuer's identifier	-
23. Issuer's identifier	-
24. Issuer's name	Bank ABC
25. Issuer's sector	-
26. Issuer's home country	-



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10 OTHER BALANCE SHEET ITEMS (REST RECORD SECTION)

In MURA reporting, other balance sheet items and income statement items are reported in the REST record section.

Income statement items are reported on the schedule applying to the balance sheet data for the first quarter (Q1) by adding them into the report of the preceding fourth quarter's report (Q4). Therefore, the Q4 report is resubmitted in full for a second time in following April. Although the schedule is the same as for Q1 data, income statement items cannot be included to the Q1 report.

10.1 Allocation of balance sheet items

In the REST record section, it is possible to report items on the assets (A) and liabilities (L) sides of the balance sheet as well as off-balance-sheet items (O).

10.2 Transaction

In the REST record section, it is possible to stock data (S) and income statement items (PL) as transactions.

10.3 REST instruments

10.3.1 Currency (21)

Currency (i.e. cash) is always reported as an asset (A) in the REST record section. For currency, the data are reported in the REST record section separately for banknotes and coins denominated in euro (Code list CL_CURRENCY: Currency, EUR) versus other currencies (Code list CL_CURRENCY_WITHDRAWN: Unknown currency, 003). Non-euro currencies are reported as a single amount, converted into euro. No counterpart is reported for currency.

Only the banknotes and coins are reported here as currency. Other items, such as lunch vouchers and stamps, are reported as other assets (719)



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Example:

Currency euro denominated.

	Currency, EUR
REST record	
1. Allocation of balance sheet items	A
2. Transaction	S
3. Instrument	21
4. Intra-group items	-
5. Internal identifier	-
6. Sector	-
7. Country code	-
8. Conversion currency ISO 4217	EUR
9. Book value	1 000,00
10. Book value currency	EUR

10.3.2 Derivatives (34)

Derivatives stock data are reported in the REST record aggregated by country, currency and sector, i.e. not on a security-by-security basis. If e.g. in the balance sheet adjustment phase, a derivative item is found which cannot be allocated according to the above-mentioned factors, report the item with country code XX, currency code UUU, intra-group item code N and leave the sector element empty. Only derivatives on the financial institution's balance sheet are reported.

Derivatives with a positive gross market value are reported as assets (A) and derivatives with a negative gross market value are reported as liabilities (L).

10.3.3 Interest reconciliation item (711)

An "adjustment item" of loans which can be used if the interest payable on loans and deposits in the LD record section does not tally with the balance sheet. As a rule, interest payable on loans and deposits is reported in the *element interestPayable* of the LD record section, allocated to the loan and deposit reported in its respective row.

10.3.4 Accounts receivable and payable in respect of transit items (712)

Accounts receivable in respect of transit items are reported in gross values. Transit items represent funds (usually belonging to the customer) that are in the course of being transmitted between financial instruments. Items include



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cheques and other forms of payment that have been sent for collection to other financial instruments.

Accounts payable in respect of transit items are reported in gross values. Accounts payable represent funds (usually belonging to the customer) that are in the course of being transmitted between financial instruments. The item includes credit transfers that have been debited from customers' accounts and other items for which the corresponding payment has not yet been made by the reporting agent.

In addition, the item includes gross accounts payable in respect of suspense items, which are not related to securities but are held in the MFI balance sheet as either receivables or debts and which are not booked in the name of customers, but which nevertheless relate to customers' funds (e.g. funds awaiting investment, transfer or settlement).

10.3.5 Receivables on disposals of securities / Accounts payable on securities (713)

Net amounts payable in respect of future settlements of transactions in securities. This item also includes gross amounts receivable in respect of suspense items, which are receivables or debts held in the financial institution's balance sheet which are not booked in the name of customers, but which nevertheless relate to customers' funds (e.g. funds awaiting investment, transfer or settlement).

10.3.6 Short sale (714)

Debt arising from short selling (FIN-FSA Regulations and guidelines 1/2013, Notes: derivative contracts and other debt held for trading purposes). Short sale positions are reported as positive figures.

10.3.7 Other items (719)

All other items included in other assets and other liabilities than those reported with instruments I.711–I.714. These include e.g. receivables and amounts payable that are not related to the main financial institution business, such as amounts due to suppliers, tax debt, unpaid salaries and social security contributions. In addition, overdrafts and capital redemption agreements concluded by financial institutions with life insurance companies are entered under other assets. Provisions representing liabilities against third parties, such as dividends, are reported under other liabilities. Dividend claims and unpaid dividends are also reported under this item.

Margin payments (margins) made under derivatives contracts are normally classified as "deposit liabilities". The complexities of current market practice may make it difficult to identify those margins that are truly repayable, because different types of margins are placed indistinguishably within the same account, or those margins that provide the financial institution with resources for on-lending. In these cases, it is acceptable to classify these margins under "remaining liabilities" or as "deposit liabilities", according to national practice.



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Other (remaining) assets and liabilities are reported by country, currency and sector, if possible. Items which cannot be allocated by the reporter in the classification by country, currency and/or sector are reported as unspecified items: country takes the value XX, the sector element is left empty, and currency is reported as UUU.

10.3.8 Other capital and reserves (81).

The item includes depreciation difference and voluntary provisions, share premium account, revaluation reserve, other restricted reserves, non-restricted reserves, profit (loss) brought forward to accounting period and profit (loss) for the financial year. Other equity than share capital and reserves is always liabilities (L).

10.3.9 Fixed assets (82)

Fixed assets are always assets (A). The instrument consists of non-financial assets, tangible or intangible, which are intended to be used repeatedly for more than one year by the financial institution. They include land and buildings occupied by the financial institution, as well as equipment, software and other infrastructure. Fixed financial assets such as shares and participations in real estate corporations are not reported here but instead in the LD or SBS record sections under loans, debt securities or shares and other equity, according to the type of instrument.

Shares in housing and real estate companies are reported in the same way as other securities: each in their own row in the SBS record section.

10.4 Income statement item

In reporting income statement items, the “Allocation of balance sheet item” must be specified as an “Off-balance sheet item” (O) and the Transaction item as “Income statement” (PL). More detailed explanations of the income statement items are available in Table 1 at the end of the reporting instructions.

10.5 Intra-group items

In the case of items in the REST record section, such items are reported separately in their own rows where the counterparty is a financial or insurance corporation (S.12)⁵, foreign branch or parent company belonging to the same consolidation group (Code list CL_BSI_INTRA_MURA: intra-group items).

If the counterparty to an asset or liability item is

- 1) the group's parent company, the classification code is “P”,
- 2) other group company than the parent, the classification code is “O”,

⁵ Includes other monetary financial institutions (S.122), other financial intermediaries (e.g. investment funds) [S.124]), financial auxiliaries [S.126] and insurance corporations [S.128]).



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3) non-group undertaking, the classification code is “M”.

10.6 Sector

Sector code of the counterparty of the item in accordance with the year 2023 sectoral classification of Statistics Finland.

10.7 Country code

Home country of the counterparty of the item in accordance with the ISO 3166 standard or list of international organisations.

10.8 Conversion currency

Nominal value currency (currency of issuance) of the security or instrument. Currency from which the market values of the security or instrument are converted from.

10.9 Book value

The total balance sheet value of an item reported in the REST record section in euro.

10.10 Book value currency

For all items: “EUR”.



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11 CLASSIFICATIONS

Classifications (code lists) used in the reporting are posted as XML documents on the Bank of Finland website at:

https://www.suomenpankki.fi/en/statistics/to-the-reporter/other_financial_institutions/.



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12 APPENDIX (Income statement items)

The minimum reporting requirements (see Section 3.4) must also be followed when reporting income statement data. For example, expense item values are generally reported as positive figures.

Table 1. Income statement items

CODE	ITEM FORMULA	ITEM NAME	Explanations of the variables
I110	I210+I230	Turnover	Turnover comprises income derived from the sale of goods and services in course of the reporting entity's ordinary activities, after deduction of sales discounts, value added tax and other taxes directly linked to the amount of sales. Turnover consists, for example, of the following items: Interest income + Income from leasing operations + Income from equity investments + Commission income + Net gains from securities and foreign currency transactions + Other operating income.
I210	I211+I212+I213	Income related to actual operations	Such as interest income, fee and commission income, leasing income
I211		Interest income related to actual operations	Interest income related to actual operations ie the sale of products and services. Interest income related to actual operations consist, among other things, of loans to customers, interest income related to financial leasing operations and comparable interest income.
I212		Fee and commission income related to actual operations	Fee and commission income related to actual operations from the sale and management of products and services. Fee and commission income consist, among other things, of management fees, commission fees and comparable income.
I213		Net income from leasing activities	Leasing income from leasing contracts less planned depreciations on leasing assets. Net income from leasing activities also includes additional depreciations on leasing assets, gains and losses on the sale of leasing assets, fees charged from customers and other income and expenses directly due to leasing contracts. Other income and expenses from leasing contracts shall be recognised under the income statement items that correspond to the nature of the income or expenses in question.
I230		Other operating income	Other operating income comprises other income related to actual operations not



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			<i>included in other income items. The item includes gross dividend and rental income from real estate and real estate corporations, income from administrative services to a firm in the same group or consolidation group and other similar services, and other income from actual operations.</i>
I240		Subsidies related to turnover	<i>Unrequited payments from general government or the European Union.</i>
I310	I311+I312	Expenses related to actual operations	<i>Such as interest expenses, fee and commission expenses</i>
I311		Interest expenses related to actual operations	<i>Interest expenses related to actual operations ie the sale of products and services. Interest expenses related to actual operations consist, among other things, of customers' deposits and comparable interest expenses.</i>
I312		Fee and commission expenses related to actual operations	<i>Fee and commission expenses included in actual operations, which are related to the sale and management of products and services. Fee and commission expenses consist, among other things, of management fees, commission expenses and comparable expenses.</i>
I350	I351+I352+I353	Administrative expenses	
I351		Staff expenses	<i>Staff expenses include wages and salaries, and comparable costs.</i>
I352		Social security contributions	<i>Social security contributions include social security contributions determined based on wages.</i>
I353		Other administrative expenses	<i>Other administrative expenses include expenses which do not belong to personnel costs or social security contributions.</i>
I320		Depreciation and impairments	<i>The item includes planned depreciation entered on a time basis and write-downs entered owing to a permanent decrease in estimated realisable value.</i>
I330		Other operating expenses	<i>Other operating expenses include, for example, rent expenses and other expenses on real estate in own use. Other operating expenses also include material and service expenses, goods and equipment rents and ICT expenses. In addition, the item includes merger losses, insurance and other security costs, supervision, inspection and membership fees and other such expenses which are not recognised under other items.</i>



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I120	(I110+I240) - (I310+I350+I320+I330)	Operating profit	Turnover and other operating income less operating expenses and depreciations.
I260	I261+I262+I263	Other interest and financing income	
I261		Interest income	Interest income received from financing operations excl. interest income on derivatives contracts. Interest income are calculated and recognised based on the effective interest rate method or, where necessary, a calculation methodology whose result may be considered to be close enough to the result calculated based on the effective interest rate.
I262		Dividend income	Dividend income, profit distributions and corresponding income from shares and other equity.
I263		Other financial income	Other financial income
I360	I361+I363	Other interest and financing income	
I361		Interest expenses	Interest expenses paid on financing operations excl. interest expenses on derivatives contracts. Interest expenses are calculated and recognised based on the effective interest rate method or, where necessary, a calculation methodology whose result may be considered to be close enough to the result calculated based on the effective interest rate.
I363		Other financial expenses	Other financial expenses, such as impairments on financial securities.
I130	I120+I260-I360	PROFIT OR (-) LOSS BEFORE TAXES	Profit for the period before tax.
I370		Tax expenses	Tax for the period.
I140	I130-I370	PROFIT OR (-) LOSS AFTER TAXES	Profit or loss after taxation.
I380		Profit distribution	Dividends and profit distributions paid on shares, and other comparable payments from the entity's distributable funds. For example, dividends paid