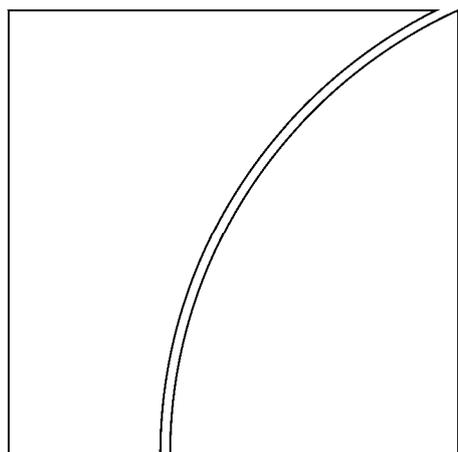




BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS



# Guidelines to the international locational banking statistics

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## Introduction to the international banking statistics

The Guidelines to the international locational and consolidated banking statistics are intended to serve two main purposes: first, to provide compilers in [reporting countries](#) with definitions and guidelines for the reporting of data; and second, to give users a detailed account of current country practices regarding the coverage and disaggregation of the reported data. The two Guidelines replace the previous BIS Paper of 16 April 2003, as well as the Guidelines for the new consolidated banking statistics, and will be updated on an ongoing basis from now on. No hard copies will be printed, as the versions on the BIS website should be referred to in all cases. In comparison with the previous documents, both Guidelines include numerous changes and updates on [countries'](#) reporting practices.

In summary, the *locational statistics* described in the present Guidelines provide an insight into the aggregate international [claims](#) and liabilities of all banks [resident](#) in the 41 reporting countries broken down by instrument, currency, sector, country of residence of counterparty, and [nationality](#) of reporting [banks](#). Both domestic and foreign-owned [banking offices](#) in the reporting countries report their positions on a gross basis (except for derivative contracts for which a [master netting agreement](#) is in place) and on an unconsolidated basis, including those vis-à-vis own [affiliates](#), which is consistent with the principles of national accounts, money and banking, balance of payments and external debt statistics.

The *consolidated statistics*, which are described in separate Guidelines, collect quarterly data on worldwide consolidated international financial claims of domestically-owned banks broken down by remaining maturity and sector of borrower. They indicate the nature and extent of foreign claims of banks headquartered in 30 major financial centres.

In addition, they include information on exposures by country of immediate borrower and on the reallocation of claims (ie risk transfers) to the country of ultimate risk. The latter is defined as the country where the guarantor of a claim resides. The data mainly cover claims reported by [domestic bank](#) head offices, including the exposures of their foreign affiliates, and are collected on a worldwide consolidated basis with [inter-office](#) positions being netted out. The statistics also provide separate data on international claims of [foreign bank](#) offices whose head offices are located outside the reporting countries on an unconsolidated basis.

Part I of the present Guidelines covers reporting requirements and Part II outlines country practices for the locational banking statistics, while Parts III and IV contain, respectively, a glossary of terms used in the locational and consolidated banking statistics and a list of international organisations and [official monetary authorities](#).

The Guidelines were prepared by the IFS unit of the BIS with the assistance of the central banks or official authorities contributing to the two sets of international banking statistics. The BIS is grateful to all these institutions for their cooperation and valuable advice in the preparation of these documents.

## Historical background

The *locational banking statistics* were introduced at the beginning of the 1970s to provide information on the development and growth of the euro-currency markets and included a breakdown by major individual currencies and a partial sectoral and geographical breakdown. In the subsequent years, the issue of recycling oil-related surpluses and the accompanying rise in international indebtedness shifted the emphasis in favour of a more detailed geographical breakdown and of flow data. The outbreak of the debt crisis in the early 1980s stimulated further efforts to refine both the geographical coverage of the data and the estimates of [exchange rate adjusted](#) flows. In the early 1990s, strong interest arose in making use of these statistics to improve the coverage and accuracy of the recording of balance of payments transactions. Following the financial crises in emerging market economies in the late 1990s the locational banking statistics became an important component of the Joint BIS-IMF-OECD-World Bank statistics on external debt, replaced in 2006 by the Joint External Debt Hub (JEDH), which were developed in response to requests for dissemination of more timely external debt indicators.

The *consolidated banking statistics* were introduced as a semi-annual reporting exercise in the late 1970s and early 1980s to provide information on the country risk exposures of major individual [nationality](#) banking groups to developing countries. Following the financial crises in emerging markets in the late 1990s, the consolidated statistics were enhanced to include complete country coverage of banks' on-balance sheet exposures, separate country data on an ultimate risk basis and a move to a quarterly reporting frequency. In response to recommendations of a working group of the Committee on the Global Financial System (CGFS), and in order to maintain the consolidated banking statistics as a key source of public information on international financial market developments, the measurement of commercial banks' consolidated country risk exposures on an ultimate risk basis has been added to the reporting requirements. Consequently, as from end-March 2005 the statistics cover more comprehensive data on country risk exposures inclusive of derivatives and some off-balance sheet positions (credit commitments and guarantees).

The BIS, depending on the importance of their cross-border banking activity or of their regional influence, has invited a number of additional countries, in particular from emerging markets, to participate in the international banking statistics. This is intended to further increase the global coverage of the statistics. Since 1998, 17 economies have joined the locational banking statistics (Australia, Bermuda, Brazil, Chile, Chinese Taipei, Greece, Guernsey, India, the Isle of Man, Jersey, Macao SAR, Malaysia, Mexico, Panama, Portugal, South Korea and Turkey) and 12 have joined the [consolidated reporting](#) (Australia, Brazil, Chile, Chinese Taipei, Greece, Hong Kong SAR, India, Mexico, Panama, Portugal, Singapore and Turkey) with more countries expected to be included in the near future.

# Part I: Reporting requirements<sup>1</sup>

## A. General

The locational banking statistics are designed to provide comprehensive and consistent quarterly data on [international banking business](#) conducted in the industrial countries and other centres making up the BIS [reporting area](#). In this context international banking business is defined as [banks'](#) on-balance sheet assets and liabilities vis-à-vis [non-residents](#) in any currency or unit of account plus similar assets and liabilities vis-à-vis residents in foreign currencies or units of account. Within the scope of these statistics, data on the international lending and borrowing activities of banks in the narrow sense (ie loans and deposits) are one of the main areas of interest as these data are particularly useful for compiling and evaluating the coverage of balance of payments and external debt statistics.

The locational banking statistics provide for the collection of data on the positions of all banking offices located within the reporting area. Such offices report exclusively on their own (unconsolidated) business, which thus includes international transactions with any of their own affiliates (branches, subsidiaries, [joint ventures](#)) located either inside or outside the reporting area. The basic organising principle underlying the reporting requirements is the residence of the banking office. This conforms to balance of payments and external debt methodology. In addition, data on an ownership or [nationality](#) basis are also requested by regrouping the residence-based data according to countries of [head office](#) of reporting banks.

Banks in reporting centres do not supply data directly to the BIS but to a central authority in their respective countries, usually the central bank. The latter, after aggregating the data submitted to it, transmits these data, expressed in US dollars, to the BIS, which, in turn, further aggregates the data to arrive at reporting area totals.

The following sections describe the locational statistics organised according to the location of the reporting banks. They deal with the reporting area and institutions (Section B), the types of assets and liabilities covered (Section C), the main types of disaggregation furnished (Section D) and other reporting conventions applied (Section E). A description of the locational statistics organised according to nationality of the owners of the reporting [banks](#) is given in Section F and a series of questions and answers is shown in Section G. Summary tables on reporting requirements and country practices are provided in Part II.

## B. Reporting area and [institutions](#)

### 1. Reporting area

The aim of the locational banking statistics is to provide accurate, comprehensive and up-to-date information on international banking activity. To achieve this goal, data should ideally be collected from banks in each and every country. However, the hub-like nature of international banking means that it is sufficient to gather data from only a limited number of

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<sup>1</sup> The technical requirements (code structure, reporting templates, confidentiality handling) for the submission of data to the BIS are provided by the BIS to central banks in specific documents on an annual basis.

key international banking centres. In this way at least one side of most international banking relationships will be captured. This procedure keeps the system manageable and produces accurate and up-to-date data. Additional countries are therefore asked to contribute to the locational banking statistics when their cross-border banking business becomes substantial. The countries currently making up the reporting area are listed in Table 1.

Table I -1

**Reporting countries providing locational banking data\***

Australia (1997)	Denmark (1977)	Japan (1977)	Portugal (1997)
Austria (1987)	Finland (1983)	Jersey (2001)	Singapore (1983)
Bahamas <sup>1</sup> (1983)	France (1977)	Luxembourg (1977)	South Korea (2005)
Bahrain (1983)	Germany (1977)	Macao SAR (2006)	Spain (1983)
Belgium (1977)	Greece (2003)	Malaysia (2008)	Sweden (1977)
Bermuda (2002)	Guernsey (2001)	Mexico (2003)	Switzerland (1977)
Brazil (2002)	Hong Kong SAR (1983)	Netherlands (1977)	Turkey (2000)
Canada (1977)	India (2001)	Netherlands Antilles (1983)	United Kingdom (1977)
Cayman Islands (1983)	Ireland (1977)	Norway (1983)	United States (1977)
Chile (2002)	Isle of Man (2001)	Panama (2002)	
Chinese Taipei (2000)	Italy (1977)		

<sup>1</sup> Reports semi-annual data only.

## 2. Reporting institutions

Reporting banking institutions, sometimes referred as “banks” or “banking offices” in these guidelines, are defined as the domestic and foreign-owned institutions located in each reporting country whose business it is to receive deposits and/or close substitutes for deposits and to grant credits or invest in securities on their own account. This definition of “banks” conforms to other widely used definitions, such as “Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank” in the System of National Accounts (SNA) and in the new Balance of Payments Manual (BPM6), “other (than central bank) depository institutions” in the IMF money and banking statistics and “monetary financial institutions (other than central banks)” as defined by the European Central Bank (ECB) and used in the European System of Accounts (ESA 1995). Thus, the community of reporting institutions should include not only commercial banks but also savings banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions or cooperative credit banks, building societies, and post office giro institutions, other government-controlled savings banks and other financial institutions if they take deposits or issue close substitutes for deposits. It may be appropriate to also include collective investment schemes, such as [mutual funds](#), [money market funds](#), in the reporting population if their cross-border activities are considered as playing an important part in a country’s money creation and money transmission process.

## C. Business to be reported

### 1. General

The locational banking statistics on international banking business are intended to provide quarterly information on all balance sheet positions (and some off-balance sheet positions in the area of trustee business) which represents financial claims or liabilities vis-à-vis non-residents as well as financial claims or liabilities vis-à-vis residents in foreign currency. Positions vis-à-vis non-residents and foreign currency positions vis-à-vis residents should be reported separately. The principal balance sheet items to be included as claims are deposits and balances placed with banks, loans and advances to banks and [non-banks](#) and holdings of securities and [participations](#); on the liabilities side, the data should mainly relate to deposits and loans received from banks and non-banks. Also, funds received and invested on a trust basis in banks' own names (even if they are booked off-balance sheet) and banks' own issues of securities in the international markets (even if they are not booked as foreign liabilities) should be reported as international banking business.

In addition, positions vis-à-vis foreign official monetary authorities and vis-à-vis international organisations should be reported separately, while positions in foreign currency vis-à-vis domestic central banks should be included in total claims and liabilities vis-à-vis residents.

In order to permit the separate measurement of international bank lending and borrowing in the narrow sense and to allow the international banking data to be used especially for balance of payments and external debt purposes, two alternative reporting options are recommended. The first option is to report data on the following three major subcomponents of international assets and liabilities separately: (i) loans and deposits; (ii) holdings and own issues of debt securities; and (iii) other assets and liabilities. In this case, total international assets and liabilities are defined as the sum of the three subcomponents. The second option is to report, in addition to data on total international assets and liabilities, data on two subcomponents separately: (i) holdings and own issues of debt securities; and (ii) other assets and liabilities. In this case, data on loans and deposits are obtained by deducting the two separately reported subcomponents from total international assets and liabilities (see table I-2).

### 2. Loans and deposits

The principal items which are regarded as international assets (loans) and liabilities (deposits) and which should be included in the data reported to the BIS are: (i) loans and deposits vis-à-vis non-residents in all currencies; and (ii) loans and deposits vis-à-vis residents in foreign currency. Loans should comprise those financial assets which are created through the lending of funds by a creditor (lender) to a debtor (borrower) and which are not represented by negotiable securities. Deposits should comprise all claims reflecting evidence of deposit – including non-negotiable certificates of deposit (CDs) – which are not represented by negotiable securities. Thus, loans and deposits should include interbank borrowings and loans and inter-office balances.

Special types of loans to be classified in the category “loans and deposits” are foreign trade-related credits and international loans received and granted and deposits received and made on a trust basis. Sale and repurchase transactions ([repos](#)) involving the sale of assets (eg securities and gold) with a commitment to repurchase the same or similar assets, financial leases, promissory notes, non-negotiable debt securities, endorsement liabilities arising from bills rediscounted abroad and subordinated loans (including subordinated non-negotiable debt securities) should also be included in this category. Borrowing and lending of securities and gold without [cash collateral](#) should not be reported as international banking business.

Banks' holdings of international notes and coins that are in circulation and commonly used to make payments should be recorded as claims in the form of loans and deposits. Loans which have become negotiable de facto should be classified under debt securities. For doing so there needs to be evidence of a secondary market trading.

It is recommended that data on loans and deposits be reported separately from total assets and liabilities. Where this is not feasible, data on loans and deposits may be calculated by the BIS by subtracting holdings and own issues of debt securities and other assets and liabilities from total international assets and liabilities.

## **2.1 Trustee business**

Funds received by banks from non-residents in any currency or from residents in foreign currency on a trust basis represent international liabilities which fall into the category of loans and deposits. Funds lent or deposited on a trust basis in banks' own name, but on behalf of third parties, with non-residents in any currency or with residents in foreign currency, represent international assets which also fall into the category of loans and deposits. In addition, international securities issued by banks in their own name but on behalf of third parties, or funds invested on a trust basis in international securities and held in the banks' own name but on behalf of third parties, represent international assets and liabilities which should be included in the categories of debt securities and other assets and liabilities (as the case may be). It is recommended that trustee business be reported – be it on-balance or off-balance sheet – in the books of the reporting banks. The goal is consistency and completeness of reporting of banks' cross-border exposures, both directly and indirectly via trustee business. In addition, trustee business can be substantial, and cannot be distinguished from other business by the counterparty bank, and so should be included on the creditor side as well, especially since it can be easily reported.

## **2.2 Foreign trade-related credit**

Foreign trade-related credits mainly occur in one of two forms: as buyers' credits or as suppliers' credits. A buyer's credit is granted directly by a reporting bank to a foreign importer and therefore represents an external asset which should be included in the locational statistics.

In contrast, a supplier's credit is granted directly by a reporting bank to a domestic exporter. However, this credit may be extended on the basis of a trade bill which is drawn by the exporter on the importer and subsequently acquired by the reporting bank. These credits may therefore be treated as external or domestic assets depending on whether the residence of the drawee (who is the final debtor) or that of the presenter of the bill (who has guaranteed payment by endorsing the bill) is used as the criterion for geographical allocation.

For the purposes of the locational banking statistics it is recommended that suppliers' credits be allocated according to the residence of the drawee of the relevant trade bills, as the drawee is the final recipient of the credit extended.

Banks may acquire external trade bills "à forfait" and "en pension". An "à forfait" [purchase](#) is an outright purchase which absolves the seller/presenter of the bills from any obligation should the drawee fail to honour the bill when it matures. When the drawee is a non-resident, such bills should similarly be considered to be external assets, irrespective of the residence of the presenter.

An "[en pension](#)" [acquisition](#) involves a bank purchasing a foreign trade bill under a sale and repurchase agreement with the domestic exporter whereby the bank must or may return the bill to the exporter on, or prior to, the maturity date. If the return of the bill is optional, the bill is recorded in the balance sheet of the purchaser as a claim on the drawee. If the bill must be returned, the instrument remains in the balance sheet of the seller and the transaction can be

regarded as an advance to the domestic exporter which should not be included in the locational statistics as a foreign asset.

### **3. Debt securities**

For the purpose of the locational banking statistics separate data have to be reported on banks' holdings and banks' own issues of [international debt securities](#).

#### **3.1 Holdings of international debt securities**

Banks' holdings of international debt securities are defined as comprising assets in all negotiable short- and long-term debt instruments (including negotiable CDs, but excluding equity shares, investment fund units and warrants) in domestic and foreign currency issued by non-residents and all such instruments in foreign currency issued by residents. Banks' holdings of international debt securities should include those held in their own name and those held on behalf of third parties as part of [trustee](#) business.

Debt securities held on a purely custodial basis for customers and debt securities acquired in the context of securities lending transactions without [cash collateral](#) should not be included in the data on holdings of debt securities. It is recognised that the borrowing of securities which are subsequently sold to third parties may result in negative holdings of securities.

#### **3.2 Own issues of international debt securities**

Banks' own issues of international debt securities are defined as comprising liabilities in all negotiable short- and long-term debt securities (including subordinated issues and *issues in their own name but on behalf of third parties*) in domestic currency issued abroad and all issues in foreign currency. The classification as international debt securities is determined by the place, currency and method of issue rather than the residence of the issuer as in the case of banks' holdings of debt securities. The reason for using such a criterion is the difficulty of determining the residence of the current holder of a negotiable instrument. It should be recognised that this practice has certain shortcomings. On the one hand, part of the securities denominated in domestic currency and issued abroad may be purchased by residents and therefore not represent international liabilities. On the other hand, part of the securities denominated in domestic currency and issued at home may be purchased by non-residents and therefore represent foreign liabilities which should be, but are not, included in the data on cross-border positions.

It is recommended that data on banks' own issues of international debt securities be provided separately. The data should be included in banks' geographically allocated international liabilities if the residence of current holders of own issues of securities is known to the issuing bank.<sup>2</sup>

### **4. Other assets and liabilities**

The additional items which represent banks' international assets and liabilities and which should be classified as "other assets and liabilities" mainly comprise, on the assets side, equity shares (including mutual and investment fund units and holdings of shares *in a bank's own name but on behalf of third parties*), [participations](#), [derivative instruments](#) and [working capital](#) supplied by head offices to their branches abroad which is considered permanent

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<sup>2</sup> The country split provided annually by the IMF's Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (CPIS) for national issues of debt securities could also be used as a benchmark to estimate the geographical allocation

capital and hence excluded from banking positions (loans and deposits). On the liabilities side they include derivative instruments and working capital received by local branches from their head offices abroad<sup>3</sup>.

Accrued interest and items in the course of collection also fall into this category. It is recommended that data on other assets and liabilities be reported separately, even if only partial information is available. Assets and liabilities arising from derivative instruments, which were mostly recorded off-balance sheet, are increasingly reflected on the balance sheet as a result of the implementation of new national and international accounting standards. It is recommended that these derivatives recorded on the balance sheet be included under "other assets and liabilities" as appropriate (see valuation of derivatives in Section E.2).

Retained earnings should be reported as other liabilities if they are reported by the banking subsidiary of a foreign bank in the reporting country and should be allocated to the country of the parent company.

## **D. Counterparties' currency, sectoral and country breakdowns**

### **1. General**

Reporters are requested to provide three main breakdowns of banks' total international assets and liabilities: a currency breakdown, a sectoral breakdown between total positions and positions vis-à-vis non-banks, and a full country breakdown. The same breakdowns are also requested for the separate data on loans and deposits, holdings of debt securities and other assets and liabilities. In addition, a breakdown by currency and sector is requested for data on positions vis-à-vis aggregated [official monetary authorities](#) and international organisations respectively. A breakdown by currency should also be furnished for data on own issues of debt securities.

### **2. Currency breakdown**

Reporters are requested to provide a breakdown between domestic and various specified foreign currencies for data on total international assets and liabilities, separate data on loans and deposits, holdings and own issues of debt securities, other assets and liabilities, positions vis-à-vis foreign official monetary authorities and positions vis-à-vis international organisations. Apart from being useful to assess the role of individual currencies in international financial markets, this information is used by the BIS to calculate quarterly changes in stocks (flows) excluding exchange rate effects.

There are principally two levels of detail that may be given with respect to the breakdown into individual currencies. The first and recommended level is currently a breakdown into five individual currencies and a residual category. The five currencies are the US dollar, euro, Japanese yen, Swiss franc and pound sterling. The second or minimum level would be a breakdown by positions in domestic currency and those denominated in all foreign currencies taken together (a full breakdown of foreign currencies will be required in the future). In the future, BIS will encourage central banks to report a fuller currency breakdown, in currencies

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<sup>3</sup> Deposits from Head Office other than working capital are reported as liabilities, but in the normal course of operations lead to reporting of assets as these funds are generally lent out or deposited in Nostro correspondent accounts.

other than the five foreign currencies listed above, whenever they represent a significant share of the positions reported to the BIS.

### 3. Sectoral breakdown

Following on from the currency breakdown just described, the locational banking statistics also call for the separate reporting of banks' total international positions and those on [non-banks](#) as "of which" items.<sup>4</sup> The sectoral breakdown is also requested for [banks'](#) separate data on loans and deposits, holdings of debt securities, and other international assets and liabilities, as well as for positions vis-à-vis international organisations.

In contrast to the currency breakdown, where no serious problems of classification arise, the implicit allocation of positions between bank and non-bank counterparties is complicated by two factors: the exact nature of a bank's counterparty may not always be known and the distinction between bank and non-bank entities is not the same in all reporting countries. As a result, what is reported by one country as a claim on a bank in another reporting country may not be classified as a liability of a reporting bank in the country in which the counterparty is located. These differences in definitions may give rise to bilateral discrepancies in data on assets and liabilities vis-à-vis banks.

A number of different criteria can be used to determine whether a counterparty is a bank: the definition used in the country where the counterparty is located ([home country](#) definition), the definition in the country of location of the reporting bank ([reporting country](#) definition), or the definition implied by international standards (such as the ECB's definition of monetary financial institutions or the one in the new Balance of Payments Manual BPM6).

In order to avoid bilateral asymmetries, the application of the home country concept is favoured for the sectoral breakdown in the locational statistics as it reduces the likelihood of discrepancies in bilateral interbank data compiled from debtor and creditor sources. For example, if the home country criterion is used, a claim on a bank in country A reported by a bank in country B will be reported as a liability to a bank in country B by the bank in country A even if the bank in country B is regarded as a non-bank according to the definition of country A. Were a reporting country definition to be used by both countries to determine the sectoral classification of the counterparty, the two positions would be treated as interbank assets and liabilities only if the two countries define both institutions as banks.

In order to minimise bilateral discrepancies it is recommended that central banks (or supervisory authorities) publish the list of banks in their jurisdiction on their website and update this list at least on an annual frequency (see box below).

It is recommended that positions vis-à-vis foreign official monetary authorities and positions in foreign currency vis-à-vis the domestic central bank be placed in the bank category. Countries are asked to report positions vis-à-vis official monetary authorities as positions vis-à-vis banks in the country breakdown and as a separate memo item. Countries are also asked to report some international organisations as banks (see Part IV - A) and the rest as non-banks.

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<sup>4</sup> Going forward, the BIS may adopt a three-member sectoral breakdown in the locational statistics: banks, other financial corporations and non financial corporations (including public corporations and general government) consistent with some of the dispositions of the next Balance of Payments Manual BPM6. This has been agreed in principle by the reporting central banks at the 2008 Biennial meeting in Basel.

### Annual banking list exercise

The purpose of the regular/annual banking list exercise is to improve data quality in the BIS international banking statistics, by ensuring proper parent country allocation in the locational statistics by nationality and the elimination of double- and undercounting in the consolidated banking statistics. In addition, the exercise identifies potential bilateral discrepancies, by providing each country's locational and consolidated reporting population. The exercise also provides information on current reporting coverage.

#### Overview of the process: a three-step exercise

1 - Central banks provide the list of institutions in their country that report the BIS locational banking statistics (the Locational list), with information on country of origin and classification in the consolidated and nationality statistics. From these reports the BIS produces a global locational list of the full reporting population.

2 - Using this global list, the BIS prepares lists of foreign offices by country, which are then validated by central banks as entities being consolidated by their local bank head offices. From this validation, the BIS produces a list of consolidated local and foreign offices as recognized by the parent consolidated reporting countries.

3 - The BIS then performs a series of cross-country and consistency checks on both lists to identify misreporting, ensure proper parent country allocation in the nationality statistics and identify double- and undercounting in the consolidated banking statistics. For instance, if a subsidiary is being consolidated by its parent institution abroad, the central bank in the subsidiary's country of residence should not include it in its consolidated banking statistics. In contrast, if the subsidiary is not being consolidated by its parent abroad, the central bank in the country of residence should include it under inside area or outside area banks, as appropriate. At the end of the process BIS produces a country report including all remaining outstanding issues that should be investigated and solved by central banks on a best efforts basis.

## 4. Country breakdown

Following on from the currency and sectoral breakdowns described above, reporters are requested to provide in addition a country breakdown of the aggregate data on banks' international assets and liabilities, ideally in as much detail as possible. Full country breakdowns are required for positions vis-à-vis the [reporting industrial countries](#) and the other [reporting centres](#). They are also recommended for positions vis-à-vis all other countries. Balance of payments concept of [residence](#) should be applied for this purpose. If full details are not available for countries outside the [reporting area](#), the data should at least, if possible, be allocated as residuals to the following country groups: Africa and Middle East, Asia-Pacific, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean. If this is not feasible, the data should be assigned to the item "unallocated".

A breakdown by individual countries is also requested for separate data on loans and deposits, holdings of debt securities and other assets and liabilities.

Positions vis-à-vis official monetary authorities should on the one hand be included in the geographically allocated data, and, on the other, shown as a separate geographically unallocated item. The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) and the European Central Bank (ECB) should be classified by reporters in the country breakdown as banks located in Switzerland and Germany respectively and combined with other central banks in the memo item as official monetary authorities.

Positions vis-à-vis international organisations should not be assigned to the country of residence of the institution, but shown separately as a distinct country group.

## **E. Other reporting conventions**

### **1. Netting of assets and liabilities**

International assets and liabilities should in principle be reported on a gross basis in the locational banking statistics. In other words, banks' assets and liabilities vis-à-vis the same counterparty should be reported separately, and not netted one against the other. Financial [claims](#) resulting from derivative contracts should be valued at market prices or fair values. Net positive fair values – ie positive fair values less negative fair values (or zero, whichever is greater) – can be reported for only those contracts that are with the same counterparty *and* that are covered under a legally enforceable netting agreement (or [master netting agreement](#)). For all other contracts, the gross positive fair values must be reported. Negative market values of derivative contracts are considered to represent financial liabilities and are therefore excluded by definition from the reporting of financial claims.

### **2. Valuation**

For the purpose of measuring [international banking business](#), in particular international lending and borrowing by banks, in a consistent and comparable way, it is recommended that the international assets and liabilities reported to the BIS be valued as far as possible according to uniform valuation principles. This would enhance consistency with other statistical systems such as the SNA, the balance of payments and the international investment position statistics. It is therefore recommended that banks' international assets in principle be valued at market prices, except in the case of loans, which should be valued in accordance with the reporting countries accounting standards and in principle assigned [nominal values](#). For liabilities, however, contractual or nominal rather than market values are considered more appropriate. It is also recognised that national accounting rules may require different valuation methods depending on the type of asset or liability.

Derivative financial instruments, reported in stocks of other assets and liabilities, should be priced at current market values if known (such as in the case of exchange traded derivatives) or on the best estimate/valuation method used by the bank.

### **3. Arrears, provisions and write-offs**

In order to obtain an accurate measure of international bank lending the following reporting procedures are recommended for the locational statistics:

#### **3.1 Arrears of interest and principal**

Until they are written off, interest in arrears on international claims and principal in arrears (including [capitalised interest](#)) should be included in the data on international assets. If they are not written off, ie if interest or principal in arrears is placed in special (suspense) accounts which are not included in the reported data on international assets and liabilities, it would be desirable for the relevant amounts to be reported separately as memorandum items giving the currency, sector and country, even if only partial information is available.

#### **3.2 Provisions**

International financial claims against which provisions have been made are normally reported as foreign assets at their gross value.

#### **3.3 Write-offs of claims and debt forgiveness**

Although an asset which has been written off may still be a legally enforceable claim, it is recommended that items which have been written off be excluded from the reported data.

This recommendation is made because the writing-off process can be seen as reflecting the judgment that the current or prospective price of the claim is zero.

#### **4. Currency conversion**

In line with international conventions the BIS uses the US dollar as the numeraire in its international banking statistics. All positions in other currencies must therefore be converted into US dollars by the banks themselves, or by their central monetary authorities. For the sake of consistency and comparability, the positions should be converted into US dollars at the exchange rate prevailing at the end of the relevant quarter.

#### **5. Breaks-in-series**

A break-in-series refers to a change in reporting methodology in a given period. Pre- and post-break values (based on the previous and the current new reporting methodology) are provided for this period. The value/amount for an observation (series) may change from one quarter to the next simply because of a change in the reporting practice/methodology or a change in the reporting population/institutions. For example, the availability of detailed country breakdown or sector/ maturity breakdown, or the increase/decrease in the number of reporting institutions, or a change in accounting methodology, etc. will have an impact on positions. In such cases affected observations should be transmitted at the same reporting date with two values, one for pre-break data (i.e. prior to the change in methodology) and one for post-break data (i.e. after the change in methodology). This is crucial for the correct calculation of exchange rate value-adjusted changes in stocks (flows) and in order to know if the sudden movements in positions relate to normal business activities of the reporting institutions.

The existence of a break-in-series and the associated pre and post-break data become a permanent feature of the data of the affected quarter. Therefore, if there is a need to revise the data of the affected quarter, even many periods later, the revised data must be reported with pre and post-break values for each observation being revised and affected by a break-in-series.

#### **6. Confidentiality**

The observation confidentiality is mandatory for countries (central banks or statistical/supervisory agencies) reporting international banking statistics to the BIS. The reporting countries must provide for each observation the appropriate value of confidentiality attribute ("Free, for publication", "Not for publication, Restricted for internal use" or "Confidential, for BIS only"). If no confidentiality attribute is reported for a given observation, the BIS will set the default value "Restricted, not for publication, internal use only". The attribute for observations not reported but estimated, aggregated or otherwise derived by the BIS is defined by the BIS, based on agreements with central banks and based on business rules. The detailed technical guidelines/instructions are made available to reporting countries by the BIS.

### **F. Additional requirements on the nationality structure of the international banking market**

#### **1. General**

The locational banking statistics also include information on international banking activity according to the country of incorporation or charter of the parent bank. The organising principle is thus the "[nationality](#)" of the controlling interest rather than the residence of the

operating unit. However, when the ultimate controlling entity is a non-bank, the nationality of the reporting institution is that of the highest level controlling entity which is a bank.

The nationality statistics are prepared by regrouping the locational data into categories based on the control or ownership of the [banking offices](#) in question.

Thus, for a reporting country, total assets and total liabilities of all banks reported under locational by residence statistics should be equal to the total assets and total liabilities of all banks reported under nationality statistics.

In contrast to the ordinary locational statistics, no further breakdown of positions vis-à-vis individual countries is requested. However, countries are requested to supply a somewhat narrower currency breakdown and a slightly broader sectoral breakdown of the data (see Table I-4).

## 2. Nationality classification

Classifying banks according to their nationality is not always a simple matter. While local branches of [foreign banks](#) always have an identifiable [head office](#) located abroad, the treatment of other [affiliates](#) of foreign banks may at times be ambiguous. Subsidiaries are invariably incorporated under the laws of the [host country](#) and in principle – although rarely in practice – may be fully autonomous. In some cases, notably [consortium banks](#), there may be no simple, clearly identifiable controlling interest.

In order to achieve as much consistency and comparability as possible, it is suggested that, for the purposes of the nationality structure reports, a controlling interest may be assumed to exist if a [participation](#) exceeds 50% of the subscribed capital of a bank. In the case of indirect ownership it is recommended that foreign-owned banks be classified by nationality of the [final owner](#), whenever it is a bank. In the event the final owner is a non-bank the nationality should be the one of the banking affiliate itself or of the highest level banking affiliate in the chain of ownership.

Banking offices located in each of the reporting countries should be classified by [parent country](#) according to the following nationality or area groups:

- first, each BIS reporting country should be listed separately, together with a residual item “unallocated BIS reporting countries”;
- second, banks with head offices in countries outside the reporting area should be grouped into the categories “developed non-reporting countries”, “non-reporting offshore centres”, “developing Europe”, “developing Latin America and Caribbean area”, “developing Africa and Middle East” and “developing Asia and Pacific”;
- third, two additional groupings have been defined for special cases, namely “consortium banks” and “unallocated non-BIS reporting countries”.

The splitting-up of the world outside the reporting area into broad geographical sectors of ownership is requested in order to permit classification of local (reporting) affiliates of banks with head offices outside the reporting area. The data reported for these affiliates should not, of course, include the cross-border business of their outside area [parent institutions](#).

The “unallocated BIS reporting countries” and “unallocated non-BIS reporting countries” groupings are used to cope with confidentiality problems arising in individual reporting countries. For example, if in Belgium there were only one Canadian and one Irish affiliate, and if it were not possible to disclose the individual balance sheet positions for these two foreign banks to the BIS, aggregated data would then be shown under “unallocated BIS reporting countries”. Data for “consortium banks” are requested separately because these institutions cannot generally be classified according to a single parent country.

### 3. Reporting area

In principle, the reporting area for the nationality structure statistics is defined in the same way as for the ordinary locational banking statistics, although not all financial centres currently report the nationality statistics.

### 4. Coverage

In principle, the assets and liabilities to be included in the nationality structure reports should be the same as those in the ordinary locational statistics. Therefore, the data should cover all financial claims and liabilities vis-à-vis non-residents and all financial claims and liabilities in foreign currency vis-à-vis residents. The data should include mainly deposits, loans, holdings of securities and participations on the assets side, and loans, deposits and own issues of securities in the international market (including negotiable CDs) on the liabilities side. Own issues of securities should be reported separately.

### 5. Currency breakdown

All countries are asked to provide the following currency breakdown for each nationality group of banks:

- (i) assets and liabilities vis-à-vis non-residents in total foreign currency, of which in US dollars, euros and Japanese yen;
- (ii) assets and liabilities vis-à-vis non-residents in domestic currency; and
- (iii) assets and liabilities vis-à-vis residents in total foreign currency, of which in US dollars, euros and Japanese yen.

One reason for the separate reporting of positions in US dollars, euros and yen is to allow for an estimation of [exchange rate adjusted](#) changes in amounts outstanding.

### 6. Sectoral breakdown

In the nationality reports all countries are asked to provide a breakdown of total international claims and liabilities into the following way:

Total positions, assets

of which, Assets vis-à-vis banks

of which, Assets vis-à-vis related foreign offices

of which, Assets vis-à-vis official monetary authorities

Total positions, liabilities

of which, Liabilities vis-à-vis banks

of which, Liabilities vis-à-vis related foreign offices

of which, Liabilities vis-à-vis official monetary authorities

of which, CD and other securities, liabilities

The aim of the separate reporting of positions vis-à-vis banks and related foreign offices is to provide additional information on the [international interbank market](#), and also on [intrabank activity](#). Positions vis-à-vis [official monetary authorities](#) should be shown separately because they are not associated with the interbank market.

## **G. Specific reporting cases - questions and answers**

### **Q1: If a bank is taken over by a non-bank entity, should it discontinue reporting?**

A: Only the banking business of the non-bank entity should be reported. In other words, the bank concerned should continue to report its banking business.

### **Q2: How should brass plate companies be treated?**

A: The country of immediate exposure is the country where the company is officially registered.

### **Q3: How should euro banknotes and coins be reported?**

A: Banks' holdings of international notes and coins that are in circulation and commonly used to make payments should be recorded as claims in the form of loans and deposits. In the case of the geographical allocation of euro banknotes and coins, due to the impossibility for the reporting banks to split their holdings according to the issuing countries, it is recommended to classify these banknotes and coins as claims on the ECB, which is included under Germany.

### **Q4: Deposits from Head Office (cross-border) and implications for Shareholders Equity**

A: Deposits from Head Office other than working capital are reported as liabilities and lead to reporting of assets as these funds are generally lent out or deposited in Nostro accounts. Deposits from Head Office do not imply negative Shareholders Equity.

### **Q5: What are gaps in reporting?**

A: Gaps refer differences in the completeness of a central bank's reporting, with respect to providing data in each of the dimensions of the Locational by Residence and Locational by Nationality data models, and the requirements of the reporting according to these Guidelines.

### **Q6: What are some of the most common causes for Breaks-in-Series?**

A: A non-exhaustive list of possible causes for the need to report Breaks-in-Series with complete pre and post-break values reporting: change of nationality of commercial bank (in Locational by Nationality), change in reporting population of commercial banks, introduction of a new breakdown in a dimension, a change in reporting or accounting methodology.

### **Q7: How should loans to movable assets (eg to shipping companies) be reported?**

A: On the residence country of the owner of the movable assets.

### **Q8: In what cases is it acceptable to report negative stock amounts?**

A: Reporting of negative stock amounts may be acceptable in exceptional cases of short positions on derivative instruments. It is expected these amounts would be reported on the asset side in the Other Assets and Liabilities instrument category.

### **Q9: If a bank is taken over by a non-bank entity, what are implications for its nationality?**

A: For purposes of the Locational by Nationality statistics, the nationality of a bank is that of its highest level bank-type owner.

### **Q10: In which situation and how should a bank's retained earnings be reported?**

A: Retained earnings should be reported if they are reported by a banking subsidiary of a foreign bank in the reporting country and should be allocated to the country of the parent company. These should be reported in the Other Assets instrument category.

### **Q11: In which sector are classified the general government and the public corporations?**

A: in the non-bank sector.

### **Q12: Do currency and foreign exchange currency swaps affect the size of the locational assets and liabilities?**

A: Only foreign exchange currency swaps entail a switch in the on balance-sheet currency composition.

Table I-2

**Summary of reporting requirements for locational statistics based on  
the residence of the reporting banks**

Items	Inclusion in total assets or liabilities recommended	Separate reporting recommended	Type of breakdown recommended		
			Currency <sup>1</sup>	Sector <sup>2</sup>	Country <sup>3</sup>
<b>International assets</b>					
Total <u>claims</u> <sup>4</sup>	.	Yes	Yes <sup>5</sup>	Yes <sup>5</sup>	Yes <sup>5</sup>
Loans and deposits <sup>6</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Debt securities <sup>7</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Other assets <sup>8</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Memorandum items:</i> <u>Claims on official monetary authorities</u> <sup>9</sup>	Yes	Yes <sup>10</sup>	Yes	.	No
<u>Claims</u> on international organisations	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	.
<b>International liabilities</b>					
Total liabilities <sup>4</sup>	.	Yes	Yes <sup>5</sup>	Yes <sup>5</sup>	Yes <sup>5</sup>
Loans and deposits <sup>6</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Own issues of debt securities <sup>7</sup>	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Other liabilities <sup>11</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Memorandum items:</i> Liabilities to official monetary authorities <sup>9</sup>	Yes	Yes <sup>10</sup>	Yes	.	No
Liabilities to international organisations	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	.
<b>Valuation items</b>					
Positions in arrears	Yes	Yes <sup>12</sup>	Yes <sup>12</sup>	Yes <sup>12</sup>	Yes <sup>12</sup>
Provisions	Yes	Yes <sup>13</sup>	Yes <sup>13</sup>	Yes <sup>13</sup>	Yes <sup>13</sup>
Write-offs	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: . = not applicable.

<sup>1</sup> By five major currencies. <sup>2</sup> Total/non-bank. <sup>3</sup> By individual country or country group. <sup>4</sup> External positions and positions in foreign currency vis-à-vis residents. <sup>5</sup> Only if data on subcomponents (loans and deposits, debt securities and other assets and liabilities) are not reported separately. <sup>6</sup> Including foreign trade-related credit and trustee business. <sup>7</sup> Including trustee business. <sup>8</sup> Mainly equities, participations, working capital and derivatives. <sup>9</sup> Including positions in foreign currency vis-à-vis the domestic central bank. <sup>10</sup> Positions vis-à-vis foreign official monetary authorities only. <sup>11</sup> Mainly working capital received by banks' branches from head offices abroad and derivatives. <sup>12</sup> Only amounts that are neither written off nor included in total assets. <sup>13</sup> Only amounts that are deducted from total assets.

Table I-3

**Classification of international positions of banks by  
residence of counterparty and currency of denomination**

Items	<a href="#">Residents</a>	<a href="#">Non-residents</a>
Domestic currency	.	B
Foreign currency	D	C

Note: . = not applicable.

Terms used in the international banking statistics: external or cross-border positions = B + C; [local foreign currency](#) positions = D; foreign currency positions = D + C; international positions = B + C + D.

Table I-4

**Reporting recommendations for locational statistics  
based on the [nationality](#) of the reporting banks**

Items	Type of currency breakdown requested		
	<a href="#">Foreign currencies</a> <sup>1</sup>		<a href="#">Domestic currency positions vis-à-vis non-residents</a>
	<a href="#">Positions vis-à-vis non-residents</a>	<a href="#">Positions vis-à-vis residents</a>	
<b>Assets</b>			
Total international assets	Yes	Yes	Yes
Claims on banks	Yes	Yes	Yes
Claims on related <sup>2</sup> foreign offices	Yes	.	Yes
Claims on official monetary authorities	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Total international liabilities	Yes	Yes	Yes
Liabilities to banks	Yes	Yes	Yes
Liabilities to related <sup>2</sup> foreign offices	Yes	.	Yes
Liabilities to official monetary authorities	Yes	Yes	Yes
CDs and other securities	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: . = not applicable.

<sup>1</sup> Total foreign currencies and US dollar, euro and Japanese yen separately. <sup>2</sup> Between [head offices](#) and [affiliates](#) and between affiliates.

## Part II: Reporting countries' practices

Table II-1

### Types of reporting institutions

Reporting countries (number of reporting institutions at end-2007)	Types of bank and bank-like reporting institutions	Other financial institutions				Official institutions		Percentage coverage assets/liabilities <sup>2</sup>
		Trade-related	Securities brokers/houses	<a href="#">Money market funds</a>	Other	Post office <sup>1</sup>	Central bank	
Australia ( <a href="#">73</a> )	All licensed banks, plus selected large money market corporations and finance companies	No	No	No	No	No	No	Over 90
Austria ( <a href="#">395</a> )	Commercial banks, savings banks and specialised credit institutions	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Nearly 100
Bahamas ( <a href="#">126</a> )	All licensed banks and trusts, all institutions with <a href="#">external positions</a> in excess of USD 10 million	No	No	No	No	No	No	Over 90
Bahrain ( <a href="#">92</a> )	All institutions (commercial banks, <a href="#">offshore</a> banking units and investment banks)	No	No	No	No	No	No	100
Belgium ( <a href="#">119</a> )	All credit institutions (105) and <a href="#">money market funds</a> (14)	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	100
Bermuda ( <a href="#">4</a> )	All licensed banks	No	No	No	No	No	No	100
Brazil ( <a href="#">74</a> ) <sup>3</sup>	Commercial banks and savings banks	No	No	No	No	No	No	Nearly 100
Canada ( <a href="#">71</a> )	All commercial banks incorporated in Canada	No	Yes <sup>4</sup>	No	No	No	No	Nearly 100
Cayman Islands ( <a href="#">266</a> )	All category "A" and "B" banks conducting banking business *	No	No	No	No	No	No	>95
Chile ( <a href="#">25</a> )	Commercial banks and financial institutions	No	No	No	No	No	No	Approx 95

For footnotes refer to the end of the table.

Table II-1 (cont)

## Types of reporting institutions

Reporting countries (number of reporting institutions at end-2007)	Types of bank and bank-like reporting institutions	Other financial institutions				Official institutions		Percentage coverage assets/liabilities <sup>2</sup>
		Trade-related	Securities brokers/houses	Money market funds	Other	Post office <sup>1</sup>	Central bank	
Chinese Taipei (68)	All authorised foreign exchange banks	No	No	No	No	No	No	Nearly 100
Cyprus (155)	TBA							
Denmark (140)	All authorised banks	No	No	No	No	No	No	100
Finland (9)	All credit institutions with external assets or liabilities exceeding EUR 200 million	Yes <sup>5</sup>	No	No	Yes <sup>5</sup>	Yes <sup>5</sup>	No	95/95
France (366)	All authorised credit institutions	Yes <sup>6</sup>	Yes <sup>6</sup>	No	Yes <sup>6</sup>	No	No	Nearly 100
Germany (1,939)	All credit institutions	No	No	No	No	No	No	100
Greece (66)	All credit institutions	No	No	No	No	No	No	100
Guernsey (44)	All licensed banks	No	No	No	No	No	No	Nearly 100
Hong Kong SAR (197)	All licensed banks, all restricted licence banks and deposit-taking companies	No	No	No	No	No	No	100
India (88)	Commercial and cooperative banks authorised to deal in foreign exchange	No	No	No	No	No	No	Approx 80
Ireland (82)	All credit institutions	No	No	No	No	No	No	Nearly 100
Isle of Man (31)	All institutions licensed by the FSC to take deposits on the Isle of Man	No	No	No	No	No	No	Nearly 100
Italy (792)	All legally defined banks with international assets and liabilities of any size	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	100
Japan (156)	In principle, all banks authorised to conduct business in the <a href="#">Japan Offshore Market</a>	No	No	No	No	No	No	Nearly 100

For footnotes refer to the end of the table.

Table II-1 (cont)

## Types of reporting institutions

Reporting countries (number of reporting institutions at end-2007)	Types of bank and bank-like reporting institutions	Other financial institutions				Official institutions		Percentage coverage assets/liabilities <sup>2</sup>
		Trade-related	Securities brokers/houses	Money market funds	Other	Post office <sup>1</sup>	Central bank	
Jersey (42)	All banks registered under The Banking Business (Jersey) Law 1991, excluding agency banks and those registered for disaster recovery purposes	No	No	No	No	No	No	95
Luxembourg (149)	All licensed banks	No	No	No	No	No	No	100
Macao SAR (23)	All authorized commercial banks plus one Postal savings bank	No	No	No	No	No	No	100
Malaysia (57)	All licensed banks, including commercial banks, Islamic banks and investment banks	No	No	No	No	No	No	100
Mexico (50)	All licensed commercial and development banks	No	No	No	No	No	No	100
Netherlands (295) <sup>3</sup>	All credit institutions supervised by the central bank which make up at least 95% of total bank balance sheet volume	No	No	No	No	No	No	Grossed up to 100
Netherlands Antilles (32)	Offices conducting offshore business exclusively	No	No	No	No	No	No	100
Norway (9)	Commercial and savings banks	No	No	No	No	No	No	95/90
Panama (70)	All banking institutions (commercial banks, offshore banks)	No	No	No	No	No	No	100
Portugal (168)	All monetary financial institutions other than the central bank	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	100

For footnotes refer to the end of the table.

Table II-1 (cont)

## Types of reporting institutions

Reporting countries (number of reporting institutions at end-2007)	Types of bank and bank-like reporting institutions	Other financial institutions				Official institutions		Percentage coverage assets/liabilities <sup>2</sup>
		Trade-related	Securities brokers/houses	Money market funds	Other	Post office <sup>1</sup>	Central bank	
Singapore (165)	Offshore business of licensed commercial banks and merchant banks	No	No	No	No	No	No	Over 90
South Africa (23)	All licensed banks with total international business above R100 million.	No	No	No	No	No	No	Nearly 100%
South Korea (57)	All financial institutions authorised to deal in foreign exchange	No	No	No	No	No	No	100
Spain (205)	All deposit institutions (banks, savings banks and credit cooperative banks) and the official credit institute with cross-border claims or liabilities above EUR 5 million or with at least one foreign branch	No	No	No	No	No	No	Nearly 100
Sweden (15)	Credit institutions	No	No	No	No	No	No	Approx 95
Switzerland (97)	All banks with total international business above CHF 1 billion	No	No	No	No	No	No	Over 90
Turkey (48)	All banks and special finance institutions	No	No	No	No	No	No	100
United Kingdom (381)	All institutions authorised to take deposits under the Banking Act 1987 and certain institutions recognised under the 1992 Banking Co-ordination Regulations <sup>7</sup>	Some	No	No	Some	No	Part <sup>8</sup>	100

For footnotes refer to the end of the table.

Table II-1 (cont)

## Types of reporting institutions

Reporting countries (number of reporting institutions at end-2007)	Types of bank and bank-like reporting institutions	Other financial institutions				Official institutions		Percentage coverage assets/liabilities <sup>2</sup>
		Trade-related	Securities brokers/houses	Money market funds	Other	Post office <sup>1</sup>	Central bank	
United States (608)	All depository institutions, bank holding companies and brokers and dealers with external assets or liabilities of USD 50 million or more	No	Yes	No	No	No	Liabilities	Nearly 100

Total (7872)

<sup>1</sup> Including autonomous post office banks, but not postal administrations. <sup>2</sup> Share of reporting banks' external assets and liabilities in the corresponding totals for all banking institutions. <sup>3</sup> Includes bank subsidiaries of the same banking group. <sup>4</sup> Includes only securities brokers/houses that are subsidiaries of banks. <sup>5</sup> If credit institutions as defined in the EC's First Council Directive. <sup>6</sup> If credit institutions as defined by French rules. <sup>7</sup> Cut-off points exist for providing full geographical and currency breakdowns. <sup>8</sup> Data from the Banking Department of the Bank of England. \* Will include Credit Unions and Building Societies from 2009.

Table II-2 :  
Reporting of loans and deposits

Reporting countries	Separate reporting of loans and deposits	Inclusion in loans and deposits					
		Repos <sup>6</sup>	Securities and gold lending without <u>cash collateral</u>	Financial leases	Promissory notes	Subordinated loans	Banknotes and coin
Australia	Yes	Yes (N)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Austria	Yes	Yes (N)	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Bahamas	Yes	Yes (N)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bahrain	Yes	Yes (na)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Belgium	Yes	Yes (N)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bermuda	Yes	Yes (Y)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Brazil	Yes	Yes (Y)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Canada	Yes	Yes <sup>1</sup> (Y)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Cayman Islands	Yes	Yes (both Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chile	Yes	Yes (N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chinese Taipei	Yes	Yes (Y)	No	No	No	No	Yes
Denmark	Yes	Yes (N)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Finland	Yes	Yes (N)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	Yes	Yes (N)	No	No	Yes	Yes <sup>2</sup>	No
Germany	Yes	Yes (N)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greece	Yes	Yes (N)	No	No	No	No	No
Guernsey	Yes	Yes (both Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

For footnotes refer to the end of the table.

Table II-2 (cont)

## Reporting of loans and deposits

Reporting countries	Separate reporting of loans and deposits	Inclusion in loans and deposits					
		Repos <sup>6</sup>	Securities and gold lending without <u>cash collateral</u>	Financial leases	Promissory notes	Subordinated loans	Banknotes and coin
Hong Kong SAR	Yes <sup>3</sup>	Yes (N)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
India	Yes	No (Y)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ireland	Yes	Yes (N)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Isle of Man	Yes	Yes (both Y/N)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Italy	Yes	Yes (N)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Japan	Yes <sup>4</sup>	Yes (N)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Jersey	Yes	No (both Y/N)	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes (N)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Macao SAR	Yes	Y (N)	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Malaysia	Yes	Yes (na)	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Mexico	Yes	Yes (na)	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	Yes	Yes (N)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Netherlands Antilles	No	Yes (na)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Norway	Yes	Yes (N)	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Panama	Yes	Yes (na)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Portugal	Yes	Yes (N)	No	Yes	Yes <sup>5</sup>	Yes	Yes
Singapore	Yes	Yes (N)	No	No	Yes	Yes	No

For footnotes refer to the end of the table.

Table II-2 (cont)

**Reporting of loans and deposits**

Reporting countries	Separate reporting of loans and deposits	Inclusion in loans and deposits					
		Repos <sup>6</sup>	Securities and gold lending without <u>cash collateral</u>	Financial leases	Promissory notes	Subordinated loans	Banknotes and coin
South Korea	Yes	Yes (Y)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain	Yes	Yes (N)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	Yes (N)	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Switzerland	Yes	Yes (N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Turkey	Yes	No (Y)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
United Kingdom	Yes	Yes (N)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
United States	Yes	Yes (N)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

<sup>1</sup> Loans only. <sup>2</sup> From March 2003 onwards. <sup>3</sup> As from March 2004. <sup>4</sup> The relevant data are calculated by subtracting data on holdings and own issues of securities from total claims and liabilities. <sup>5</sup> If not traded on a regular basis. If regularly traded, they are considered as securities and not included under "loans and deposits". <sup>6</sup> securities lent are deducted (Y) from the portfolio as recommended under GAAP or not (N) (as under IFRS). na: not disclosed.

Table II-3  
Reporting of trade-related credit

Reporting countries	Are trade bills included?	Criterion for inclusion		Is "à forfait" trade credit included?	Is " <u>en pension</u> " paper included?
		Residence of drawee	Residence of presenter		
Australia	Yes	X		Yes	Yes
Austria	Yes	X		Yes	Yes
Bahamas	No			No	No
Bahrain	Yes	X		.	Yes
Belgium	Yes	X		Yes	Yes
Bermuda	Yes	X		Yes	Yes
Brazil	Yes <sup>1</sup>	X		Yes	Yes
Canada	Yes	X		Yes	Yes
Cayman Islands	Yes	X		Yes	Yes
Chile	No			No	No
Chinese Taipei	Yes		X	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Yes	X		Yes	No
Finland	Yes		X	Yes	Yes
France	Yes	X		Yes	No
Germany	Yes	X		Yes	Yes
Greece	Yes	X		Yes	Yes
Guernsey	Yes <sup>2</sup>	X		Yes	No
Hong Kong SAR	Yes	X		Yes	Yes
India	Yes	X		Yes	Yes
Ireland	Yes	X		Yes	.
Isle of Man	Yes <sup>3</sup>	X		Yes	Yes
Italy	Yes	X		Yes	.
Japan	Yes	X		Yes	Yes
Jersey	No			No	No
Luxembourg	Yes	X		Yes	Yes
Macao SAR	Yes	X		Yes	No
Malaysia	Yes	X		No	No
Mexico	No			No	No
Netherlands	Yes	X		Yes	Yes
Netherlands Antilles	Yes	X		No	No
Norway	Yes	X		No	No
Panama	Yes	X		Yes	Yes

For footnotes refer to the end of the table.

Table II– 3 (cont)

**Reporting of trade-related credit**

Reporting countries	Are trade bills included?	Criterion for inclusion		Is “à forfait” trade credit included?	Is “ <u>en pension</u> ” paper included?
		Residence of drawee	Residence of presenter		
Portugal	Yes		X	Yes	Yes
Singapore	Yes	X		Yes	No
South Korea	Yes	X		Yes	No
Spain	Yes		X	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	X		Yes	No
Switzerland	Yes		X	Yes	No
Turkey	No			No	No
United Kingdom	Yes <sup>3</sup>	X		Yes	Yes
United States	Yes	X		Yes	Yes

Note: . = not applicable (no such instrument).

<sup>1</sup> When considered as international claims by reporting banks. <sup>2</sup> Not material. <sup>3</sup> Excluded when such paper serves as collateral for domestic lending.

Table II-4

## Reporting of trustee business

Reporting countries	Inclusion of trustee business in international assets and liabilities			
	Loans and deposits extended <sup>1</sup>	Loans and deposits received <sup>2</sup>	Holdings of securities <sup>1</sup>	Own issues of securities <sup>1</sup>
Australia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Austria	No	No	No	No
Bahamas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bahrain <sup>3</sup>	No	No	No	No
Belgium	Yes	Yes	No	No
Bermuda	No	No	No	No
Brazil	No	No	No	No
Canada	No	No	No	No
Cayman Islands	Yes <sup>4</sup>	Yes <sup>4</sup>	Yes <sup>4</sup>	Yes
Chile	Yes <sup>5</sup>	Yes <sup>5</sup>	Yes <sup>5</sup>	Yes <sup>5</sup>
Chinese Taipei	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Denmark	No	No	No	No
Finland	No	No	No	No
France	No	No	No	No
Germany	No	No	No	No
Greece	No	No	No	No
Guernsey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hong Kong SAR	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
India	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Isle of Man	No	Yes <sup>4</sup>	No	No
Italy	No	No	No	No
Japan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Jersey	No	No	No	No
Luxembourg	No	No	No	No
Macao SAR	No	No	No	No
Malaysia	No	No	Yes	Yes
Mexico	No	No	No	No
Netherlands	No	No	No	No

For footnotes refer to the end of the table.

Table II-4 (cont)

**Reporting of trustee business**

Reporting countries	Inclusion of trustee business in international assets and liabilities			
	Loans and deposits extended <sup>1</sup>	Loans and deposits received <sup>2</sup>	Holdings of securities <sup>1</sup>	Own issues of securities <sup>1</sup>
Netherlands Antilles	No	No	No	No
Norway	No	No	No	No
Panama	No	No	No	No
Portugal	No	No	No	No
Singapore	Yes <sup>4</sup>	Yes <sup>4</sup>	No	No <sup>6</sup>
South Korea	No	No	No	No
Spain	No	No	No	No
Sweden	No	No	No	No
Switzerland	Yes	Yes	No	No
Turkey	No	No	No	No
United Kingdom	No	No	No	No
United States	No	Yes	No	Yes <sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In banks' own name, but on behalf of third parties. <sup>2</sup> Funds received on a trust basis. <sup>3</sup> Off-balance sheet item, separate data not available. <sup>4</sup> Excluding those trust funds administered off-balance sheet. <sup>5</sup> Would be covered if such transactions were conducted. <sup>6</sup> Financial institutions in Singapore have not, so far, issued securities in their own name but rather on behalf of third parties. <sup>7</sup> Negotiable CDs and USD [short-term securities](#) issued by [banks](#) and others and held for foreigners' accounts.

Table II-5

Reporting of banks' holdings of [international debt securities](#)

Reporting countries	Separate reporting of securities	Breakdowns by			<a href="#">Short-term securities included</a>
		Currency	Bank/ <a href="#">non-bank</a>	Country	
Australia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bahamas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bahrain	Yes	No	No <sup>1</sup>	No	Yes
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bermuda	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Brazil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Canada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cayman Islands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chile	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chinese Taipei	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Guernsey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hong Kong SAR	Yes	Yes <sup>2</sup>	Yes	Yes <sup>3</sup>	Yes
India	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Isle of Man	Yes <sup>4</sup>	Yes <sup>4</sup>	Yes <sup>4</sup>	Yes <sup>4</sup>	Yes <sup>4</sup>
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Japan	Yes	Yes <sup>5</sup>	No	Yes	Yes
Jersey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Macao SAR	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malaysia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Netherlands Antilles	No	No	No	No	No
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Panama	Yes <sup>6</sup>	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

For footnotes refer to the end of the table.

Table II-5 (cont)

Reporting of banks' holdings of [international debt securities](#)

Reporting countries	Separate reporting of securities	Breakdowns by			<a href="#">Short-term securities included</a>
		Currency	Bank/ <a href="#">non-bank</a>	Country	
Singapore	No <sup>7</sup>	No	No	Yes	Yes
South Korea	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Switzerland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Turkey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
United Kingdom	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>8</sup>
United States	Yes <sup>9</sup>	Yes <sup>9, 10</sup>	No	No	No

<sup>1</sup> Data on securities issued by the non-bank sector in the United States and the United Kingdom are available; they represent 30% of total holdings of securities. <sup>2</sup> Breakdown into domestic, US dollar and total other foreign currencies only. <sup>3</sup> As from March 2004. <sup>4</sup> No international debt securities held until now. <sup>5</sup> Breakdown into domestic and total foreign currency only. <sup>6</sup> Negotiable securities only. <sup>7</sup> Separate securities data are not available. <sup>8</sup> Total only, without any breakdowns. <sup>9</sup> As from March 2003, negotiable CDs and [short-term](#) securities only. <sup>10</sup> Issues in foreign currencies by residents are not included, and neither are issues held as part of trustee business.

Table II-6

## Reporting of banks' own issues of international debt securities

Reporting countries	Separate reporting of own issues of securities	Definition used	Breakdown by			Short-term securities included
			Currency	Bank/ non-bank	Country	
Australia	Yes	All issues in domestic currency issued abroad and all issues in foreign currency	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Austria	Yes	All issues in foreign currency	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Bahamas	Yes	All issues held by <a href="#">non-residents</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bahrain	Yes	All securities issued in foreign currency and in foreign markets	No	No	No	Yes
Belgium	Yes	All issues in foreign currency	Yes	No	No	Yes
Bermuda	Yes	All issues in foreign currency	Yes	No	No	Yes
Brazil	Yes	All issues held by non-residents and all issues in foreign currency held by residents	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Canada	Yes	All subordinated issues in foreign currency and all issues abroad	Yes	No	Yes	Yes <sup>1</sup>
Cayman Islands	Yes	All issues in foreign currency	Yes	No	No	Yes
Chile	Yes	All issues in foreign currency	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chinese Taipei	Yes	All issues in foreign currency	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Yes	All issues in foreign currency	Yes	No	No	Yes
Finland	Yes	All issues in foreign currency and all issues abroad	Yes	No	No	Yes
France	Yes	All issues where the lead manager is a non-resident	Yes	No	No	Yes
Germany	Yes	All issues in foreign currency	Yes	No	No	Yes

For footnotes refer to the end of the table.

Table II-6 (cont)

## Reporting of banks' own issues of international debt securities

Reporting countries	Separate reporting of own issues of securities	Definition used	Breakdown by			Short-term securities included
			Currency	Bank/non-bank	Country	
Greece	No <sup>2</sup>	.	.	.	.	.
Guernsey	Yes	All issues in domestic currency in foreign markets and all issues in foreign currency	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hong Kong SAR	Yes	All issues held by <a href="#">non-residents</a> . If the residence of the holder is hard to ascertain, the place of issue is used as a proxy	Yes <sup>3</sup>	Yes	Yes <sup>4</sup>	Yes
India	Yes	All issues in domestic currency in foreign markets and all issues in foreign currency	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ireland	Yes	All issues in foreign currency <sup>5</sup>	Yes	No	No	Yes
Isle of Man	.					
Italy	Yes	All issues sold to non-residents	Yes	No	No	Yes
Japan	Yes	All issues held by non-residents and all issues in foreign currency held by residents	Yes <sup>6</sup>	No	Yes	Yes
Jersey	Yes	All issues in domestic currency in foreign markets and all issues in foreign currency	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	Yes	All issues sold to non-residents	Yes	No	Yes <sup>7</sup>	Yes
Macao SAR	Yes	All issues sold to non-residents and all issues in foreign currency held by residents	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malaysia	Yes	All issues held by non-residents and all issues in foreign currencies held by residents	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	Yes	All issues	Yes	No	No	Yes

For footnotes refer to the end of the table.

Table II-6 (cont)

## Reporting of banks' own issues of international debt securities

Reporting countries	Separate reporting of own issues of securities	Definition used	Breakdown by			Short-term securities included
			Currency	Bank/non-bank	Country	
Mexico	Yes	All issues sold to non-residents and all issues in foreign currency to residents	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Netherlands Antilles	No	Subordinated issues only	No	No	No	No
Norway	Yes	Issues sold abroad	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>5</sup>	Yes
Panama	Yes	All issues held by <a href="#">non-residents</a> in foreign currency (US dollars)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Portugal	Yes	All issues in domestic currency in foreign markets and all issues in foreign currency	Yes	No	No	Yes
Singapore	No	Debt securities issued in Asian Currency Units (ACUs) in Singapore and abroad	No	No	No	Yes
South Korea	Yes	All issues in foreign currency	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain	Yes	All issues in domestic currency in foreign markets and all issues in foreign currency	Yes	No	No	Yes
Sweden	Yes	All issues in domestic currency in foreign markets and all issues in foreign currency	Yes	No	No	Yes
Switzerland	No <sup>8</sup>	.	.	.	.	.
Turkey	Yes	All issues in foreign currency in foreign markets	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

For footnotes refer to the end of the table.

<sup>5</sup> From 2008 Q2.

Table II-6 (cont)

## Reporting of banks' own issues of international debt securities

Reporting countries	Separate reporting of own issues of securities	Definition used	Breakdown by			Short-term securities included
			Currency	Bank/non-bank	Country	
United Kingdom	Yes	All issues held by non-residents are identified. Where unknown, 20% of domestic currency and 92% of foreign currency is used as a proxy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
United States	Yes <sup>9</sup>	All negotiable CDs and short-term securities issued in USD only	USD only	Yes <sup>9</sup>	Yes <sup>9</sup>	Yes <sup>9</sup>

Note: . = not applicable.

<sup>1</sup> Would be covered if such issues were made. <sup>2</sup> No such issues are made. <sup>3</sup> Breakdown into domestic, US dollar and total other foreign currencies only. <sup>4</sup> As from March 2004. <sup>5</sup> Data are only collected on own issues of floating rate notes. <sup>6</sup> Breakdown into domestic and total foreign currency only. <sup>7</sup> In cases where the residence of the holder cannot be determined, issues are placed in the unallocated category. <sup>8</sup> Not reported due to negligible amounts. <sup>9</sup> As from March 2003.

Table II-7  
Reporting of [derivative instruments](#)

Reporting countries	Separate reporting of market value data possible	Market value data included in total assets or liabilities	
		Exchange-traded instruments	OTC instruments
Australia	No	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Yes <sup>1</sup>
Austria	No	No	No
Bahamas	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bahrain	No	No	No
Belgium	No	No	No
Bermuda	Yes	Yes	Yes
Brazil	No <sup>2</sup>	No <sup>2</sup>	No <sup>2</sup>
Canada	No	No	No
Cayman Islands	No <sup>2</sup>	No <sup>2</sup>	No <sup>2</sup>
Chile <sup>3</sup>	Yes	No	No
Chinese Taipei	No	No	No
Denmark	No	No	No
Finland	Yes	No	No
France	No	No	No
Germany	No	No	No
Greece	Yes <sup>4</sup>	Yes <sup>4</sup>	Yes <sup>4</sup>
Guernsey	No	Yes	Yes
Hong Kong SAR	No	No	No
India	No	No	No
Ireland	No	No	No
Isle of Man	Yes	Yes	Yes
Italy	Yes	No	Yes
Japan	No	Yes <sup>5</sup>	Yes <sup>5</sup>
Jersey	Yes	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	No	No	No
Macao SAR	Yes	No	No
Malaysia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	No	No	Yes
Netherlands Antilles	No	No	No
Norway	No	Yes	Yes
Panama	No	No	No

For footnotes refer to the end of the table.

Table II-7 (cont)

Reporting of derivative instruments

Reporting countries	Separate reporting of market value data possible	Market value data included in total assets or liabilities	
		Exchange-traded instruments	OTC instruments
Portugal	Yes	Yes	No
Singapore	No <sup>2</sup>	No <sup>2</sup>	No <sup>2</sup>
South Korea	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain	No	No	No
Sweden	No	Yes	Yes
Switzerland	No	No	No
Turkey	No	No	No
United Kingdom	Yes	No	No
United States	No	No	No

<sup>1</sup> From March 2003. <sup>2</sup> Derivative instruments on banks' balance sheets are reported under other assets and liabilities. <sup>3</sup> Other assets and liabilities include only derivative instruments at market prices. <sup>4</sup> No country/currency breakdown available. <sup>5</sup> From March 2005.

Table II-8

## Reporting of other assets and liabilities

Reporting countries	Separate reporting of other assets and liabilities	Breakdowns by			Types of other assets or liabilities included in the reported data
		Currency	Bank/non-bank	Country	
Australia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Equities, <a href="#">participations</a> , derivative contracts, <a href="#">working capital</a> , accrued interest
Austria	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Equities, participations, shares of <a href="#">money market funds</a>
Bahamas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unearned interest and fees, fixed assets, trading account assets, interest receivables/ payables, accounts receivable/payable, prepaid fees, accrued expenses payable, retained earnings, capital contributions
Bahrain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Equities, working capital, fixed assets and other unclassified positions
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Equities, participations, working capital
Bermuda	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Equities, participations, working capital, OTC derivative instruments
Brazil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Equities, permanent claims, participations, working capital
Canada	No	No	No	No	None
Cayman Islands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Equities, participations, working capital, mutual fund and investment fund units
Chile	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Derivatives at market prices only
Chinese Taipei	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Equities, participations, working capital
Denmark	No	No	No	No	None
Finland	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Yes	No	Yes	Equities, participations, working capital

For footnotes refer to the end of the table.

Table II-8 (cont)

**Reporting of other assets and liabilities**

Reporting countries	Separate reporting of other assets and liabilities	Breakdowns by			Types of other assets or liabilities included in the reported data
		Currency	Bank/non-bank	Country	
France	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Equities and shares of money market mutual funds <sup>2</sup>
Germany	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Equities, participations, working capital
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Equities
Guernsey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Banks' own funds, share Bank capital, participations, interest received/payable
Hong Kong SAR	No <sup>3</sup>	No <sup>3</sup>	No <sup>3</sup>	No <sup>3</sup>	None
Isle of Man	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Shares and other equity, acceptances
India	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Equities, working capital, participations and other unclassified positions
Ireland	No	No	No	No	None
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Equities, participations, working capital
Japan	No	No	No	No	None
Jersey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Equities, working capital, participations
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Equities, participations, working capital
Macao SAR	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Interbank placements, borrowings, equities, cheques, accrued interest receivables and payables, prepaid expenses and deferred income.
Malaysia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	All assets and liabilities other than loans, deposits and securities, including equities, participations, fixed assets and derivatives
Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Equities, participations, derivatives, purchases and sales of exchange and miscellaneous accounts receivable/payable

For footnotes refer to the end of the table.

Table II-8 (cont)

## Reporting of other assets and liabilities

Reporting countries	Separate reporting of other assets and liabilities	Breakdowns by			Types of other assets or liabilities included in the reported data
		Currency	Bank/non-bank	Country	
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Equities, participations, working capital
Netherlands Antilles	No	No	No	No	None
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>1</sup>	None
Panama	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Fixed assets, unearned interest, interest receivable/payable, accounts receivable/payable, prepaid fees
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Equities, participations, working capital
Singapore	No	No	No	No	All assets and liabilities other than "loans, debt securities, equities and deposits", including negotiable CDs, notes and coin
South Korea	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	All assets and liabilities other than loans, deposits and securities, including equities, participations, fixed assets and derivatives
Spain	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Equities and participations
Sweden	No	No	No	No	All assets and liabilities other than loans, deposits and securities, including equities, participations and working capital
Switzerland	No	No	No	No	None
Turkey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Equities, participations
United Kingdom	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Shares and other equity, working capital <sup>4</sup>
United States	No	No	No	No	None

<sup>1</sup> For assets only, but other liabilities reported by country from 2008Q2. <sup>2</sup> Also includes short-term own issues of securities on the liabilities side. <sup>3</sup> The relevant data can be calculated by subtracting data on loans and deposits and data on holdings and own issues of securities from total claims and liabilities. <sup>4</sup> No breakdowns for working capital.

Table II-9

## Gaps in the disaggregated reporting of international assets and liabilities

Reporting countries	Currency breakdown		Sectoral breakdown	Country breakdown
	External assets and liabilities <sup>1</sup>	Positions vis-à-vis <a href="#">official monetary authorities</a>		
Bahrain	nr	nr	None	None
Canada	Only for USD, EUR, CHF and GBP positions	Only for USD, EUR, CHF and GBP positions	None	None
Greece	Only partial			Only partial
Guernsey	JPY not reported separately	nr	None	None
Hong Kong SAR	Only into domestic USD and total other foreign currency positions	Only into domestic USD and total other foreign currency positions	None	None
Isle of Man	None	nr	None	Only partial
Netherlands Antilles	nr	nr	None	
Panama	nr	nr	nr	nr
Singapore	nr	nr	Only for total assets and liabilities	
South Korea		nr		
United States	Only into domestic and total foreign currency positions	No data on assets <sup>2</sup>	Only for domestic currency positions	Only partial

Note: nr = not reported. None = no gaps

<sup>1</sup> Breakdown of geographically allocated positions into assets and liabilities denominated in five currencies (US dollar, euro, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, pound sterling). <sup>2</sup> Until December 2002.

Table II-10

Reporting practices regarding the distinction between bank and **non-bank** positions

Reporting countries	Instructions issued by central bank	Recommended definition of a bank			Use of banks' own knowledge/practise
		Reporting country definition	<u>Home country</u> definition	International standard	
Australia	No		X		Yes
Austria	Yes			EC <sup>1</sup>	No
Bahamas	Yes	X			No
Bahrain	Yes		X		No
Belgium	Yes		X	EC <sup>1</sup>	No
Bermuda	No	X			Yes
Brazil	Yes	X			No
Canada	Yes		X		Yes
Cayman Islands	Yes		X		No
Chile	No		X		No
Chinese Taipei	Yes	X			Yes
Denmark	Yes		X	EC <sup>1</sup>	Yes
Finland	Yes		X	EC <sup>1</sup>	No
France	Yes	X		EC <sup>1</sup>	No
Germany	Yes		X	EC <sup>1</sup>	No
Greece	Yes		X		No
Guernsey	No		X		Yes
Hong Kong SAR	Yes		X		No
India	Yes	X			No
Ireland	No <sup>2</sup>		X	EC <sup>1</sup>	No
Isle of Man	No	X			Yes
Italy	Yes		X	EC <sup>1</sup>	No
Japan	Yes		X		Yes
Jersey	No		X		Yes
Luxembourg	No			EC <sup>1</sup>	Yes
Macao SAR	Yes		X		No
Malaysia	Yes		X		No
Mexico	Yes		X		Yes
Netherlands	Yes		X	EC <sup>1</sup>	Yes
Netherlands Antilles	Yes		X		Yes
Norway	Yes		X	EC <sup>1</sup>	No

For footnotes refer to the end of the table.

Table II-10 (cont)

Reporting practices regarding the distinction between bank and non-bank positions

Reporting countries	Guidelines issued by central bank	Recommended definition of a bank			Use of banks' own knowledge/ practise
		Reporting country definition	<u>Home country</u> definition	International standard	
Panama	No			X	No
Portugal	Yes			EC <sup>1</sup>	No
Singapore	No		X		Yes
South Korea	Yes		X		Yes
Spain	Yes			EC <sup>1</sup>	No
Sweden	Yes		X	EC <sup>1</sup>	Yes
Switzerland	Yes		X		No
Turkey	Yes	X			No
United Kingdom	No <sup>2</sup>		X		Yes
United States	Yes		X		No

<sup>1</sup> Vis-à-vis business partners in the European Union, reporting banks are advised to use the definition of monetary financial institutions (other than central banks) formulated by the ECB and used in ESA 1995. Due to a better definition of home country in guidelines to reporting banks a shift in the distribution between banks and non-bank positions occurred from 2007 Q4.

<sup>2</sup> No formal guidelines, but preference for home country definition.

Table II–11

**Gaps in the disaggregated reporting of positions  
vis-à-vis international organisations**

Reporting countries	Data on total assets or liabilities	Currency breakdown	Sectoral breakdown
Bahrain	None	nr	None
Canada	None	Only partial	None
Greece	nr <sup>1</sup>	nr	nr
Guernsey	nr	nr	nr
Hong Kong SAR	None	Only into domestic USD and total other foreign currency positions	nr <sup>2</sup>
Isle of Man	nr	nr	nr
Netherlands Antilles	nr	nr	nr
Panama	nr	nr	nr
Singapore	nr	nr	nr
South Korea	nr	nr	nr
United States	None	Only into domestic and total foreign currency positions	None

Note: nr = not reported. None = no gaps.

<sup>1</sup> Until September 2005. <sup>2</sup> Reported as positions vis-à-vis [non-banks](#) until March 2004; subsequently reported as positions vis-à-vis [banks](#) and non-banks.

Table II-12

**Reporting of banks' positions vis-à-vis foreign and  
domestic official monetary authorities**

Reporting countries	Positions vis-à-vis foreign official monetary authorities		<u>Local position in foreign currency vis-à-vis the domestic central bank</u>	
	Reported as a separate geographically unallocated item	Treated as positions vis-à-vis banks or non-banks	Included in total assets or liabilities	Treated as positions vis-à-vis banks or non-banks
Australia	Yes	Banks	Yes	Banks
Austria	No	Banks	Yes	Banks
Bahamas	Yes	Banks	Yes	Banks
Bahrain	No	Banks	Yes	Banks
Belgium	Yes	Banks	Yes	Banks
Bermuda	Yes	Banks	.	.
Brazil	No	Banks	Yes	Banks
Canada	Yes	Banks	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Banks
Cayman Islands	Yes	Banks	.	.
Chile	No	Banks	Yes	Banks
Chinese Taipei	Yes	Banks	Yes	Banks
Denmark	Yes	Banks	Yes	Banks
Finland	Yes <sup>2</sup>	Banks	Yes	Banks
France	Yes	Banks	Yes	Banks
Germany	Yes	Banks	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Banks
Greece	Yes	Banks	Yes	Banks
Guernsey	No	...	.	.
Hong Kong SAR	Yes <sup>3</sup>	Banks	No	...
India	Yes	Banks	No	...
Ireland	Yes	Banks	.	.
Isle of Man	Yes	Banks	.	.
Italy	Yes	Banks	Yes	Banks
Japan	Yes	Banks	Yes	Banks
Jersey	No	...	.	.
Luxembourg	Yes	Banks	.	.
Macao SAR	No	Banks	Yes	Banks
Malaysia	No	Banks	Yes	Banks
Mexico	Yes	Banks	Yes	Banks
Netherlands	Yes	Banks	Yes	Banks

For footnotes refer to the end of the table.

Table II-12 (cont)

**Reporting of banks' positions vis-à-vis foreign and  
domestic official monetary authorities**

Reporting countries	Positions vis-à-vis foreign official monetary authorities		<u>Local position in foreign currency vis-à-vis the domestic central bank</u>	
	Reported as a separate geographically unallocated item	Treated as positions vis-à-vis banks or non-banks	Included in total assets or liabilities	Treated as positions vis-à-vis banks or non-banks
Netherlands Antilles	No	...	.	.
Norway	Yes	Banks	.	.
Panama	No	...	Yes	...
Portugal	Yes <sup>4</sup>	Banks	Yes	Banks
Singapore	No	Banks	Yes	Banks
South Korea	No	...	Yes	...
Spain	Yes	Banks	Yes	Banks
Sweden	Yes	Banks	Yes	Banks
Switzerland	Yes	Banks	Yes	Banks
Turkey	Yes	Banks	Yes	Banks
United Kingdom	Yes	Banks	Yes	Banks
United States	Yes <sup>4</sup>	Banks	No	.

Note: . = not applicable; ... = not available.

<sup>1</sup> Such positions are insignificant. <sup>2</sup> Domestic central bank included. <sup>3</sup> As from March 2004. <sup>4</sup> Excludes [claims](#) of US official institutions.

Table II-13

## Valuation rules applied by reporting countries

Reporting countries	General	Treatment of specific items				
		Loans subject to trading	Loans acquired in the secondary market	Securitised loans	Discounted and zero coupon bonds	Other securities
Australia	Assets and liabilities are valued at book value. The trading portfolio is valued at market price, the banking book at <a href="#">face value</a> or cost price	Market value <sup>1</sup>	Market value	Market value <sup>1</sup>	Market value <sup>1</sup>	Market value <sup>1</sup>
Austria	All assets and liabilities are valued at book value. The trading portfolio is valued at market price, the banking book at face value or cost price	Face value	Cost price	Cost price or market value	Market value	Cost price or market value
Bahamas	Reporting financial institutions apply the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)				Market value	Market value
Bahrain	Book value		Book value	Book value	Book value	
Belgium	The investment portfolio is valued at cost price; the trading portfolio is marked to market in the case of liquid assets, otherwise at the lower of cost and market price	See footnote2	See footnote3	See footnote3	See footnote3	See footnote3
Bermuda	All assets and liabilities are recorded at market value	None	Market value	Market value	Market value	Market value
Brazil	All assets are reported at market value					

For footnotes refer to the end of the table.

Table II-13 (cont)

## Valuation rules applied by reporting countries

Reporting countries	General	Treatment of specific items				
		Loans subject to trading	Loans acquired in the secondary market	Securitised loans	Discounted and zero coupon bonds	Other securities
Canada	All loans reported at face value	Face value	Face value	Face value less adjustment for risk		Amortised cost or market value
Cayman Islands	All assets are reported as per the accounting standard used by the ultimate parent (IFRS, GAAP or IAS)					
Chile	All loans reported at face value. Since the adoption of the new rules IAS in June 2006, the securities follow the International Accounting Standards (IAS 39)	See IAS 39	See IAS 39	See IAS 39	See IAS 39	See IAS 39
Chinese Taipei		Face value			Cost price	Cost price
Denmark	In the annual accounts assets are valued at market price. All assets and liabilities are compiled at market values except loans and deposits ( <a href="#">nominal value</a> )					
Finland	All assets and liabilities are valued at book value. The trading portfolio is valued at market price, the banking book at face value or cost price	Face value	Cost price	Cost price or market value	Market value	Cost price or market value

For footnotes refer to the end of the table.

Table II-13 (cont)

## Valuation rules applied by reporting countries

Reporting countries	General	Treatment of specific items				
		Loans subject to trading	Loans acquired in the secondary market	Securitised loans	Discounted and zero coupon bonds	Other securities
France	Investment and underwriting portfolios are valued at cost price, the trading portfolio at market prices	Face value	Cost price			
Germany	All assets are reported at book value: for the investment portfolio, values are based on cost price with the option of valuation at market price if lower; for the trading portfolio, values are based on the lower of cost and market price				Cost price plus accrued interest	
Greece	All securities are recorded at market prices, loans and deposits at face value	Face value	Face value	Face value	Market value	Market value
Guernsey	Outstanding liabilities and holdings of assets are reported at book value, but investments are reported at market value					
Hong Kong SAR	Since the adoption of the new IAS rules in January 2005, financial assets held for trading, those designated as at fair value through profit and loss at inception, and available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value					

For footnotes refer to the end of the table.

Table II-13 (cont)

**Valuation rules applied by reporting countries**

Reporting countries	General	Treatment of specific items				
		Loans subject to trading	Loans acquired in the secondary market	Securitised loans	Discounted and zero coupon bonds	Other securities
Hong Kong SAR (continued)	Loans for trading purposes originated by the reporting institutions are measured at amortised cost					
India	Certain assets and most liabilities are reported at book value. Trade bills are reported with purchase/ acquisition amount	Marked to market	Marked to market or cost of acquisition, whichever is less	Marked to market	Book value or market value, whichever is less	Book value or market value, whichever is less
Ireland	All assets are recorded at book values, ie net value of cash transactions, taking into account revaluation and internal transfers					
Isle of Man	Loans are reported in accordance with UK and International Accounting Standards					Market value
Italy	Most assets are reported at book value. Securities are valued at a lagged average market price. The investment portfolio is valued at cost or at market price. For the trading portfolio, revaluation at market price is optional, writing down is compulsory					

For footnotes refer to the end of the table.

Table II-13 (cont)

## Valuation rules applied by reporting countries

Reporting countries	General	Treatment of specific items				
		Loans subject to trading	Loans acquired in the secondary market	Securitised loans	Discounted and zero coupon bonds	Other securities
Japan	All securities are recorded at market prices, loans and deposits at face value	Market value	Market value	Market value	Cost price	Market value
Jersey	Prudential reporting largely follows accounting standards adopted by individual institutions					Market value
Luxembourg	The investment portfolio is valued at cost price, the trading portfolio at market price	Cost price	Cost price	As for securities		Cost price or market value
Macao SAR	Loans and deposits are reported at nominal value. All other financial assets and liabilities are valued at market prices or market-price equivalents.					
Malaysia	Assets and liabilities are recorded at market value		Market value		Market value	
Mexico	Loans are reported at <a href="#">nominal value</a> , tradable securities at market value and securities held until maturity at nominal value					
Netherlands	Investment portfolio: redemption value/price; trading portfolio: market value/price; equity portfolio: market value/price	<a href="#">Face value</a>	Face value		Redemption value	Market value

For footnotes refer to the end of the table.

Table II-13 (cont)

**Valuation rules applied by reporting countries**

Reporting countries	General	Treatment of specific items				
		Loans subject to trading	Loans acquired in the secondary market	Securitised loans	Discounted and zero coupon bonds	Other securities
Netherlands Antilles	All assets are reported at book value					
Norway	Loans and securities are not to be valued at a price higher than the market price. If the current market price is below face value or above the cost price, banks must seek the approval of the supervisory authorities for revaluation			Market value	Market value	Market value
Panama	Reporting according to accounting standards of US GAAP					Market value or amortised cost
Portugal	Loans and deposits at nominal value, securities follow the International Accounting Standards (IAS)	Treated as securities, follow IAS valuation	Treated as securities, follow IAS valuation	(=loans sold under securitisation operations) Nominal value	IAS valuation	IAS valuation
Singapore	Reporting financial institutions apply IAS 39 in the form of the revised "Financial Accounting Standard (FRS) 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement"	See footnote4	See footnote4	See footnote4	See footnote4	See footnote4

For footnotes refer to the end of the table.

Table II-13 (cont)

## Valuation rules applied by reporting countries

Reporting countries	General	Treatment of specific items				
		Loans subject to trading	Loans acquired in the secondary market	Securitised loans	Discounted and zero coupon bonds	Other securities
South Korea	Most assets and all liabilities are reported at cost price  Investment portfolio: Assets: market price Liabilities: cost price	Cost price	Cost price	Cost price	Assets: market price  Liabilities: cost price	Assets: market price  Liabilities: cost price
Spain	As a general rule: loans and deposits at <a href="#">nominal value</a> ; debt securities at fair value or amortised cost plus impairment (held to maturity); equities at fair value or cost of acquisition or cost less impairment	Nominal value	Nominal value	Nominal value	Fair value or amortised cost plus impairment	
Sweden	Trading portfolio  Held to maturity	Amortised cost  .	Amortised cost  .	.  .	Fair value  Amortised cost	Fair value  Amortised cost
Switzerland	Assets are in principle reported at book value. Listed securities are reported at market price	Face value	Face value	Face value	Accrual method	See footnote5
Turkey	Assets except securities are reported at book values			Market value	Market value	Market value

For footnotes refer to the end of the table.

Table II–13 (cont)

**Valuation rules applied by reporting countries**

Reporting countries	General	Treatment of specific items				
		Loans subject to trading	Loans acquired in the secondary market	Securitised loans	Discounted and zero coupon bonds	Other securities
United Kingdom	Loans are reported at <a href="#">nominal value</a> and securities (including paper, derivatives and shares) at market value				Accrual of imputed interest on discount bonds may be included	Market value
United States	All loans and securities are recorded at <a href="#">face value</a>	Face value	Face value	Face value	Face value <sup>6</sup>	Face value <sup>6</sup>

Note: . = not applicable

<sup>1</sup> If active market not available, measured at amortised cost. <sup>2</sup> Market value in case of liquid market, otherwise at the lower of cost and market price. <sup>3</sup> Treatment depends on classification (investment book versus trading book). <sup>4</sup> Follows IAS Financial Accounting Standard (FRS) 39 valuations. <sup>5</sup> Market value for trading book, cost value for financial assets and accrual method for banking book. <sup>6</sup> Only short-term securities are reported by US banks.

Table II-14

## Separate reporting of valuation changes, arrears, provisions and write-offs

Reporting countries	Separate reporting <sup>1</sup> possible			
	Valuation changes	Arrears of interest and principal <sup>2</sup>	Provisions <sup>3</sup>	Write-offs <sup>4</sup>
Australia	No	No	No	No
Austria	No	No	No	No
Bahamas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bahrain	No	No	No	No
Belgium	No	No	No	No
Bermuda	No	No	No	No
Brazil	No	No	No	Yes
Canada	No	No	No	No
Cayman Islands	No	No	No	No
Chile	No	No	No	No
Chinese Taipei	No	No	No	No
Denmark	No	No	No	No
Finland	Yes	No	No	Yes
France	No	No	No	No
Germany	Yes	No	No	No
Greece	No	No	No	No
Guernsey	No	No	No	No
Hong Kong SAR	No	No	No <sup>5</sup>	No <sup>6</sup>
India	No	Yes <sup>7</sup>	No	No
Ireland	No	No	No	No
Isle of Man	No	No	No	No
Italy	Yes <sup>5</sup>	No	No	Yes <sup>8</sup>
Japan	No	No	No	No
Jersey	No	No	No	No
Luxembourg	No	No	No	No
Macao SAR	No	No	No	No
Malaysia	Yes	No	No	No
Mexico	No	No	No	No
Netherlands	No	No	No	No
Netherlands Antilles	No	No	No	No
Norway	No	No	Partial	Partial
Panama	No	No	Yes	No

For footnotes refer to the end of the table.

Table II-14 (cont)

**Separate reporting of valuation changes, arrears, provisions and write-offs**

Reporting countries	Separate reporting <sup>1</sup> possible			
	Valuation changes	Arrears of interest and principal <sup>2</sup>	Provisions <sup>3</sup>	Write-offs <sup>4</sup>
Portugal	No	No	No	No
Singapore	No	No	No	No
South Korea	No	No	No	No
Spain	No	No	No	No
Sweden	No	No	No	No
Switzerland	No	No	No	No
Turkey	No	No	No	No
United Kingdom	Yes	No	No	Yes
United States	No	No	No	Yes

<sup>1</sup> Separate reporting with the country, currency and sector being given. <sup>2</sup> Arrears that are not immediately written off and that are not included in the data on international assets. <sup>3</sup> Provisions that are deducted from the data on international assets. <sup>4</sup> Write-offs of claims including [capitalised interest](#) and interest booked in special suspense accounts. <sup>5</sup> No further breakdown available. <sup>6</sup> For reasons of confidentiality. <sup>7</sup> These are included/reported under other international assets along with capital/profits supplied/receivable from foreign offices of [domestic banks](#). <sup>8</sup> From 2001.

Table II-15

## Treatment of interest arrears and provisions

Reporting countries	Inclusion of interest arrears in external assets: if yes, period for which interest must be in arrears	Reduction of external assets due to provisions
Australia	Yes: as accrued	No
Austria	Yes: as interest falls due	No <sup>1</sup>
Bahamas	Yes: three months	Yes
Bahrain	Yes: three months	No
Belgium	Yes: as interest falls due <sup>2</sup>	No
Bermuda	Yes: three months	No
Brazil	Yes: as interest falls due	No
Canada	No <sup>3</sup>	No
Cayman Islands	Yes: three months	Yes
Chile	Yes: each bank has its own rule in this regard	No
Chinese Taipei	Yes: six months	No
Denmark	Yes: as interest falls due	No
Finland	Yes: as interest falls due	No
France	Yes for debt securities No for other assets and liabilities <sup>3</sup>	No
Germany	Yes: as interest falls due <sup>4</sup>	No <sup>1</sup>
Greece	Yes: as interest falls due	No
Guernsey	Yes: as accrued	No
Hong Kong SAR	Yes: as interest falls due	No
India	Yes: as accrued on standard assets	No
Ireland	Yes: as interest falls due <sup>5</sup>	Yes
Isle of Man	Yes <sup>6</sup>	Yes <sup>9</sup>
Italy	Yes: as interest falls due	No
Japan	Yes: as interest falls due <sup>7</sup>	No
Jersey	Yes: as interest falls due	No
Luxembourg	Yes: as interest falls due	No
Macao SAR	Yes : as accrued	No
Malaysia	Yes: as interest falls due	No
Mexico	Yes: as interest falls due	No
Netherlands	Yes: as interest falls due	No
Netherlands Antilles	Yes: as interest falls due	No
Norway	Yes: as interest falls due	Yes
Panama	Yes: three months	Yes

For footnotes refer to the end of the table.

Table II–15 (cont)

**Treatment of interest arrears and provisions**

<b>Reporting countries</b>	<b>Inclusion of interest arrears in external assets: if yes, period for which interest must be in arrears</b>	<b>Reduction of external assets due to provisions</b>
Portugal	Yes: as interest falls due	No
Singapore	Yes: as interest falls due	No
South Korea	Yes: as interest falls due	No
Spain	No	No <sup>1</sup>
Sweden	Yes: as interest falls due	No
Switzerland	Yes: as interest falls due	No <sup>8</sup>
Turkey	No <sup>3</sup>	No
United Kingdom	Yes <sup>6</sup>	No
United States	Yes: as interest falls due	No

<sup>1</sup> Provisions created against claims on specific debtor countries are generally not deducted from statistics supplied to the BIS. <sup>2</sup> Interest arrears overdue for lengthy periods are not included in claims and are placed in special suspense accounts. <sup>3</sup> As a general rule, interest is accrued in a separate interest-receivable account. <sup>4</sup> Interest in arrears is written off quite quickly and therefore in many cases not included in the reported data. <sup>5</sup> Arrears of interest are reported net of provisions, and include interest capitalisation and interest suspense account entries as well. <sup>6</sup> Depending on the likelihood of recovery of interest, banks must either add interest arrears to the amount of the outstanding loan, create a separate internal interest-receivable account or simply write off interest. <sup>7</sup> Interest arrears are added to outstanding claims in the half-year business period in which they arise, but in the case of continuing arrears they may be excluded in the following periods. In the case of non-payment they can be written off after one business year. <sup>8</sup> Provisions are made by setting up a reserve until a bank decides to reduce its assets by drawing on that reserve. <sup>9</sup> Claims are reported net of any impairment.

Table II–16

Reporting practices in determining the [nationality](#) of banks

Reporting countries	Definitions used in determining nationality
Australia	At least 50% ownership
Austria	At least 50% ownership
Bahamas	By country of incorporation of ultimate parent company
Bahrain	Majority ownership
Belgium	Majority ownership
Bermuda	Majority ownership
Brazil	More than 50% ownership of voting right shares
Canada	Majority ownership
Cayman Islands	Majority ownership
Chile	Majority ownership
Chinese Taipei	Majority ownership
Denmark	Majority ownership
Finland	Majority ownership
France	Majority ownership
Germany	Majority ownership
Greece	Branches of <a href="#">foreign banks</a> according to residence of <a href="#">head offices</a> , local <a href="#">banks</a> by country of incorporation
Guernsey	Majority ownership
Hong Kong SAR	Majority ownership
India	According to location of head office of banks
Ireland	Majority ownership
Isle of Man	Majority ownership
Italy	Only branches of foreign banks according to residence of head offices
Japan	According to residence of <a href="#">final owner</a> as confirmed by reporting banks
Jersey	Majority ownership
Luxembourg	Majority ownership
Macao SAR	Majority ownership
Malaysia	Majority ownership
Mexico	At least 51% ownership
Netherlands	At least 50% ownership
Netherlands Antilles	Majority ownership
Norway	Majority ownership
Panama	Majority ownership; branches of foreign banks according to residence of head office
Portugal	Majority ownership

Table II-16 (cont)

**Reporting practices in determining the [nationality](#) of banks**

Reporting countries	Definitions used in determining nationality
Singapore	Majority ownership
South Korea	According to residence of head office
Spain	Controlling interest
Sweden	At least 50% ownership
Switzerland	Majority ownership
Turkey	Majority ownership
United Kingdom	Majority ownership
United States	At least 25% ownership

Table II-17

Gaps in the reporting of nationality structure data

Reporting countries	External assets and liabilities in foreign currency			
	Breakdowns			
	<u>Parent country</u>	US dollar, euro, Japanese yen	<u>Own offices</u>	<u>Official monetary authorities</u>
Austria	nr (only for parent country groups)			
Bahrain	None	nr	nr	nr
Chile			nr	
Denmark	nr	None		None
Greece	None	None	nr	nr
Guernsey	None	JPY nr	nr	nr
Hong Kong SAR	None	nr <sup>1</sup>	nr <sup>2</sup>	nr <sup>2</sup>
Ireland	None	nr	None	None
Isle of Man	None	None	None	nr
Jersey	None	None	None	nr
Portugal	None	None	nr	None
South Korea	None	None	None	nr
United States	nr <sup>3</sup>	nr <sup>3</sup>	nr <sup>3</sup>	nr <sup>3</sup>
Reporting countries	External assets and liabilities in domestic currency			CDs and other own issues of securities
	Breakdowns			
	Parent country	Own offices	Official monetary institutions	
Australia				
Austria	nr(only for parent country groups)			
Bahrain		nr	nr	nr
Chile		nr		
Denmark	nr			
Greece			nr	nr
Guernsey		nr	nr	
Hong Kong SAR			nr	
Isle of Man		nr	nr	nr
Jersey		nr	nr	nr
Portugal		nr		
South Korea	nr	nr	nr	nr

Note: nr = not reported. None = no gaps.

<sup>1</sup> US dollar and total other foreign currencies only. <sup>2</sup> Reported as from March 2004. <sup>3</sup> Until December 2002.

## Part III: Glossary of terms

### A

- Affiliates (of [banks](#))** *Branches, subsidiaries and [joint ventures](#).* However, in these Guidelines, a clear distinction is made between the various types of affiliates.
- “À forfait” purchase** An outright purchase of a trade bill (or similar instrument) which absolves the seller/presenter of the bill from any obligation should the drawee fail to honour the bill when it matures.

### B

- Banking offices** Includes banks' [head offices](#), branches and subsidiaries (same observation as for [affiliates](#)).
- Banks or deposit-taking corporations, or monetary financial institutions MFIs** Generally defined as institutions whose business it is to receive deposits and/or close substitutes for deposits, and to grant credits or invest in securities on their own account. Within the scope of the BIS locational banking statistics only, [official monetary authorities](#) including the BIS and the ECB are also regarded as banks. Can refer to banks' head offices or affiliates. Money market funds, investment funds and pension funds are excluded from this category.
- Branches** Unincorporated entities wholly owned by a parent credit institution incorporated in another country.
- Brass plate companies** Brass plate companies are those used to register ownership of shipping vessels or to raise capital through the issuance of securities. Such companies may register in a country but for all practical purposes have no operational presence in that country. Moreover, books or accounts may be maintained elsewhere rather than in the [host country](#).

### C

- Capitalised interest** The conversion of accrued interest and interest in arrears, by agreement with the debtor, into a financial claim.
- Cash collateral** A loan (cash and non-cash loans) that requires specified collateral (assets pledged by a borrower to secure a debt obligation). The assets can be in the form of cash, a savings deposit, and/or a savings account in domestic or foreign currencies issued by the bank.

<b>Claims (of banks)</b>	Financial assets (on-balance sheet items only) including, as a minimum, deposits and balances with other banks, loans and advances to <a href="#">non-banks</a> as well as banks, and holdings of debt securities.
<b>Consortium bank</b>	A <a href="#">joint venture</a> in which no single owner has a controlling interest.
<b>Countries</b>	Both territorial entities that are states, as understood by international law and practice, and territorial entities that are not states but for which statistical data are maintained and provided internationally on a separate and independent basis.
<b>Coverage</b>	Refers to either the number of countries that report, or to the number of reporting institutions in each country, or to the extent of balance sheet reporting by individual banks, thus indicating the degree of comprehensiveness of the information collected.
<b>Credit derivative contract</b>	Derivative whose redemption value is linked to specified credit-related events, such as bankruptcy, credit downgrade, non-payment, or default of a borrower. For example a lender might use a credit derivative to hedge the risk that a borrower might default. Common credit derivatives include Credit Default Swaps, Total Return Swaps, Credit Spread Options.
<b>Cross-border operations</b>	Transactions between residents of different countries; also referred to as “international” operations, which include, in addition to external business, positions vis-à-vis residents in foreign currency.
<b>Cross-border positions</b>	Asset and liability positions vis-à-vis banks and non-banks located in a country other than the country of residence of the reporting banking office; also referred to as “external” positions.
<b>D</b>	
<b>Debt securities</b>	Instruments other than equity shares, investment fund shares or units and financial derivatives. All financial assets that are bearer instruments, usually negotiable and traded on secondary markets, not granting the holder any ownership rights to the institutional unit issuing them.
<b>Deposit-taking corporations</b>	See <a href="#">banks</a> .
<b>Derivative instrument</b>	A financial instrument whose value depends on some underlying financial asset, commodity index or predefined variable. Some of the main uses of derivative instruments are to fix future prices in the present (forwards and futures), to exchange cash flows or modify asset characteristics (swaps) and to endow the holder with the right but not the obligation to engage in a transaction (options).
<b><a href="#">Domestic bank</a></b>	Bank whose <a href="#">head office</a> is located inside the <a href="#">reporting country</a> .

## E

<b>“En pension” acquisition</b>	Transaction in which the pension provider transfers assets – such as bills of exchange, receivables or securities – in return for payment of a sum of money, to a recipient of a pension, on the understanding that the pension provider is obliged, or even entitled, to re-transfer the assets on a specific date or on a date yet to be defined. Mostly consists of loan transactions with fixed-interest securities over a fixed period.
<b>Exchange rate adjustment</b>	Procedure adopted to eliminate the valuation effects arising from movements in exchange rates from data expressed in a common currency (generally the US dollar). When calculating exchange rate adjusted changes in stocks, the BIS applies end of period dollar exchange rates to the (non-dollar) positions outstanding at the beginning of the period.
<b>External positions</b>	See “Cross-border positions”.

## F

<b>Face value</b>	See “ <a href="#">Nominal value</a> ”.
<b>Final owner</b>	The ultimate owner of a branch or subsidiary in a chain of participations.
<b>Financial derivatives</b>	Financial assets based or derived from a different underlying instrument, be it a financial asset, a commodity or an index.
<b>Flow figures</b>	Data on transactions as opposed to changes in amounts outstanding; not to be confused with <a href="#">exchange rate adjusted</a> changes in stocks. In contrast to amounts outstanding, flow figures relate to periods of time and not to a particular date.
<b>Foreign bank</b>	Bank whose <a href="#">head office</a> is outside the country in which the bank is located (see “ <a href="#">Affiliates</a> ”).
<b>Foreign currency transactions</b>	Transactions denominated in a currency other than the <a href="#">local (domestic) currency</a> of the country in which the banking office is located.

## G

<b>General Government</b>	Includes the central government, state government, local government and social security funds.
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## H

<b>Head office (bank)</b>	A banking office exercising control over and/or ownership of one or more <a href="#">affiliates</a> .
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<b>Hedge funds</b>	Any collective investment undertakings or private investment funds, often leveraged, and often engaging in active trading strategies (including arbitrage) to achieve positive absolute returns and whose managers are remunerated in relation to the funds' performance.
<b>Home country</b>	This term is used in two different ways: (1) regarding the sectoral classification of counterparties, it refers to the country where the foreign counterparty of a reporting bank is located; (2) regarding the reporting of international financial claims in the consolidated banking statistics, it relates to the country of residence of the <a href="#">head office</a> of a reporting bank.
<b>Host country</b>	The country of residence of a <a href="#">foreign banking affiliate</a> .
<b>I</b>	
<b>Interbank positions</b>	Asset and liability positions which banks have with other banks (example: positions between the reporting " <a href="#">offshore</a> " financial centres and banks in the other reporting countries).
<b>International banking business</b>	In this context, the term "international" refers to banks' transactions in any currency with <a href="#">non-residents</a> (ie their external or cross-border business) plus their <a href="#">transactions in foreign (non-local) currency</a> with residents.
<b>International banking facility (IBF)</b>	A banking unit in the United States conducting cross-border business unrestricted by many of the rules and regulations applied in ordinary banking with residents. Similar institutions exist in Japan. IBFs and similar institutions are considered residents of the country in which they are located.
<b>International debt securities</b>	For the purposes of the locational banking statistics, banks' holdings of international debt securities are defined as all negotiable short- and long-term debt instruments in domestic and foreign currency issued by non-residents and debt instruments in foreign currency issued by residents. For banks' own issues the criteria are not currency and residence of the counterparty, but currency and the place (or technique?) of issuance. All issues in foreign currency are included but securities denominated in domestic currency are included only if they are issued abroad or at home using international issuing procedures.
<b>International interbank market</b>	An international money market in which banks lend to each other – either cross-border or <a href="#">locally in foreign currency</a> – large amounts of money, usually at short term, between overnight and six months.
<b>Inter-office business</b>	Business between different offices of the same banking organisation; in BIS statistics this is usually covered only to the extent that it is cross-border or local in foreign currency and the data are not consolidated.
<b>Intrabank business</b>	See " <a href="#">Inter-office business</a> ".

**Investment companies** Companies that actively manage a pool of assets for their shareholders and that issue redeemable securities that represent an undivided interest in the assets managed by the company.

**Investment funds** Investment fund shall mean all collective investment undertakings investing in financial and non-financial assets to the extent that their sole objective is the investment of capital raised from the public. This definition excludes pension funds and [money market funds](#), the latter being classified as “other depository institutions”. Hedge funds are considered as being part of this category of funds.

## J

**Japan Offshore Market** See “[International banking facility](#)”.

**Joint venture** A (banking) enterprise in which two or more parties hold major interests. One of those parties may, but need not, be of the country in which the joint venture operates.

## L

**Local (domestic) currency transactions** Banking business carried out in the currency of the country in which the banking office is located.

**Local foreign currency business** Banking business in non-local currency between a bank located in a particular country and other entities (both banks and non-banks) resident in the same country.

## M

**Master netting agreement** A master netting agreement is a standardised bilateral contract that enables trading counterparties to agree to net collateral requirements. Such an agreement allows to offset positive balances of one counterpart to negative ones of another when payable the same day and in the same currency.<sup>6</sup>

**Monetary financial institutions** See [banks](#).

**Money market funds** Funds that issue highly liquid liabilities of a monetary nature and are assimilated to financial institutions (“other depository corporations”).

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<sup>6</sup> For further information please see Basel Committee publication: <http://www.bis.org/publ/bcbs128.pdf>.

**Mutual funds** [Investment companies](#) that issue and sell redeemable securities which represent an undivided interest in the assets held by the fund.

## N

**Nationality (of banks)** Classification according to the location of the head office rather than the location of the banking unit.

**Nominal value/[face value](#)** The price of a share, bond or stock when it was issued, rather than its current market value.

**Non-bank branches** Legally dependent offices of enterprises other than banks.

**Non-banks** All entities (including individuals but excluding official monetary authorities) other than those defined as “banks”. General government and public corporations are part of the non-bank sector.

## O

**Official deposits** Foreign currency deposits obtained by reporting banks from [official monetary authorities](#).

**Official monetary authorities** Central banks or similar national and international bodies, such as the BIS, are classified as banks in the BIS locational banking statistics, but as public sector in the BIS consolidated banking statistics.

**Offshore centres** An expression used to describe countries with banking sectors dealing primarily with non-residents and/or in foreign currency on a scale out of proportion to the size of the host economy.

**Own offices** Different offices of the same bank, including head offices, branch offices and subsidiaries. Also called “[related offices](#)”.

## P

**Parent country** Country where the [head office](#) of a reporting branch or subsidiary of a bank is located. A classification of reporting banks by parent country is required in the [nationality](#) structure part of the locational banking statistics (see Section F of the present Guidelines).

**Parent institution** [Head office](#) of a bank.

**Participation** Permanent holding of financial interests in other undertakings, eg through the acquisition of shares.

## R

<b>Redepositing of funds</b>	On lending of funds to other banks.
<b>Related offices</b>	See " <a href="#">Own offices</a> ".
<b>Reporting area</b>	The whole group of countries which report to the BIS. The reporting area is different for the locational and the consolidated banking statistics.
<b>Reporting centre/country</b>	The terms "reporting country" and "reporting centre" are used interchangeably and refer to the countries which participate in the locational and/or consolidated banking statistics.
<b>Reporting institutions</b>	Generally all those <a href="#">deposit-taking institutions</a> (plus some non-deposit-taking financial institutions) within a <a href="#">BIS reporting country</a> .
<b>Repos (repurchase agreements)</b>	Repos are money market operations based on arrangements involving the sale of (financial) assets at a specified price with a commitment to repurchase the same or similar assets at a fixed price on a specified future date (usually <a href="#">short-term</a> ) or on a date subject to the discretion of the purchaser.
<b>Resident/non-resident</b>	The criterion for residence is whether a banking, non-bank or official monetary sector entity is permanently located, physically and/or by way of law or registration, inside or outside a country's borders. In other words, the residence of an institutional unit is determined by the location where it has its centre of predominant economic interest. This concept is similar to the one used for balance of payments purposes. It should not be confused with the nationality criterion.

## S

<b><a href="#">Short-term</a> (ref Table II-6)</b>	Relates to instruments with maturities of up to and including one year.
<b>Sovereign Wealth Funds</b>	Special purpose government vehicles/investment funds that do not have any explicit pension liabilities and that should be classified as "other depository/financial corporations".
<b>Stock figures</b>	Amounts outstanding on a particular date as opposed to flows for a given period.
<b>Subsidiaries</b>	Separate incorporated entities in which another entity has a majority or full participation.
<b>Swaps (currency swaps)</b>	Contract which commits two counterparties to exchange streams of interest payments in different currencies for an agreed period of time and to exchange principal amounts in different currencies at a pre-agreed exchange rate at maturity.  On balance-sheet accounts are not affected at inception.

**Swaps (foreign exchange  
currency swaps)**

Transaction which involves the actual exchange of two currencies (principal amount only) on a specific date at a rate agreed at the time of conclusion of the contract (the short leg), and a reverse exchange of the same two currencies at a date further in the future and at a rate (generally different from the rate applied to the short leg) agreed at the time of the contract (the long leg). Both spot/forward and forward/forward swaps are included. Short-term swaps carried out as “tomorrow/next day” transactions are also included in this category.

Only the currency composition of the on balance-sheet accounts is affected at inception.

**T**

**Trustee business**

Funds received and/or invested on a trust basis in a bank's own name but on behalf of third parties.

**V**

**Vis-à-vis country**

Country of location of the counterparty to a financial contract. The asset of a reporting bank will be the liability of an entity in the vis-à-vis country and vice versa.

**W**

**Working capital**

Funds of a permanent debt nature provided by the [head office](#) of a bank to a legally dependent, unincorporated branch for the purpose of supporting its day-to-day operations.

## Part IV: List of international organisations and official monetary authorities

### A. International organisations

In the country by country breakdown of reporting banks' external asset and liability positions, the total positions vis-à-vis the international organisations listed below should be shown in a separate item as non-banks. Organisations (multilateral development banks) which should be treated as banks in the locational banking data for the sectoral classification of international claims and liabilities, but as public sector in the consolidated banking statistics, are shown in italics.

#### EU organisations

European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom)	Brussels
European Union (EU)	Brussels
<i>European Investment Bank (EIB)</i>	<i>Luxembourg</i>

#### Other European organisations

Council of Europe (CE)	Strasbourg
European Free Trade Association (EFTA)	Geneva
European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN)	Geneva
European Space Agency (ESA)	Paris
European Telecommunications Satellite Organization (EUTELSAT)	Paris
Western European Union (WEU)	Brussels

#### Intergovernmental organisations

African Union (AU)	Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	Jakarta
Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM)	Georgetown (Guyana)
Central American Common Market (CACM)	Guatemala City
Colombo Plan	Colombo (Sri Lanka)
Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	Lagos (Nigeria)
Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions (ALIDE)	Lima
Latin American Economic System (SELA)	Caracas
Latin American Integration Association (LAIA)	Montevideo

League of Arab States (LAS)	Cairo
North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)	Brussels
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	Paris
Organization of American States (OAS)	Washington
Organization of Central American States (OCAS)	San Salvador
Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)	Castries (St Lucia)
South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)	Kathmandu (Nepal)
West African Economic Community (WAEC)	Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso)

### **United Nations (UN)**

New York

### **Various committees, funds and programmes of the UN including**

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	Geneva
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	New York

### **Specialised Agencies of the UN**

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Rome
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	Vienna
<i>International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)</i>	<i>Washington</i>
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	Montreal
<i>International Development Association (IDA)</i>	<i>Washington</i>
<i>International Finance Corporation (IFC)</i>	<i>Washington</i>
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Rome
International Labour Organization (ILO)	Geneva
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	London
<i>International Monetary Fund (IMF)</i>	<i>Washington</i>
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	Geneva
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	Paris
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	Berne
World Health Organization (WHO)	Geneva
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	Geneva
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Geneva
World Tourism Organization (UN WTO)	Madrid
World Trade Organization (WTO)	Geneva

## **Regional aid banks and funds**

<i>African Development Bank Group</i>	<i>Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire)</i>
<i>Andean Development Corporation (ADC)</i>	<i>Caracas</i>
<i>Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA)</i>	<i>Khartoum</i>
<i>Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD)</i>	<i>Kuwait</i>
<i>Arab Monetary Fund (AMF)</i>	<i>Abu Dhabi</i>
<i>Asian Clearing Union (ACU)</i>	<i>Tehran</i>
<i>Asian Development Bank (ADB)</i>	<i>Manila</i>
<i>Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)</i>	<i>St Michael (Barbados)</i>
<i>Central African States Development Bank (CASDB)</i>	<i>Brazzaville (Congo)</i>
<i>Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI)</i>	<i>Tegucigalpa DC (Honduras)</i>
<i>Council of Europe Development Bank</i>	<i>Paris</i>
<i>East African Development Bank (EADB)</i>	<i>Kampala</i>
<i>European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)</i>	<i>London</i>
<i>Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)</i>	<i>Washington</i>
<i>Islamic Development Bank (IDB)</i>	<i>Jeddah (Saudi Arabia)</i>
<i>Latin American Reserve Fund (LARF)</i>	<i>Santafé de Bogotá</i>
<i>Nordic Investment Bank (NIB)</i>	<i>Helsinki</i>
<i>OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)</i>	<i>Vienna</i>
<i>West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU)</i>	<i>Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso)</i>
<i>West African Monetary Agency (WAMA)</i>	<i>Freetown (Sierra Leone)</i>

## **Commodity organisations**

<i>Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIPEC)</i>	<i>Paris</i>
<i>International Cocoa Organization (ICCO)</i>	<i>London</i>
<i>International Coffee Organization (ICO)</i>	<i>London</i>
<i>International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC)</i>	<i>Washington</i>
<i>International Jute Study Group (IJSJG)</i>	<i>Dhaka (Bangladesh)</i>
<i>International Lead and Zinc Study Group (ILZSG)</i>	<i>Lisbon</i>
<i>International Olive Oil Council (IOOC)</i>	<i>Madrid</i>
<i>International Rubber Study Group (IRSG)</i>	<i>Wembley</i>
<i>International Sugar Organization (ISO)</i>	<i>London</i>

International Grains Council (IGC)	London
Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE)	Quito (Ecuador)
Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC)	Safat (Kuwait)
Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	Vienna

**Other**

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Geneva
World Council of Churches (WCC)	Geneva
International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT)	London

The above list covers the most important organisations, but it is not exhaustive.

## B. Official monetary authorities and other holders of foreign exchange reserves

In the country by country breakdown of reporting banks' external asset and liability positions, the total positions vis-à-vis official monetary authorities listed below should be shown as a separate memorandum item. Official monetary authorities should be treated as banks in the locational banking data for the sectoral classification of international assets and liabilities, but as public sector in the consolidated banking statistics.

### Developed countries

#### *Europe*

Austria	Austrian National Bank	Vienna
Belgium	National Bank of Belgium	Brussels
Denmark	National Bank of Denmark	Copenhagen
Finland	Bank of Finland	Helsinki
France	Bank of France	Paris
Germany	European Central Bank	Frankfurt
	Deutsche Bundesbank	Frankfurt
Greece	Bank of Greece	Athens
Iceland	Central Bank of Iceland	Reykjavík
Ireland	Central Bank & Financial Services Authority of Ireland	Dublin
Italy	Bank of Italy	Rome
Luxembourg	Central Bank of Luxembourg	Luxembourg
Netherlands	Netherlands Bank	Amsterdam
Norway	Central Bank of Norway	Oslo
Portugal	Bank of Portugal	Lisbon
San Marino	San Marinense Institute of Credit	San Marino
Spain	Bank of Spain	Madrid
Sweden	Sveriges Riksbank	Stockholm
Switzerland/ Liechtenstein	Swiss National Bank	Zurich
	Bank for International Settlements	Basel
United Kingdom	Bank of England	London

#### *Other developed countries*

Australia	Reserve Bank of Australia	Sydney
Canada	Bank of Canada	Ottawa
Japan	Bank of Japan	Tokyo

	Ministry of Finance	Tokyo
New Zealand	Reserve Bank of New Zealand	Wellington
United States	Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the 11 other Federal Reserve <a href="#">Banks</a> )	Various locations

### Offshore centres

Aruba	Central Bank of Aruba	Oranjestad
Bahamas	Central Bank of The Bahamas	Nassau
Bahrain	Central Bank of Bahrain	Manama
Barbados	Central Bank of Barbados	Bridgetown
Bermuda	Bermuda Monetary Authority	Hamilton
Cayman Islands	Cayman Islands Monetary Authority	Georgetown
Hong Kong SAR	Hong Kong Monetary Authority	Hong Kong SAR
Lebanon	Central Bank of Lebanon	Beirut
Macao SAR	Monetary Authority of Macao	Macao SAR
Mauritius	Bank of Mauritius	Port Louis
Netherlands Antilles	Bank of the Netherlands Antilles	Willemstad, Curaçao
Panama	National Bank of Panama	Panama
Samoa	Central Bank of Samoa	Apia
Singapore	Monetary Authority of Singapore	Singapore
Vanuatu	Reserve Bank of Vanuatu	Port Vila

### **Developing economies**

#### ***Africa and Middle East***

Algeria	Bank of Algeria	Algiers
Angola (Republic of)	National Bank of Angola	Luanda
Botswana	Bank of Botswana	Gaborone
Burundi	Bank of the Republic of Burundi	Bujumbura
Cape Verde	Bank of Cape Verde	Praia
Cameroon	Bank of Central African States (Central Africa: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon)	Yaoundé
Comoros	Central Bank of The Comoros	Moroni
Congo, Democratic Rep.	Central Bank of Congo	Kinshasa
Djibouti	National Bank of Djibouti	Djibouti
Egypt	Central Bank of Egypt	Cairo
Eritrea	National Bank of Eritrea	Asmara

Ethiopia	National Bank of Ethiopia	Addis Ababa
The Gambia	Central Bank of The Gambia	Banjul
Ghana	Bank of Ghana	Accra
Guinea	Central Bank of the Republic of Guinea	Conakry
Iran	The Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran	Tehran
Iraq	Central Bank of Iraq	Baghdad
Israel	Bank of Israel	Jerusalem
Jordan	Central Bank of Jordan	Amman
Kenya	Central Bank of Kenya	Nairobi
Kuwait	Central Bank of Kuwait	Kuwait
Lesotho	Central Bank of Lesotho	Maseru
Liberia	National Bank of Liberia	Monrovia
Libya	Central Bank of Libya	Tripoli
Madagascar	Central Bank of Madagascar	Antananarivo
Malawi	Reserve Bank of Malawi	Lilongwe
Mauritania	Central Bank of Mauritania	Nouakchott
Morocco	Bank of Morocco	Rabat
Mozambique	Bank of Mozambique	Maputo
Namibia	Bank of Namibia	Windhoek
Nigeria	Central Bank of Nigeria	Abuja
Oman	Central Bank of Oman	Ruwi, Muscat
Qatar	Qatar Central Bank	Doha
Rwanda	National Bank of Rwanda	Kigali
São Tomé and Príncipe	Central Bank of São Tomé and Príncipe	São Tomé
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency	Riyadh
Senegal	Central Bank of the West African States (West African Economic and Monetary Union: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo)	Dakar
Seychelles	Central Bank of Seychelles	Victoria
Sierra Leone	Bank of Sierra Leone	Freetown
Somalia	Central Bank of Somalia	Mogadishu
South Africa	South African Reserve Bank	Pretoria
Sudan	Bank of Sudan	Khartoum
Swaziland	The Central Bank of Swaziland	Mbabane
Syria	Central Bank of Syria	Damascus
Tanzania	Bank of Tanzania	Dar es Salaam
Tunisia	Central Bank of Tunisia	Tunis
Uganda	Bank of Uganda	Kampala
United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi Investment Authority	

	Central Bank of the United Arab Emirates Government of Dubai (Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm Al Quaiwain, Ras al Khaimah, Fujairah)	Abu Dhabi
Yemen	Central Bank of Yemen	Sana'a
Zambia	Bank of Zambia	Lusaka
Zimbabwe	Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe	Harare
<b><i>Asia and Pacific</i></b>		
Afghanistan	The Central Bank of Afghanistan	Kabul
Armenia	Central Bank of Armenia	Yerevan
Azerbaijan	National Bank of Azerbaijan	Baku
Bangladesh	Bangladesh Bank	Dhaka
Bhutan	Royal Monetary Authority of Bhutan	Thimphu
Brunei	Brunei Monetary Board	Bandar Seri Begawan
Cambodia	National Bank of Cambodia	Phnom Penh
China	The People's Bank of China	Beijing
	State Administration of Foreign Exchange	Beijing
Chinese Taipei	The Central Bank of China	Taipei
Fiji	Reserve Bank of Fiji	Suva
French Polynesia	Institut d'Emission d'Outre-Mer	Papeete
Georgia	National Bank of Georgia	Tbilisi
India	Reserve Bank of India	Bombay
Indonesia	Bank Indonesia	Jakarta
Kazakhstan	National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Almaty
Kiribati	Bank of Kiribati	Tarawa
North Korea	Central Bank of Korea	Pyongyang
South Korea	The Bank of Korea	Seoul
Kyrgyz Republic	The National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic	Bishkek
Laos	Bank of the Lao People's Democratic Republic	Vientiane
Malaysia	Bank Negara Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur
Maldives	Maldives Monetary Authority	Male
Mongolia	The Bank of Mongolia	Ulan Bator
Myanmar	Central Bank of Myanmar	Rangoon
Nauru	Bank of Nauru	Nauru
Nepal	Central Bank of Nepal	Kathmandu
New Caledonia	Institut d'Emission d'Outre-Mer	Nouméa
Pakistan	State Bank of Pakistan	Karachi
Papua New Guinea	Bank of Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby

Philippines	Central Bank of the Philippines	Manila
Solomon Islands	Central Bank of Solomon Islands	Honiara
Sri Lanka	Central Bank of Sri Lanka	Colombo
Tajikistan	National Bank of the Republic of Tajikistan	Dushanbe
Thailand	Bank of Thailand	Bangkok
Tonga	National Reserve Bank of Tonga	Nuku'alofa
Turkmenistan	State Central Bank of Turkmenistan	Ashgabat
Tuvalu	National Bank of Tuvalu	Funafuti
Uzbekistan	Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Tashkent
Vietnam	State Bank of Vietnam	Hanoi
Wallis and Futuna Islands	Institut d'Emission d'Outre-Mer	Mata-Utu

### ***Europe***

Albania	Bank of Albania	Tirana
Belarus	National Bank of the Republic of Belarus	Minsk
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sarajevo
Bulgaria	Bulgarian National Bank	Sofia
Croatia	Croatian National Bank	Zagreb
Cyprus	Central Bank of Cyprus	Nicosia
Czech Republic	Czech National Bank	Prague
Estonia	Bank of Estonia	Tallinn
Hungary	Central Bank of Hungary	Budapest
Latvia	Bank of Latvia	Riga
Lithuania	The Bank of Lithuania	Vilnius
Macedonia	National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia	Skopje
Malta	Central Bank of Malta	Valetta
Moldova	National Bank of Moldova	Chisinau
Poland	National Bank of Poland	Warsaw
Romania	National Bank of Romania	Bucharest
Russia	Central Bank of the Russian Federation	Moscow
Serbia	National Bank of Serbia	Belgrade
Slovakia	National Bank of Slovakia	Bratislava
Slovenia	Bank of Slovenia	Ljubljana
Turkey	Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey	Ankara
Ukraine	National Bank of Ukraine	Kiev

### ***Latin America and Caribbean area***

St Kitts and Nevis	Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat , St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines)	Basseterre, St Kitts
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Argentina	Central Bank of Argentina	Buenos Aires
Belize	Central Bank of Belize	Belize City
Bolivia	Central Bank of Bolivia	La Paz
Brazil	Central Bank of Brazil	Brasília
Chile	Central Bank of Chile	Santiago de Chile
Colombia	Bank of the Republic	Santafé de Bogotá
Costa Rica	Central Bank of Costa Rica	San José
Cuba	Central Bank of Cuba	Havana
Dominican Republic	Central Bank of the Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo
Ecuador	Central Bank of Ecuador	Quito
El Salvador	Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador	San Salvador
Guatemala	Bank of Guatemala	Guatemala City
Guyana	Bank of Guyana	Georgetown
Haiti	Bank of the Republic of Haiti	Port-au-Prince
Honduras	Central Bank of Honduras	Tegucigalpa
Jamaica	Bank of Jamaica	Kingston
Mexico	Bank of Mexico	Mexico City
Nicaragua	Central Bank of Nicaragua	Managua
Paraguay	Central Bank of Paraguay	Asunción
Peru	Central Reserve Bank of Peru	Lima
Suriname	Central Bank of Suriname	Paramaribo
Trinidad and Tobago	Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago	Port-of-Spain
Uruguay	Central Bank of Uruguay	Montevideo
Venezuela	Central Bank of Venezuela	Caracas