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GUIDE TO THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING STATISTICS

BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS
Monetary and Economic Department
Basel, Switzerland

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Introduction

This Guide to the international banking statistics is intended to serve two main purposes: firstly, to provide reporting countries with definitions and guidelines for the reporting of data; secondly, to give a detailed account of current country practices regarding the coverage and disaggregation of the reported data. The Guide describes two statistical systems, the locational banking statistics and the consolidated banking statistics. It replaces the previous issue (May 1995) and includes numerous changes, updates and clarifications both to the guidelines themselves and to the tables on countries' reporting practices. The main changes to the guidelines have been the inclusion of a reporting requirement for data on an ultimate risk basis and the move to a quarterly reporting frequency in the consolidated banking statistics.

The locational banking statistics, which are described in Part I, gather quarterly data on international financial claims and liabilities of bank offices resident in the reporting countries broken down by currency, sector and country of residence of counterparty, and by nationality of reporting banks. In this system, both domestic and foreign-owned banking offices in the reporting countries record their positions on a gross (unconsolidated) basis, including those vis-à-vis own affiliates, which is consistent with the principles of national accounts, balance of payments and external debt statistics. The statistics were introduced with a breakdown by major individual currencies and a partial sectoral and geographical breakdown at the beginning of the 1970s to provide information on the development and growth of the eurocurrency markets. 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 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, which were developed in response to requests for dissemination of more timely external debt indicators.

The consolidated banking statistics, which are described in Part II, collect quarterly data on banks' international financial claims broken down by remaining maturity and sector of borrower. 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. The statistics were introduced as a semiannual 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 economies in the late 1990s, the consolidated banking 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.

Part III of this Guide provides a glossary of terms used in the locational and consolidated banking statistics, while part IV contains a list of international organisations (Appendix 1) and official monetary authorities (Appendix 2).

The BIS 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. So far, two countries have joined both the locational (Australia and Portugal) and the consolidated (Hong Kong and Portugal) banking statistics, with more countries expected to be included in the near future.

The Guide has been prepared with the assistance of the central banks or official monetary 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 its preparation.

Part I

Guidelines to the locational banking statistics

Part I

Guidelines to the locational banking statistics

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 system is the residence of the banking office. This conforms with balance of payments and external debt methodology. In addition, data on an ownership or nationality basis are also calculated by regrouping the residence-based data according to countries of origin.

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. There are only two reporting centres which do not provide quarterly data: the Bahamas reports semiannual data and the Cayman Islands reports annual data only.

The following sections describe the locational statistics organised according to the location of the reporting banks. They deal with the reporting area and the reporting institutions (Section B), the types of assets and liabilities covered (Section C), the main types of disaggregation furnished (Section D) and the 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, which is followed by summary tables on reporting requirements and country practices in Section G.

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 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 G-2 in Section G.

2. Reporting institutions

For the purposes of the locational banking statistics, reporting banking institutions are defined as the domestic and foreign-owned institutions located in each reporting country whose business is to receive deposits and/or close substitutes for deposits and grant credits or invest in securities on their own account. This definition of "banks" conforms to other widely used definitions, such as "other (than central bank) depository corporations" in the System of National Accounts (SNA), "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)[1] and in the European System of Accounts (ESA 1995). Thus, the community of reporting institutions should include, in addition to commercial banks, savings banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions or cooperatives, building societies, and post office savings banks or other government-controlled savings banks. Furthermore, it may be appropriate to include investment companies or mutual funds in the reporting population if they play a significant part in a country's money creation and money transmission process.

[1] Regulation (EC) No 2819/98 of the European Central Bank of 1 December 1998 concerning the consolidated balance sheet of the monetary financial institutions sector (ECB/1998/16).

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 represent 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.

2. Loans and deposits

The principal items which are regarded as international assets and liabilities 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 - 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 coin 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 consistent with SNA guidelines.

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.

3. 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 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.

4. 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 onlent 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 described below.

5. Debt securities

For the purposes of the locational banking statistics separate data have to be reported on banks' holdings and banks' own issues of international debt securities.

5.1 Holdings of debt securities

Banks' holdings of international debt securities are defined as comprising all negotiable short- and long-term debt instruments (including negotiable certificates of deposit, 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. It is recommended that banks' holdings of international debt securities include those held in their own name but 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.

5.2 Own issues of international debt securities

Banks' own issues of international debt securities are defined as comprising 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.

6. Derivative instruments

The volume of transactions in derivative instruments has increased dramatically in recent years. Commercial banks have become very active in performing this type of business on their own account as well as on behalf of their customers. Dealings in derivative instruments mainly serve the purpose of hedging interest, currency and maturity risks of on-balance sheet positions, but a major part relates to speculative position-taking as well.

In most countries only limited data are currently available on the assets and liabilities that arise from these transactions. This is mainly due to the fact that such transactions are often off-balance sheet and that only a small portion would be reflected in on-balance sheet positions of banks under current accounting standards (eg assets and liabilities arising from currency swaps, cash margins in connection with futures and market values of option contracts). However, there seems to be a tendency for national and international accounting rules to request the inclusion of market values of derivatives on the balance sheet of reporting banks. For the purposes of the locational banking statistics it is recommended that, for the time being, derivatives which are recorded on-balance sheet be included under "other assets and liabilities" as appropriate.

7. 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. On the liabilities side they include derivative instruments and working capital received by local branches from their head offices abroad. Accrued interest and items in the course of collection also fall into this category. It is recommended that data on total other assets and liabilities be reported separately, even if only partial information is available.

D. Currency, sectoral and country breakdowns

1. General

Reporters are requested to provide three main breakdowns of banks' total international assets and liabilities: an extended 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 official monetary authorities and international organisations. A breakdown by currency should also be furnished for data on own issues of debt securities.

The order of the breakdowns for total international assets and liabilities is as follows: firstly, the positions are disaggregated into domestic and total foreign currency, with a further breakdown of total foreign currency into individual foreign currencies; secondly, a sectoral breakdown (total/non-bank) is applied to the currency components; thirdly, a full country breakdown is requested on top of the breakdowns by currency and sector.

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 needed to calculate exchange rate adjusted changes.

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 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.

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. The sectoral breakdown is also requested for banks' separate data on loans and deposits, holdings of debt securities, other international assets and liabilities and 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). Using the home country definition 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 avoid bilateral asymmetries, applying the home country definition is, therefore, the recommended method for the sectoral breakdown in the locational statistics.

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. It is recognised that this treatment may lead to discrepancies in bilateral data on positions between banks taken from debtor and creditor sources. To alleviate this shortcoming, countries are asked to report positions vis-à-vis official monetary authorities also separately.

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 as detailed 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. 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 and the European Central Bank should be classified by reporters as official monetary authorities located in Switzerland and Germany respectively.

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, not netted one against the other. This procedure is obligatory within certain reporting centres (eg the United Kingdom).

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 system of national accounts, 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. For liabilities, however, contractual or nominal rather than market values might be more appropriate. It is also recognised that national accounting rules may require different valuation methods depending on the type of asset and liability.

Additional information is needed if adequate proxies for flows are to be calculated from data on changes of amounts outstanding at market prices. For this reason it would be desirable if valuation changes due to revaluations at market prices were reported separately as memorandum items, with the currency, sector and country being given, even if only partial information is available.

3. Arrears, provisions and write-offs

In order to allow 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, 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 if the relevant amounts were reported separately as memorandum items, with the currency, sector and country being given, 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. If the claims are shown on a net basis, it would be desirable if the deductions were reported separately as memorandum items, with the currency, sector and country being given, even if only partial information is available.

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 process of writing-off can be seen as reflecting the judgment that the current or prospective price of the claim is zero. It would be desirable if write-offs of international claims (including capitalised interest and interest booked on special suspense accounts) were reported separately as memorandum items, with the currency, sector and country being given, even if only partial information is available. The same reporting is recommended for reductions in claims due to debt forgiveness, ie cancellations of claims via contractual arrangements between debtors and creditors.

As data on international banking flows are generally derived from changes in amounts outstanding, the above-mentioned memorandum items are needed by the BIS to compute valuation adjusted changes either by adding amounts which represent additional bank lending (arrears of interest) or by eliminating reductions which do not represent repayments of bank lending (provisions and write-offs of capital).

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 on the reporting date.

F. 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. The nationality statistics are prepared by regrouping the locational data into categories based on the control or ownership of the banking offices in question.

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.

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. Banking offices located in each of the reporting countries should be classified by parent country according to the following nationality or area groups: firstly, each BIS reporting country should be listed separately together with a residual item “unallocated BIS reporting countries”; secondly, banks with head offices in countries outside the reporting area should be grouped into the categories, “Industrialised non-reporting countries”, “non-industrialised Europe”, “Latin America and Caribbean area”, “Africa and Middle East” and “Developing Asia-Pacific”; thirdly, two additional groupings have been defined for special cases, namely “consortium banks” and “unallocated non-BIS reporting countries”. The split-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 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 “other 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 certificates of deposit) on the liabilities side. Own issues of securities should be reported separately.

5. Currency breakdown

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

(i) assets and liabilities vis-à-vis non-residents in total foreign currency, in US dollars, in euros and in 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, in US dollars, in euros and in Japanese yen.

One reason for the separate reporting of positions in US dollars, euros and yen is to permit at least a rough estimation of exchange rate adjusted changes of amounts outstanding.

6. Sectoral breakdown

All countries are asked to provide a further breakdown of total international claims and liabilities by sector in the following way:

(i) positions vis-à-vis banks;

(ii) of which: positions vis-à-vis related foreign offices; and

(iii) of which: positions vis-à-vis official monetary authorities.

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. Tables on reporting requirements and country practices

Table G–1

Summary of reporting recommendations 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[1]	Sector[2]	Country[3]
International assets					
Total claims[4]	n.a.	Yes	Yes[5]	Yes[5]	Yes[5]
Loans and deposits[6]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Debt securities[7]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Other assets[8]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Memorandum items:					
Claims on official monetary authorities[9]	Yes	Yes[10]	Yes	n.a.	No
Claims on international organisations	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	n.a.
International liabilities					
Total liabilities[4]	n.a.	Yes	Yes[5]	Yes[5]	Yes[5]
Loans and deposits[6]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Own issues of debt securities[7]	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Other liabilities[11]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Memorandum items:					
Liabilities to official monetary authorities[9]	Yes	Yes[10]	Yes	n.a.	No
Liabilities to international organisations	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	n.a.
Valuation items					
Positions in arrears	Yes	Yes[12]	Yes[12]	Yes[12]	Yes[12]
Provisions	Yes	Yes[13]	Yes[13]	Yes[13]	Yes[13]
Write-offs	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

n.a. = not applicable.

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

Table G–2

Reporting area

Industrialised reporting countries

1.	Australia	11.	Japan
2.	Austria	12.	Luxembourg
3.	Belgium	13.	Netherlands
4.	Canada	14.	Norway
5.	Denmark	15.	Portugal
6.	Finland	16.	Spain
7.	France	17.	Sweden
8.	Germany	18.	Switzerland
9.	Ireland	19.	United Kingdom
10.	Italy	20.	United States[1]

Other countries

21.	Bahamas[2]	24.	Hong Kong
22.	Bahrain	25.	Netherlands Antilles
23.	Cayman Islands[3]	26.	Singapore

[1] The United States provides in addition data on the activities of branches of US-controlled banks operating in the Bahamas, the Cayman Islands and Panama. [2] Reports semiannual data only. [3] Reports annual data only.

Table G–3

Classification of banking positions by residence of counterparty and currency of denomination

Items	Residents	Non-residents
Domestic currency	A	B
Foreign currency	D	C

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

Global positions = A + B + C + D

Table G–4

Types of reporting institutions

Industrialised reporting countries (number of reporting institutions at end-1999)	Types of bank and bank-like reporting institutions	Other financial institutions				Official institutions		Percentage coverage assets/ liabilities[2]
		Trade-related	Securities brokers/ houses	Money market funds	Other	Post office[1]	Central bank	
Australia (145)	All depository corporations. Includes licensed banks, plus cash management trusts, money market corporations, building societies, credit cooperatives, pastoral finance companies, finance companies and general financiers	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	100
Austria (31)	Commercial banks, savings banks and specialised credit institutions	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	approx. 90
Belgium (101)	Commercial banks, some savings banks conducting business abroad	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	nearly 100
Canada (50)	All commercial banks incorporated in Canada	No	No	No	No	No	No	nearly 100
Denmark (10)	Banks with external positions exceeding approx 1% of banks' total external positions	No	No	No	No	No	No	approx. 95
Finland (12)	All credit institutions with external assets or liabilities exceeding EUR 200 million	Yes[3]	No	No	Yes[3]	Yes[3]	No	99/97
France (270)	All authorised credit institutions	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	nearly 100
Germany (1000)	All credit institutions with external assets or liabilities above DEM 20 million	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	nearly 100
Ireland (81)	All credit institutions	No	No	No	No	No	No	nearly 100
Italy (700)	All legally defined banks with international assets and liabilities of any size	No	No	No	No	No	No	100
Japan (209)	All banks authorised to conduct business in the Japan Offshore Market	No	No	No	No	No	No	nearly 100
Luxembourg (135)	All licensed banks with total assets above EUR 360 million	No	No	No	No	No	No	approx.97
Netherlands (20)[4]	All credit institutions supervised by the central bank which make up at least 95% of total bank balance sheet volume	No	No	Yes[5]	No	No	No	95
Norway (7)	Commercial and savings banks	No	No	No	No	No	No	90/86
Portugal (224)	All monetary financial institutions other than the central bank	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	100

[1] Including autonomous post office banks, but not postal administrations. [2] Share of reporting banks' external assets and liabilities in the corresponding totals for all banking institutions. [3] If credit institutions as defined in EC's First Council Directive. [4] Includes bank subsidiaries of the same banking group. [5] Would be included if statistically significant.

Table G–4

Types of reporting institutions

Industrialised reporting countries (number of reporting institutions at end-1999)	Types of bank and bank-like reporting institutions	Other financial institutions				Official institutions		Percentage coverage assets/ liabilities[2]
		Trade-related	Securities brokers/ houses	Money market funds	Other	Post office[1]	Central bank	
Spain (133)	All banking institutions (banks, saving banks, 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 (8)	Larger banks authorised to conduct business in foreign exchange	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	approx.95
Switzerland (131)	All banks with total international business above CHF 1 billion	No	No	No	No	No	No	over 90
United Kingdom (424)	All institutions authorised to take deposits under the Banking Act 1987 and certain institutions recognised under the 1992 Banking Co-ordination Regulations[3]	Some	No	No	Some	No	Part[4]	100
United States (714)	All depository institutions, bank holding companies and brokers and dealers in the US with external assets or liabilities of USD 15 mn or more	No	Yes	No	No	No	Liabilities	nearly 100

[1] Including autonomous post office banks, but not postal administrations. [2] Share of reporting banks' external assets and liabilities in the corresponding totals for all banking institutions. [3] Cut-off points exist for providing full geographical and currency breakdowns. [4] Data from the Banking Department of the Bank of England.

Table G–4

Types of reporting institutions

Other reporting countries (number of reporting institutions at end-1999)	Types of bank and bank-like reporting institutions	Other financial institutions				Official institutions		Percentage coverage assets/ liabilities[2]
		Trade-related	Securities brokers/ houses	Money market funds	Other	Post office[1]	Central bank	
Bahamas (256)	All institutions with external positions in excess of USD 10 million	No	No	No	Development banks	No	No	?
Bahrain (85)	All institutions (commercial banks, offshore banking units and investment banks)	No	No	No	No	No	No	100
Cayman Islands (462)	All category "A" and "B" banks conducting banking business	No	No	No	No	No	No	>95
Hong Kong (285)	All licensed banks, all restricted licence banks and deposit-taking companies	No	No	No	No	No	No	100
Netherlands Antilles (42)	Offices conducting offshore business exclusively	No	No	No	No	No	No	100
Singapore (197)	Only departments of commercial banks conducting offshore business	No	No	No	Merchant banks[3]	No	No	more than 90

[1] Including autonomous post office banks, but not postal administrations. [2] Share of reporting banks' external assets and liabilities in the corresponding totals for all banking institutions. [3] Only departments conducting offshore business.

Table G–5

Reporting of loans and deposits

Reporting countries	Separate reporting of loans and deposits	Inclusion in loans and deposits					
		Repos	Securities and gold lending without cash collateral	Financial leases	Promissory notes	Sub-ordinated loans	Bank-notes and coin
Industrialised countries							
Australia	Yes	No[1]	Yes	Yes	Yes-if not tradable	Yes	Yes
Austria	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Belgium	Yes	Yes	No	Yes[2]	Yes	Yes	Yes
Canada	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Denmark	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Finland	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
Germany	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ireland	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Italy	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Japan	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Norway	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Portugal	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes[3]	Yes	Yes
Spain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Switzerland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
United Kingdom	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
United States	Yes[4]	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Other countries							
Bahamas	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bahrain	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cayman Islands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hong Kong	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Netherlands Antilles	No	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Singapore	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No

[1] Change of ownership of security subject to repurchase is recorded. [2] In Belgium, financial leasing is mostly provided by specialised leasing companies which are not included as reporting banks in the BIS banking statistics. [3] If not traded on a regular basis. If regularly traded they are considered as securities and not included under "loans and deposits." [4] Deposit claims include negotiable CDs.

Table G–6

Reporting of trade-related credit

Reporting countries	Are trade bills included?	Criterion for inclusion		Is "à forfait" trade credit included?	Is "en pension" paper included?
		Residence of drawee	Residence of presenter		
Industrialised countries					
Australia	Yes[1]		X	Yes	Yes
Austria	Yes	X		Yes	Yes
Belgium	Yes	X		Yes	Yes
Canada	Yes	X		Yes	Yes
Denmark	Yes	X		Yes	No
Finland	Yes		X	Yes	Yes
France	Yes	X		Yes	No
Germany	Yes	X		Yes	Yes
Ireland	Yes	X		Yes	n.a.
Italy	Yes	X		Yes	n.a.
Japan	Yes	X		Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	Yes	X		Yes	Yes
Netherlands	Yes	X		Yes	Yes
Norway	Yes	X		No	No
Portugal	Yes		X	Yes	Yes
Spain	Yes		X	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	X		No	No
Switzerland	Yes		X	Yes	No
United Kingdom	Yes[2]	X		Yes	Yes
United States	Yes	X		Yes	Yes
Other countries					
Bahamas	No	–	–	No	No
Bahrain	Yes	X		n.a.	Yes
Cayman Islands	Yes	X		Yes	Yes
Hong Kong	Yes	X		Yes	Yes
Netherlands Antilles	Yes	X		No	No
Singapore	Yes	X		Yes	No

n.a. = not applicable (no such instrument).

[1] However, trade bills are reported as debt securities. [2] Excluded when such paper serves as collateral for domestic lending.

Table G–7

Reporting of trustee business

Reporting countries	Inclusion of trustee business in international assets and liabilities			
	Loans and deposits extended[1]	**Loans and deposits received**[2]	**Holdings of securities**[1]	**Own issues of securities**[1]
Industrialised countries				
Australia	No	No	No	No
Austria	No	No	No	No
Belgium	Yes[3]	Yes[3]	No	No
Canada	No	No	No	No
Denmark	No	No	No	No
Finland	No	No	No	No
France	No	No	No	No
Germany	No	No	No	No
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Italy	No	No	No	No
Japan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	No	No	No	No
Netherlands	No	No	No	No
Norway	No	No	No	No
Portugal	No	No	No	No
Spain	No	No	No	No
Sweden	No	No	No	No
Switzerland	Yes	Yes	No	No
United Kingdom	No	No	No	No
United States	Yes	Yes	No	Yes[4]
Other countries				
Bahamas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bahrain[5]	No	No	No	No
Cayman Islands	Yes[6]	Yes[6]	Yes[6]	Yes
Hong Kong	No	No	No	No
Netherlands Antilles	No	No	No	No
Singapore	Yes[6]	Yes[6]	No	n.a.[7]

n.a. = not applicable.

[1] In banks' own name, but on behalf of third parties. [2] Funds received on a trust basis. [3] However, such positions currently do not exist. [4] Negotiable CDs only. [5] Off-balance sheet item, separate data not available. [6] Excluding those trust funds administered off-balance sheet. [7] Financial institutions in Singapore have not, so far, issued securities in their own name but on behalf of third parties.

Table G–8

Reporting of banks' holdings of international debt securities

Reporting countries	Separate reporting of securities	Breakdowns by			Short-term securities included
		Currency	Bank/non-bank	Country	
Industrialised countries					
Australia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Canada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Japan	Yes	Yes[1]	No	No	Yes
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Switzerland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
United Kingdom	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
United States	No	–	–	–	–
Other countries					
Bahamas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bahrain	Yes	No	No[2]	No	Yes
Cayman Islands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hong Kong	Yes	Yes[1]	Yes	No	Yes
Netherlands Antilles	No	No	No	No	No
Singapore	No[3]	No	No	No	Yes

[1] Only breakdown into domestic and total foreign currency. [2] Data on securities issued by the non-bank sector in the United States and United Kingdom are available; they represent 30% of total holdings of securities. [3] Securities are reported under "other assets" to the BIS but separate securities data are not available.

Table G–9

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**	
Industrialised countries						
Australia	Yes	All issues sold to non-residents	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Austria	Yes	All issues in foreign currency	Yes	No	No	Yes
Belgium	Yes	All issues in foreign currency	Yes	No	No	Yes
Canada	Yes	All issues in foreign currency	Yes	No	No	Yes[1]
Denmark	Yes	All securities issued with a view to be sold abroad	Yes	No	No	Yes
Finland	Yes	All issues in foreign currency and all issues issued abroad	Yes	No	No	Yes
France	Yes	All issues where the lead manager is a non-resident	Yes	No	No	No[2]
Germany	Yes	All issues in foreign currency	Yes	No	No	Yes
Ireland	Yes	All issues in foreign currency[3]	Yes	No	No	Yes
Italy	Yes	All issues that are sold to non-residents	Yes	No	No	Yes
Japan	Yes	All securities that are payable in foreign countries or denominated in foreign currency	Yes	No	No	Yes
Luxembourg	Yes	All issues that are sold to non-residents	Yes	No	Yes[4]	Yes
Netherlands	Yes	All issues in foreign currency	Yes	No	No	Yes
Norway	Yes	Issues sold abroad	Yes	No	No	Yes
Portugal	Yes	All issues in domestic currency in foreign markets and all issues in foreign currency	Yes	No	No	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	n.a.[5]	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	Yes	All non-sterling securities and 20% of sterling securities issued by UK banks with an original maturity of one year or more	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
United States	No	–	–	–	–	–

n.a. = not applicable.

[1] Would be covered if such issues were made. [2] Own issues of short-term securities included in the "other liabilities" item. [3] Data are only collected on own issues of floating rate notes. [4] In cases where the residence of the holder cannot be determined, placed in the unallocated category. [5] Not reported due to negligible amounts.

Table G–9

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	
Other countries						
Bahamas	Yes	All issues held by non-residents	No	No	Yes	Yes
Bahrain	Yes	All securities issued in foreign currency and in foreign markets	No	No	No	Yes
Cayman Islands	Yes	All issues in foreign currency	Yes	No	No	Yes
Hong Kong	Yes	All issues held by non-residents. If difficulties are encountered in ascertaining the residence of the holder, the place of issue is used as a proxy	Yes[1]	Yes	No	Yes
Netherlands Antilles	No	Subordinated issues only	No	No	No	No
Singapore	No	All bonds and debentures issued in Asian Currency Units (ACUs) in Singapore and abroad	No	No	No	Yes

[1] Only breakdown into domestic and total foreign currency.

Table G–10

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**
Industrialised countries			
Australia	Yes	Under development	Under development
Austria	No	No	No
Belgium	No	No	No
Canada	No	No	No
Denmark	No	No	No
Finland	Yes	No	No
France	No	No	No
Germany	No	No	No
Ireland	No	No	No
Italy	Yes from 2001	No	Yes (with no currency breakdown)
Japan	No	No	No
Luxembourg	No	No	No
Netherlands	No	No	Yes
Norway	No	Yes	Yes
Portugal	Yes	Yes	No
Spain	No	Yes	No
Sweden	No	Yes	Yes
Switzerland	No	No	No
United Kingdom	Yes	Yes	Yes
United States	No	No	No
Other countries			
Bahamas	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bahrain	No	No	No
Cayman Islands	No[1]	No[1]	No[1]
Hong Kong	No	No	No
Netherlands Antilles	No	No	No
Singapore	No[1]	No[1]	No[1]

[1] Derivative instruments on banks' balance sheets are reported under other assets and liabilities.

Table G–11

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**	
Industrialised countries					
Australia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Equities, permanent claims/liabilities, overdue settlements, miscellaneous accounts receivable/payable
Austria	No	No	No	No	None
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Equities, participations, working capital
Canada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Equities
Denmark	No	No	No	No	None
Finland	Yes (assets only)	Yes	No	Yes	Equities, participations, working capital
France	Yes	Yes	Yes (assets only)	Yes (assets only)	Equities and shares of money market mutual funds[1]
Germany	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Equities, participations, working capital
Ireland	No	No	No	No	None
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Equities, participations, working capital
Japan	No	No	No	No	None
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Equities, participations, working capital
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Equities, participations, working capital
Norway	No	No	No	No	None
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Equities, participations, working capital
Spain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Equities/participations
Sweden	No	No	No	No	Equities, participations, working capital
Switzerland	No	No	No	No	None
United Kingdom	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Shares and other equity, acceptances
United States	No	No	No	No	None

[1] Also includes short-term own issues of securities on the liabilities side.

Table G–11

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**	
Other countries					
Bahamas	Yes	No	No	No	Unearned interest and fixed assets
Bahrain	Yes	No	No	No	Equities, working capital, fixed assets and other unclassified positions
Cayman Islands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Equities, participations, working capital, mutual fund and investment fund units
Hong Kong	No	No	No	No	None
Netherlands Antilles	No	No	No	No	None
Singapore	No	No	No	No	All assets and liabilities other than “loans and deposits”, including negotiable certificates of deposit, equities, notes and coin

Table G–12

The different breakdowns of the reporting banks' aggregate international positions

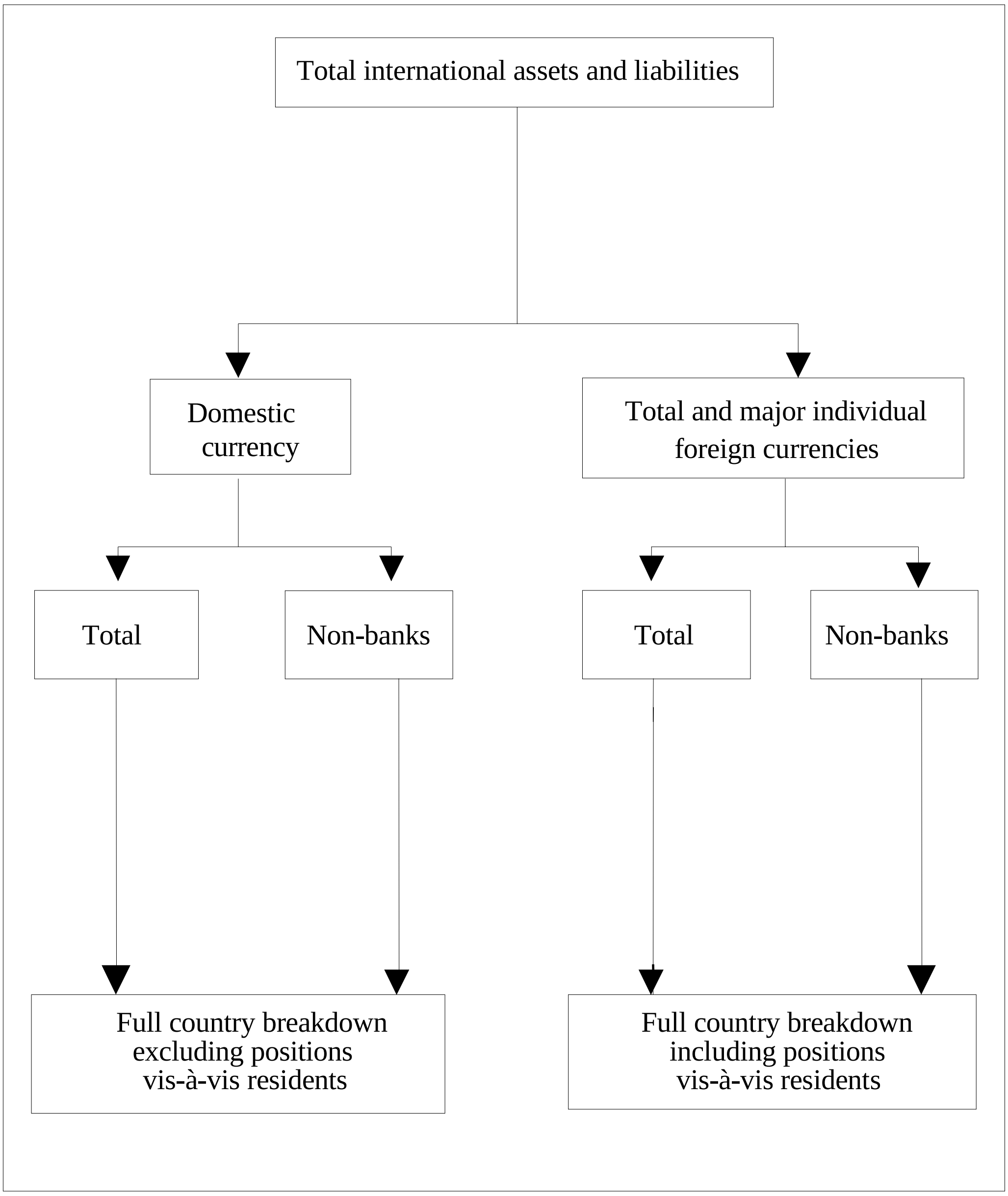

Table G–13

Gaps in the disaggregated reporting of international assets and liabilities

Reporting countries	Currency breakdown		Sectoral breakdown	Country breakdown
	External assets and liabilities[1]	Positions vis-à-vis official monetary authorities		
Australia	Only by instrument, not by country	NR	Only for international loans and deposits; no breakdown available for positions vis-à-vis residents	Only by instrument, not by currency
Canada	Only for US dollar, euro, Swiss franc and sterling positions	Only for US dollar, euro, Swiss franc and sterling positions		
United States	Only into domestic and total foreign currency positions	No data on assets	Only for domestic currency positions	Only partial
US offshore branches of banks	NR	NR	Only for positions vis-à-vis US	
Hong Kong	Only into domestic and total foreign currency positions	NR		
Bahamas and Netherlands Antilles	NR	NR		
Bahrain		NR		
Singapore	NR	NR	Only for total assets and liabilities	

NR = not reported.

[1] Breakdown of geographically allocated positions into assets and liabilities denominated in five currencies (US dollar, euro, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, pound sterling).

Table G–14

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 and works of reference**
		Reporting country definition	**Home country definition**	**International standard**	
Industrialised countries					
Australia	No	X			Yes
Austria	Yes	X		EC[1]	
Belgium	Yes		X	EC[1]	
Canada	Yes		X		Yes
Denmark	No[1]			X	Yes
Finland	Yes	X (current)	X (as of end 2000)	EC[1]	
France	Yes	X		EC[1]	
Germany	Yes		X	EC[1]	
Ireland	No[2]		X	EC[1]	
Italy	Yes		X	EC[1]	
Japan	Yes	X			Yes
Luxembourg	No			EC[1]	Yes
Netherlands	Yes		X	EC[1]	Yes
Norway	Yes		X	EC[1]	
Portugal	Yes			EC[1]	
Spain	Yes			EC[1]	
Sweden	No[2]		X		Yes
Switzerland	Yes		X		
United Kingdom	No[2]		X		Yes
United States	Yes		X		
Other countries					
Bahamas	Yes	X			
Bahrain	Yes		X		
Cayman Islands	No		X		
Hong Kong	Yes		X		
Netherlands Antilles	Yes		X		Yes
Singapore	No		X		Yes

[1] Reporting banks are advised to use the definition of monetary financial institutions (other than central banks) as defined by the European Central Bank (ECB) and in the European System of Accounts (ESA 1995). [2] No formal guidelines, but preference for home country definition.

Table G–15

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

Reporting countries	**Data on total assets or liabilities**	**Currency breakdown**	**Sectoral breakdown**
Australia		NR	Only partial
Canada		Only partial	
United States		Only into domestic and total foreign currency positions	
Bahamas		NR	
Bahrain		NR	
Hong Kong		Only into domestic and total foreign currency positions	NR[1]
Netherlands Antilles		NR	
Singapore	NR	NR	NR

NR = not reported.

[1] Reported as positions vis-à-vis non-banks.

Table G–16

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

Reporting countries	**Positions vis-à-vis foreign official monetary authorities**		**Local position in foreign currency vis-à-vis the domestic central bank**	
	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**
Industrialised countries				
Australia	No	–	Yes	–
Austria	No	Banks	Yes	Banks
Belgium	Yes	Banks	Yes	Banks
Canada	Yes	Banks	Yes[1]	Banks
Denmark	Yes	Banks	Yes	Banks
Finland	Yes (domestic central bank included)	Banks	Yes	Banks
France	Yes	Banks	Yes	Banks
Germany	Yes	Banks	Yes[1]	Banks
Ireland	Yes	Banks	None[2]	
Italy	Yes	Banks	Yes	Banks
Japan	Yes	Banks	Yes	Banks
Luxembourg	Yes	Banks	None[2]	Banks
Netherlands	Yes	Banks	Yes	Banks
Norway	Yes	Banks	None[2]	
Portugal	Yes[3]	Banks	Yes	Banks
Spain	Yes	Banks	Yes	Banks
Sweden	Yes	Banks	Yes	Banks
Switzerland	Yes	Banks	Yes	Banks
United Kingdom	Yes	Banks	Yes	Banks
United States	Yes[3]	Mixed[4]	No	
Other countries				
Bahamas	No	-	No	-
Bahrain	No	Banks	Yes	Banks
Cayman Islands	Yes	Banks	n.a.	n.a.
Hong Kong	No	Banks	No	-
Netherlands Antilles	No	-	No	-
Singapore	No	Banks	Yes	Banks

n.a. = not applicable.

[1] Such positions are insignificant. [2] Such positions do not exist. [3] Data on liabilities only. [4] Liabilities are vis-à-vis banks; claims are vis-à-vis non-banks.

Table G–17

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**
Industrialised countries						
Australia	All assets and liabilities are recorded at market value	Market value	Market value	Market value	Market value	Market value
Austria	All assets are recorded at book value based on the principle of the lower of cost and market price	Face value	Face value	Market value	Market value	Market value
Belgium	Investment portfolio valued at cost price, trading portfolio marked to market in the case of liquid assets, otherwise at the lower of cost and market price					
Canada	All loans reported at face value	Face value	Face value	Face value less adjustment for risk		Amortised cost or market value
Denmark	In the annual accounts assets are valued at market price. Assets are reported to the BIS at the value shown in the latest annual accounts or - if the transaction has taken place during the current year - at book value					
Finland	All assets and liabilities are valued at book value. Trading portfolio is valued at market price, banking book at face value or cost price.	Face value	Cost price	Cost price or market value	Market value	Cost price or market value
France	Investment and underwriting portfolios valued at cost price, trading portfolio at market prices	Face value	Cost price			
Germany	All assets reported at book value, for investment portfolio based on cost price with the option of valuation at market price if lower, for trading portfolio based on the lower of cost and market price				Cost price plus accrued interest	
Ireland	All assets are recorded at book values, ie net value of cash transactions, taking into account revaluation and internal transfers					
Italy	Most assets are reported at book value. Securities are valued at a lagged average market price. Investment portfolio is valued at cost or at market price. For trading portfolio revaluation at market price is optional, writing down compulsory					

Table G–17

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		Face value	Market value	Market value	Cost price	Cost price
Luxembourg	Investment portfolio valued at cost price, trading portfolio at market price	Cost price	Cost price	As for securities		Cost price or market value
Netherlands	Investment portfolio: redemption value/price; trading portfolio: market value/price; equity portfolio: market value/price					
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	
Portugal	Value determined by purpose of acquisition: trading portfolio at market prices; investment portfolio at cost price				Investment portfolio: zero coupon bonds at cost price plus accrued interest; discounted bonds at redemption value	
Spain	Investment portfolio: – Equities: at the lower of cost and market price – Securities: cost price Trading portfolio: market value	Cost price	Cost price	Cost price	Cost price plus accrued interest	Cost price or stock market value, depending on the portfolio
Sweden	Fixed assets valued at lower of cost and market price and current assets at market price					
Switzerland	Assets are in principle reported at book value. Listed securities are reported at market price.					
United Kingdom	Loans are reported at nominal value 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, short-term securities and CDs are recorded at face value	Face value	Face value	n.a.[1]	n.a.[1]	n.a.[1]

n.a. = not applicable.

[1] Not reported by US banks.

Table G–17

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**
Other countries						
Bahamas	Reporting financial institutions adopt the International Accounting Standards (IAS)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Market value	Market value
Bahrain	Book value	n.a.	Book value	Book value	Book value	
Cayman Islands	All assets are reported at market value					
Hong Kong	All assets are reported at book value					
Netherlands Antilles	All assets are reported at book value					
Singapore	Reporting financial institutions adopt the generally accepted accounting standards. Loans are reported at book value. Investments held on a long-term basis are valued at cost less provisions made for any permanent diminution in the value of the investment. Current investments are valued at the lower of cost and market value.					

n.a. = not applicable

Table G–18

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

Reporting countries	Separate reporting[1] possible			
	Valuation changes	**Arrears of interest and principal[2]**	**Provisions[3]**	**Write-offs[4]**
Industrialised countries				
Australia	Yes	No	No	No
Austria	No	No	No	No
Belgium	No	No	No	No
Canada	No	No	No	No
Denmark	No	No	No	No
Finland	Yes	No	No	Yes
France	No	No	No	No
Germany	No	No	No	No
Ireland	No	No	No	No
Italy	Yes[5]	No	No	Yes from 2001
Japan	No	No	No	No
Luxembourg	No	No	No	No
Netherlands	No	No	No	No
Norway	No	No	Partial	Partial
Portugal	No	No	No	No
Spain	No	No	No	No
Sweden	No	No	No	No
Switzerland	No	No	No	No
United Kingdom	Yes	No	No	Yes
United States	No	No	No	Yes
Other countries				
Bahamas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bahrain	No	No	No	No
Cayman Islands	No	No	No	No
Hong Kong	No	No	No[6]	No[6]
Netherlands Antilles	No	No	No	No
Singapore	No	No	No	No

[1] Separate reporting with the country, currency and sector being given. [2] Arrears that are not immediately written off and that are not included in the data on international assets. [3] Provisions that are deducted from the data on international assets. [4] Write-offs of claims including capitalised interest and interest booked in special suspense accounts. [5] No further breakdown available. [6] For reasons of confidentiality.

Table G–19

Treatment of interest arrears and provisions

Reporting countries	**Inclusion of interest arrears in external assets: if so, period for which interest must be in arrears**	**Reduction of external assets due to provisions**
Industrialised countries		
Australia	Yes: as accrued	No
Austria	Yes: as interest falls due	No[1]
Belgium	Yes: as interest falls due[2]	No
Canada	No[3]	No
Denmark	Yes: as interest falls due	Yes
Finland	Yes: as interest falls due	No
France	No[3]	No
Germany	Yes: as interest falls due[4]	No[1]
Ireland	Yes: as interest falls due[5]	Yes
Italy	Yes: as interest falls due	No
Japan	Yes: as interest falls due[6]	No
Luxembourg	Yes: as interest falls due	No
Netherlands	Yes: as interest falls due	No
Norway	Yes: as interest falls due	Yes
Portugal	Yes: as interest falls due	No
Spain	Yes: as interest falls due[7]	No
Sweden	Yes: as interest falls due	No
Switzerland	Yes: as interest falls due	No[8]
United Kingdom	Yes[9]	No
United States	Yes[10]	No
Other countries		
Bahamas	Yes, three months	Yes
Bahrain	Yes: three months	No
Cayman Islands	Yes: as interest falls due	No
Hong Kong	Yes: as interest falls due	No
Netherlands Antilles	Yes: as interest falls due	No
Singapore	Yes: as interest falls due	No

[1] Provisions created against claims on specific debtor countries are generally not deducted from statistics supplied to the BIS. [2] Interest arrears overdue for lengthy periods are not included in claims and are placed in special suspense accounts. [3] As a general rule, interest is accrued in a separate interest-receivable account. [4] Interest in arrears is written off quite quickly and therefore in many cases not included in the reported data. [5] Arrears of interest are reported net of provisions, and include interest capitalisation and interest suspense account entries as well. [6] 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. [7] For sectors of the countries that are undoubted: yes, but only the interest of the first three months, as interest falls due. For sectors of the countries in the category “doubtful or worse”: no, unless rescheduling of interest payments has been agreed upon.[8] Provisions are made by setting up a reserve until a bank decides to reduce its assets by drawing on that reserve. [9] 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. [10] Offshore offices of US banks only report interest arrears if the underlying loan has not been placed on non-accrual status.

Table G-20

Reporting recommendations for locational statistics based on the nationality of the reporting banks

Items	**Type of currency breakdown requested**		
	Foreign currencies[1]		**Domestic currency positions vis-à-vis non-residents**
	Positions vis-à-vis non-residents	**Positions vis-à-vis residents**	
Assets			
Total international assets	Yes	Yes	Yes
Claims on banks	Yes	Yes	Yes
Claims on related[2] foreign offices	Yes	n.a.	Yes
Claims on official monetary authorities	Yes	Yes	Yes
Liabilities			
Total international liabilities	Yes	Yes	Yes
Liabilities to banks	Yes	Yes	Yes
Liabilities to related[2] foreign offices	Yes	n.a.	Yes
Liabilities to official monetary authorities	Yes	Yes	Yes
CDs and other securities	Yes	Yes	Yes

n.a. = not applicable.

[1] Total foreign currencies and US dollar, euro and Japanese yen separately. [2] Between head offices and affiliates and between affiliates.

Table G–21

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
Bahrain	Majority ownership
Belgium	Majority ownership
Canada	Majority ownership
Cayman Islands	Majority ownership
Denmark	Majority ownership
Finland	Majority ownership
France	Majority ownership
Germany	Majority ownership
Hong Kong	Majority ownership
Ireland	Majority ownership
Italy	Only branches of foreign banks according to residence of head offices
Japan	Only branches of foreign banks according to residence of final owner
Luxembourg	Majority ownership of final owner
Netherlands	At least 50% ownership
Norway	Majority ownership
Portugal	Majority ownership
Spain	Majority ownership
Sweden	At least 50% ownership
Switzerland	Majority ownership
United Kingdom	Majority ownership
United States	At least 25% ownership

Table G–22

Gaps in the reporting of nationality structure data

Reporting countries	**External assets and liabilities in foreign currency**			
	Breakdowns			
	Parent country	**US dollar, euro, Japanese yen**	**Own offices**	**Official monetary authorities**
Australia			NR	NR
Austria	NR			
Denmark	NR			
Hong Kong		NR	NR	NR
Ireland		NR		
Norway		NR		NR
Portugal			NR	
United States	NR	NR	NR	NR

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	NR	NR	NR	
Austria	NR			NR
Bahrain			NR	
Denmark	NR			
Hong Kong		NR	NR	
Norway			NR	
Portugal			NR	

NR = not reported.

Part II

Guidelines to the consolidated banking statistics

Page

Part II

Guidelines to the consolidated banking statistics

A. General

The consolidated banking statistics focus on the assets side of banks' balance sheets. The data mainly cover financial claims reported by domestic bank head offices, including the exposures of their foreign affiliates, and are collected on worldwide consolidated basis with inter-office positions being netted out. The main purpose of the statistics is to provide comprehensive and consistent quarterly data on banks' financial claims on other countries, both on an ultimate risk basis for assessing country risk exposures of national banking systems, and on an immediate borrower basis for providing a measure of country transfer risk. Unlike the locational banking statistics, the consolidated statistics call for a maturity breakdown of data, and they also entail a somewhat finer sectoral breakdown. The additional information can be used to supplement locational banking data when compiling and evaluating external debt statistics from the creditor side, although, unlike the locational statistics, the reporting system underlying the consolidated statistics does not conform with balance of payments and external debt methodology.

In summary, the consolidated banking statistics differ in the following respects from the locational banking statistics. On the one hand, they are in certain ways less comprehensive and less detailed than the locational statistics since they: (1) cover a smaller number of reporting countries; (2) confine themselves to banks' gross international *asset* positions; and (3) do not contain a currency or instrument breakdown. On the other hand, the analytical concept of the consolidated banking statistics is more ambitious than the locational statistics because the statistics: (1) cover worldwide consolidated claims; (2) shed light on the maturity structure of banks' claims on *all* other individual countries; (3) include a reallocation of claims from the country of the immediate borrower to the country of ultimate risk; (4) ask for data on unused credit commitments and on some local currency business with residents; and (5) provide a more detailed sectoral classification (bank, non-bank private, public sector other than banks) of banks' positions.

The following sections set out guidelines for the reporting of these statistics. The sections deal first with the reporting area and reporting institutions (Section B). This is followed by an account of the type of business covered (Section C), the main types of disaggregation furnished (Section D), the reporting conventions applied (Section E) and summary tables on reporting requirements and country practices (Section F).

B. Reporting area and institutions

1. Reporting area

The consolidated banking statistics are a hybrid scheme combining features of a worldwide consolidated reporting system with elements of a territorial, ie balance of payments based, reporting system. For this reason it is not possible to speak of a "reporting area" that is well defined in terms of the location of the banking offices conducting the business in question. The worldwide consolidation of balance sheet positions means that the activities of a great number of banking offices located outside the reporting countries are also covered. The expression "reporting area" is used for reasons of convenience to indicate the countries which submit data to the BIS. The countries whose banks currently contribute to the statistics are listed in Table F-2 in section F.

2. Reporting institutions

Reporting institutions are in principle defined in the same way as for the locational banking statistics, ie as the domestic and foreign-owned institutions located in each reporting country whose business is to receive deposits and/or close substitutes for deposits and grant credits or invest in securities on their own account. This definition of "banks" conforms to other widely used definitions, such as "other (than central bank) depository corporations" in the System of National Accounts (SNA), "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 in the European System of Accounts (ESA 1995). Thus, the community of reporting institutions should include, in addition to commercial banks, savings banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions or cooperatives, building societies, and post office savings banks or other government-controlled savings banks.

For the purposes of the consolidated statistics, three groups of reporting banks are distinguished:

(i) banks with head offices in the reporting countries which provide consolidated reports on the activities of their offices worldwide;

(ii) banking offices in reporting countries whose head office is located in another reporting country and which only need to provide information on claims on entities in their respective home country (eg the branch or subsidiary of a US bank in the UK must report claims on the US only); and

(iii) banking offices in reporting countries whose head office is outside the reporting countries and which do not therefore provide a consolidated report (eg the UK office of a Thai or Mexican bank).

C. Business to be reported

1. International financial claims

Reporting banks are primarily required to provide quarterly data on their international financial claims (ie cross-border claims in all currencies and local claims of their foreign affiliates in non-local currencies). The data should comprise all balance sheet items which represent financial claims on other individual countries. As in the locational banking statistics, the principal items are deposits and balances placed with banks, loans and advances to banks and non-banks, holdings of securities and participations.

Reporting banks should furnish data on their international financial claims as follows:

Firstly, banks with head offices in the reporting countries should report the cross-border claims of all their offices worldwide vis-à-vis all other countries in all currencies and the local claims of their affiliates in other countries in non-local currency. For example, a German bank with a subsidiary in Brazil should report its own lending to all non-residents and the lending of its subsidiary in Brazil to non-residents (other than entities in Germany) and to residents in Brazil in currencies other than the Brazilian real. The data should be reported on a consolidated balance sheet basis, so that positions between different offices of the same bank are netted out.

Secondly, branches and subsidiaries of banks located in the reporting countries whose head office is located in another reporting country (ie foreign offices of inside area banks) should report their cross-border claims on entities in their home country on a non-consolidated basis. These data should therefore include any positions the banks have vis-à-vis their own affiliates or head offices in their home country. However, no data are requested on the claims of these foreign banks on own branches and subsidiaries in other reporting countries because this would lead to double-counting of lending which is covered by the consolidated reporting of the relevant head offices. Claims of foreign offices of inside area banks on their home country provide useful additional information about a component of external debt of the reporting countries, eg a breakdown of debt by remaining maturity, which is not available from the locational banking statistics.

Thirdly, banks in the reporting countries whose head offices are located outside the reporting area or consortium banks of unidentified nationality should report their cross-border claims on all other countries including their home country on a non-consolidated basis. These data should include any positions the banks have vis-à-vis their own affiliates or head offices in other countries.

In addition, banks in reporting countries should in principle provide separate information on their gross claims on banks in other countries whose head offices are located in other reporting countries. The reason for reporting this special item is to exclude the double-counting which arises when a bank in the reporting area reports its cross-border claims on the affiliate of another bank whose head office is located in the reporting area. For example, if a UK bank lends to a US bank in Brazil in non-local currency and the latter then relends the funds locally in foreign currency, this claim will be reported as a claim on Brazil by both the UK and the US bank. To avoid the resultant double-counting, the UK bank's claim on the US banking affiliate in Brazil should in principle be excluded from the aggregate data. However, as in most countries a distinction between claims on banks with head offices located inside or outside the reporting area is not possible, the reporting institutions are asked instead to report data on *all* claims on banks with head offices *outside the host country*, as an approximation of the double-counting that could arise.

Furthermore, the head offices of banks in the reporting area are asked to provide data on the *local* assets and liabilities in *local* currency of their affiliates in other countries on a gross basis. The reason for requesting the information on local assets in local currency is that these reflect another source of country transfer risk for the reporting banks if the assets are funded abroad.

2. Reallocation of claims from country of immediate borrower to country of ultimate risk (outward and inward risk transfers)

Reporting banks are requested to provide information on their total international financial claims and the local claims in local currency of their foreign offices in other countries reallocated from the country of immediate borrower to the country of ultimate risk. In line with the risk reallocation principle for measuring country exposure recommended by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, the country of ultimate risk is defined as the country in which the guarantor of a financial claim resides and/or the country in which the head office of a legally dependent branch is located. Collateral that is liquid and available in a country other than that of the borrower may be considered in the same manner as guarantees for this purpose. Claims on legally independent subsidiaries can only be considered as being guaranteed by the head office if the parent has provided an explicit guarantee. In contrast, claims on legally dependent branches are by definition always guaranteed by the respective head office. It is recognised that countries already collecting data on ultimate risk on a narrower or broader basis may, for conceptual and practical reasons, continue with their present definitions of ultimate risk.

The information on the reallocation of international claims from the country of immediate borrower to the country of ultimate risk should be reported as three separate sets of data: (1) outward risk transfers (ie decrease of exposure); (2) inward risk transfers (ie increase of exposure); and (3) net risk transfers (ie difference between inward and outward risk transfers). If all outward and inward risk transfers were to be reported, they would add up to the same total. However, in the case of risk reallocations from or to a reporting bank’s home country only the leg relating to the foreign counterparty country should be reported, so that inward and outward risk transfers will not necessarily add to the same total. The risk reallocation should also include loans to domestic borrowers which are guaranteed by foreign entities, and equally foreign lending which is guaranteed by domestic entities (eg a domestic export credit agency).

In summary, the following three forms of risk reallocation have to be distinguished:

(i) Lending to a non-resident which is guaranteed by a non-resident third party. In this case both the outward risk transfer from the original borrower and the risk transfer to the guarantor have to be reported.

(ii) Lending to a non-resident which is guaranteed by a resident third party. In this case only the outward risk transfer from the original borrower has to be reported.

(iii) Lending to a resident which is guaranteed by a non-resident third party. In this case only the inward risk transfer to the guarantor has to be reported.

To give an example: A bank in the United States has a claim of USD 10 million on a manufacturer in Hong Kong which is guaranteed by a bank in Japan. The US will report the claim in the immediate counterparty columns vis-à-vis Hong Kong. In the two ultimate risk columns, the claim should be reported by the US as an outward risk transfer from Hong Kong and an inward risk transfer to Japan. If the claim is guaranteed by a bank in the United States instead, the claim should only be reported in the outward risk transfer column for Hong Kong. If, in this example, the manufacturer is resident in the United States, the claim would not be reported in the immediate borrower part of the consolidated banking statistics. However, in the ultimate risk columns, the claim would have to be reported as an inward risk transfer to Japan.

3. Undisbursed credit commitments and backup facilities

Reporting banks are requested to provide separate data on their legally binding undisbursed credit commitments and backup facilities (including those under note issuance facilities (NIFs) and revolving underwriting facilities (RUFs)) in all currencies vis-à-vis residents of other countries broken down by individual counterparty country. Banks in the reporting countries with head offices inside the reporting area should provide the data on a worldwide consolidated basis; foreign banks in the reporting countries should report non-consolidated data.

D. Maturity, sectoral and country breakdowns

1. General

Countries are requested to provide three principal breakdowns of their banks' international financial claims: a maturity, a sectoral and a geographical breakdown. While the maturity and the sectoral breakdowns are requested independently from each other, the disaggregation by individual vis-à-vis countries applies to both.

For outward and inward risk transfers, undisbursed credit commitments and backup facilities, banks only need to supply a geographical breakdown.

2. Maturity breakdown

The maturity breakdown for banks' international financial claims should be provided on the basis of remaining or residual maturities. The following three maturity bands are requested:

(i) up to and including one year;

(ii) over one year and up to and including two years;

(iii) over two years.

Deposits that are repayable on demand should be allocated to the "up to and including one year" maturity bracket. Claims that cannot be classified by maturity, such as equity and property, should be assigned to a residual category "unallocated".

Remaining maturities should be defined on the basis of the time to final payment of the relevant claim.

3. Sectoral breakdown

Reporting banks are requested to provide a sectoral breakdown of international financial claims as follows:

(i) banks;

(ii) public sector;

(iii) non-bank private sector.

Claims that cannot be classified by sector should be assigned to a residual category "unallocated".

As in the locational statistics, it is recommended that the definition used by the country where the counterparty is located (home country) be applied to determine whether the counterparty is a bank or not. In principle, the three sectors of banks, public sector and non-bank private sector are defined as follows:

Banks are those institutions whose business is to receive deposits and/or close substitutes for deposits and grant credits or invest in securities on their own account. The public sector comprises the general government sector as defined in the SNA plus any publicly owned entities other than banks. The non-bank private sector is defined as the residual.

It is recommended that claims on foreign official monetary authorities and publicly owned banks be placed in the bank category and that claims on other publicly owned enterprises be allocated to the public sector category.

4. Country breakdown

It is requested that international financial claims (ie cross-border claims of reporting banks in all currencies and local claims of their foreign affiliates in non-local currencies) broken down by maturity and sector be further disaggregated by individual vis-à-vis countries. The same geographical disaggregation is requested for total cross-border claims on banks with head offices in other reporting countries, for the local claims and liabilities in local currency of reporting banks' affiliates in other countries, for outward, inward and net risk transfers, and for undisbursed credit commitments and backup facilities.

The Bank for International Settlements and the European Central Bank should be classified by reporters as banks located in Switzerland and Germany respectively.

E. Other reporting conventions

1. Netting of assets

As in the locational statistics, international financial claims should generally be reported on a gross basis. However, head offices of banks in the reporting countries exclude from their reporting claims on affiliates in any other country.

2. Valuation

As for the locational statistics, it is recommended that international financial claims be valued at market prices.

3. Arrears, provisions and write-offs

The recommended treatment of arrears, provisions and write-offs is the same as that in the locational statistics.

4. Currency conversion

As is the case for the locational statistics, all data submitted to the BIS under the consolidated scheme need to be converted into US dollars. The reporting banks' positions in currencies other than the US dollar must therefore be converted into US dollars either by the banks themselves or by their official monetary authorities. For the sake of consistency and comparability of the reported data, it would be desirable if these positions were converted into US dollars at the exchange rate prevailing on the reporting date.

F. Tables on reporting requirements and country practices

Table F–1

Data requirements for the consolidated statistics

Type of bank, maturities and foreign sectors	**International claims (cross-border in all currencies and of local foreign affiliates in foreign currency)**	**of which:** International claims on banks with head offices outside the host country	**Local positions in local currency of affiliates in other countries** Claims	Liabilities	**Outward, inward and net risk transfers**	**Undisbursed credit commitments and backup facilities**
	by individual vis-à-vis country					
Total	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
by type of bank						
Domestic banks[1]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Local branches and subsidiaries with head offices in other reporting countries[2]	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Local branches and subsidiaries with head offices outside the reporting area[3]	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
by maturity						
Up to one year	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Over one and up to two years	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Over two years	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Unallocated	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
by foreign sector						
Banks	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Public sector	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Non-bank private sector	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Unallocated	Yes	No	No	No	No	No

[1] Consolidated (within the group) cross-border claims worldwide. [2] Non-consolidated (ie gross) cross-border claims on the home country only. [3] Non-consolidated (ie gross) cross-border claims worldwide. Also includes non-consolidated cross-border claims of local subsidiaries with head offices in other reporting countries if they are not included in the consolidated reporting of their head offices.

Table F–2

Countries providing data

1.	Austria	11.	Japan
2.	Belgium	12.	Luxembourg
3.	Canada	13.	Netherlands
4.	Denmark	14.	Norway
5.	Finland	15.	Portugal
6.	France	16.	Spain
7.	Germany	17.	Sweden
8.	Hong Kong	18.	Switzerland
9.	Ireland	19.	United Kingdom
10.	Italy	20.	United States

Table F–3

Types and number of reporting institutions

Reporting countries	Types of reporting institutions	Percentage coverage of international claims	Inclusion of non-financial affiliates in consolidated reporting	Number of reporting banks at end-1999		
				All banks	of which:	
					Foreign banks with head offices in other reporting countries	Foreign banks with head offices outside the reporting area
Austria	Commercial banks, savings banks and specialised credit institutions	approx. 90		46	2	9
Belgium	All domestic banks and all foreign affiliates	100	No	51	7 (but not consolidated)	7
Canada	All commercial banks operating in Canada	nearly 100	No	50	30	10
Denmark	Danish banks with external positions exceeding approx 1% of banks' total external positions	approx 75	No	6	Not included	Not included
Finland	All credit institutions with external assets or liabilities exceeding EUR 200 million	98.4	No	6	2	1
France	Banks, savings banks, Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations, financial companies, specialised financial institutions	about 90	No	300	87	49
Germany	All credit institutions with external assets or liabilities above DEM 20 million	99	No	1000	60	110
Hong Kong	All authorised banks	100	No	285	139	120
Ireland	All credit institutions	almost 100		79	63	2
Italy	All banks	100	No	700	40	30
Japan	All banks authorised to conduct business in the Japan Offshore Market	nearly 100	No	209	44	35
Luxembourg	All licensed banks with total assets above EUR 360 million	approx 97	No	135	102	29
Netherlands	All credit institutions supervised by the central bank	100	Yes	70	21	16

Table F–3

Types and number of reporting institutions

Reporting countries	Types of reporting institutions	Percentage coverage of international claims	Inclusion of non-financial affiliates in consolidated reporting	Number of reporting banks at end-1999		
				All banks	of which: Foreign banks with head offices in other reporting countries	of which: Foreign banks with head offices outside the reporting area
Norway	All banks	about 90	No	15	8	4
Portugal	All monetary financial institutions other than central banks	100	No	224	18	2
Spain	Banks, savings banks, 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 or subsidiary.	Nearly 100	No	150	49	16
Sweden	Large banks authorised to conduct business in foreign exchange	approx 95	No	8	3	0
Switzerland	All domestic banks and foreign bank subsidiaries and branches	nearly 100	No	100	47	39
United Kingdom	All domestic banks, foreign bank subsidiaries and branches with external business of at least GBP 20 million in sterling or GBP 100 million in other currencies	97	No	214	80	113
United States	US banks and bank holding companies with claims on foreign residents exceeding USD 30 million (consolidated reporters). Also, branches and agencies of foreign banks with claims on foreign residents exceeding USD 15 million (unconsolidated reporters)	nearly 100	No	425	168	187

Table F–4

Reporting of international claims

Reporting countries	**Inclusion in international claims**		
	Debt securities	**Equities, participations, working capital**	**Foreign currency claims of domestic banks' foreign affiliates on local residents**
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes
Canada	Yes	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Yes	No	No
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	Yes	Yes[1]	Yes
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hong Kong	Yes	No	No
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes
Japan	Yes	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes[2]
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes
Norway	Yes	No	No
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes[2]
Spain	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes
Switzerland	Yes	Yes	Yes
United Kingdom	Yes[3]	No[4]	Yes
United States	Yes	Yes	No[5]

[1] Equities only; inclusion of participations and working capital is under development. [2] Only foreign currency positions of banks' foreign branches on local residents, ie excludes positions of banks' foreign subsidiaries. [3] Portfolio investments only. [4] Portfolio investments in shares and other equity are included. [5] These claims are included with local currency claims.

Table F–5

Reporting of ultimate risk data

Reporting countries	Separate reporting of risk transfers	Breakdown of outward and inward risk transfers	Type of banks	Inclusion of local claims of affiliates in risk reallocation	Deviations from the recommended definition*	
					Exclusions	Inclusions
Austria	No					
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Domestic banks, inside area unconsolidated banks and outside area banks	Yes, but only local claims in foreign currency	non-bank branches	bank subsidiaries
Canada	Yes	Yes	All banks	Yes		
Denmark	No			No		
Finland	Yes	Yes	All banks	Yes, but only local claims in foreign currency		
France	No	No		No	guaranteed claims	
Germany	Yes	No	Domestic banks only	Yes	guaranteed claims (until June 2000)	
Hong Kong	Yes	Yes	Domestic banks only	No	non-bank branches	
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Domestic and outside area banks			
Italy	Yes	Yes	Domestic and outside area banks	Yes		
Japan	Yes	Yes	Domestic banks only	Yes		
Luxembourg	No					
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Domestic and outside area banks	Yes, but only local claims in foreign currency	guaranteed claims and non-bank branches	bank subsidiaries
Norway	No					
Portugal	No					

* The Guide recommends a reclassification of guaranteed claims and claims on branches to the country of ultimate risk.

Table F–5

Reporting of ultimate risk data

Reporting countries	Separate reporting of risk transfers	Breakdown of outward and inward risk transfers	Type of banks	Inclusion of local claims of affiliates in risk reallocation	Deviations from the recommended definition*	
					Exclusions	Inclusions
Spain	Yes	Yes	Domestic and outside area banks	Yes, but only local claims in foreign currency	local assets in local currencies of domestic banks’ foreign affiliates	
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Domestic banks only	Yes	–	
Switzerland	Yes	Yes	All banks	Yes, but only local claims in foreign currency	guaranteed claims, bank and non-bank branches	contingent liabilities/credit commitments
United Kingdom	Yes	Yes	Domestic and outside area banks	Yes, but only local claims in foreign currency		contingent liabilities/credit commitments
United States	Yes	Yes	All banks	No		

* The Guide recommends a reclassification of guaranteed claims and claims on branches to the country of ultimate risk.

Table F–6

Gaps in the reporting of claims

Reporting countries	Separate reporting of claims on affiliates of banks with head offices outside the host country	Local currency positions of reporting banks' foreign affiliates with local residents
Austria		NR
Canada	NR	
Denmark	NR	NR
France	NR	
Hong Kong	NR	NR
Luxembourg	NR	NR

NR = not reported or not reported using standard definitions.

Table F–7

Gaps in the reporting of the maturity and sector breakdown

Reporting countries	Maturity	Sector
France		public sector
Hong Kong	NR	
Luxembourg	1–2 year bracket	
United States	1–2 year bracket	

NR = not reported

Table F–8

Treatment of banks' claims on publicly owned enterprises (other than banks)

Reporting countries	**Treated as claims on the non-bank private sector**	**Treated as claims on the public sector***
Austria	X	
Belgium	X	
Canada		X
Denmark	X	
Finland	X	
France	X	
Germany	X	
Hong Kong		X
Ireland		X
Italy		X
Japan		X
Luxembourg	X	
Netherlands	X	
Norway	X	
Portugal	X	
Spain	X	
Sweden	X	
Switzerland	X	
United Kingdom		X
United States		X

* Recommended in the Guide.

Table F–9

Sectoral classification of banks' claims on foreign official monetary authorities

Reporting countries	**Treated as claims on banks***	**Treated as claims on the public sector**
Austria	X	
Belgium	X	
Canada	X	
Denmark	X	
Finland	X	
France	X	
Germany	X	
Hong Kong		X
Ireland	X	
Italy	X	
Japan		X
Luxembourg	X	
Netherlands	X	
Norway	X	
Portugal	X	
Spain	X	
Sweden	X	
Switzerland	X	
United Kingdom		X
United States		X

* Recommended in the Guide.

Part III

Glossary of terms

A

Affiliates (of banks)

Branches, subsidiaries and joint ventures.

"A 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.

Asian currency units

See "International banking facility".

B

Banking offices

Includes banks' head offices, branches and subsidiaries.

Banks

Generally defined as institutions whose business is to receive deposits and/or close substitutes for deposits and grant credits or invest in securities on their own account. Within the scope of the BIS banking statistics official monetary authorities including the BIS and the ECB are also regarded as banks. Can refer to banks' head offices or affiliates.

C

Capitalised interest

The conversion of accrued interest and interest in arrears, by agreement with the debtor, into a financial claim.

Claims (of banks)

Financial assets (on-balance sheet items only) including, as a minimum, deposits and balances with other banks, loans and advances to non-banks as well as banks, and holdings of debt securities.

Consolidated reporting of international banking business

Application of a comprehensive reporting principle whereby the coverage includes the cross-border claims on, and liabilities to, individual countries, or groups of countries, of all the offices worldwide of banks with head offices in reporting countries, but excludes positions between different offices of the same bank.

Consortium bank

A joint venture in which no single owner has a controlling interest.

Countries

Both territorial entities that are states, as understood by international law and practice, and territorial entities that are not states (such as Hong Kong) but for which statistical data are maintained and provided internationally on a separate and independent basis.

Coverage

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.

Cross-border operations

Transactions between residents of different countries; also referred to as "external" operations (cf "international" operations, which include, in addition to external business, positions vis-à-vis residents in foreign currency).

Cross-border positions

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.

Cut-off point

The amount of international or external assets and liabilities below which a bank is not required to report.

D

Derivative instrument

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).

E

"En pension" acquisition

A transaction whereby a bank acquires a foreign trade bill (or similar instrument) from an exporter on the basis of a sale and repurchase agreement. The term may also apply to operations in non-trade-related securities (such as treasury bills or notes).

Exchange rate adjustment

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.

External assets/liabilities

See "Cross-border positions".

F

Final owner

The ultimate owner of a branch or subsidiary in a chain of participations.

Final user/original supplier

The ultimate loan-taker and the initial depositor of funds in a chain of transactions.

Flow figures

Data on transactions as opposed to changes in amounts outstanding; not to be confused with exchange rate adjusted changes in stocks. In contrast to amounts outstanding, flow figures relate to periods of time and not to a particular date.

Foreign bank

Bank whose head office is outside the country in which the bank is located (see "Affiliates").

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions denominated in a currency other than the local (domestic) currency of the country in which the banking office is located.

H

Head office (bank)

A banking office exercising control over and/or ownership of one or more affiliates.

Home country

The 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 head office of a reporting bank.

Host country

The country of residence of a foreign banking affiliate.

I

Interbank positions

Asset and liability positions which banks have with other banks (example: positions between the reporting “offshore” financial centres and banks in the other reporting countries).

International banking business

In this context, the term “international” refers to banks’ transactions in whatever currency with *non-residents* (ie their external or cross-border business) *plus* their transactions in foreign (non-local) currency with *residents*.

International banking facility (IBF)

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.

International debt securities

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.

International interbank market

An international money market in which banks lend to each other - either cross-border or locally in foreign currency - large amounts of money, usually at short term between overnight and six months.

Inter-office business

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.

Intrabank business

See “Inter-office business”.

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.

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.

Long-term

Maturity concept used in the consolidated banking statistics; it refers to *remaining* maturities exceeding one year.

M

Maturity structure

In the consolidated banking statistics, breakdown of claims according to their *remaining* maturity (ie the time to final maturity of claims) as opposed to *contractual* or *original* maturity (ie maturity at initiation of contract); also referred to as “maturity profile” or “maturity distribution”.

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.

Net takers/exporters of funds

Banks which on an assets-minus-liabilities basis have a net external liability position are net takers of funds; banks which have a net external asset position are net exporters of funds.

Non-banks

All entities (including individuals but excluding official monetary authorities) other than those defined as “banks”.

Non-bank branches

Legally dependent offices of enterprises other than banks.

O

Official deposits

Foreign currency deposits obtained by reporting banks from official monetary authorities (qv).

Official monetary authorities

Mainly central banks or similar national and international bodies, such as the BIS.

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.

Original supplier (of international funds)

Initial depositor of funds with a bank in a chain of (mostly interbank) transactions; may also refer to reporting banks themselves to the extent that they use domestic currency for switching into foreign currency or for external lending.

Outside area countries

Countries and territories located outside the BIS reporting countries.

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 guidelines for the locational banking statistics).

Parent institution

Head office of a bank.

Participation

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

R

Redepositing of funds

Onlending of funds to other banks.

Related offices

See “Own offices”.

Reporting area

The whole group of countries which report to the BIS. The reporting area is different for the locational and the consolidated banking statsitics.

Reporting centre/country

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.

Reporting institutions

Generally all those deposit-taking institutions (plus some non-deposit-taking financial institutions) within a reporting country which submit data transmitted to the BIS.

Repos (repurchase agreements)

Repos are money market operations based upon 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 short-term) or on a date subject to the discretion of the purchaser.

Resident/non-resident

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.

Risk transfers

Requirement in the consolidated banking statistics for the reporting of data on the reallocation of international claims from the country of the immediate borrower to the country of “ultimate risk” (qv). Data are requested separately on outward and inward risk transfers.

S

Short-term

Maturity concept used in the consolidated banking statistics; it relates to *remaining* maturities of up to and including one year.

Stock figures

Amounts outstanding on a particular date as opposed to flows for a given period.

T

Trustee business

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

U

Undisbursed (unused) credit commitments

Open lines of credit which for the lending banks are legally binding.

Ultimate risk

Analytical concept in the context of the consolidated banking statistics for measuring country risk exposure as recommended by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. In contrast to the country where the actual borrower resides, the country of ultimate risk is defined as the country in which the guarantor of a financial claim resides and/or the country in which the head office of a legally dependent branch is located.

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
Appendices

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 as a separate item. Organisations which should be treated as banks in the sectoral classification of international claims and liabilities are shown in italics.

EU organisations

European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM)	Brussels
European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)	Brussels
European Union (EU)	Brussels
European Investment Bank (EIB)	Luxembourg

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

Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)	Jakarta
Caribbean Community (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 Organization (NATO)	Brussels
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	Paris
Organisation of American States (OAS)	Washington
Organisation of Central American States (OCAS)	San Salvador
Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)	Castries (St Lucia)
Organization of African Unity (OAU)	Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)
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
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	Washington
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	Montreal
International Development Association (IDA)	Washington
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	Washington
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Rome
International Labour Organisation (ILO)	Geneva
International Maritime Organisation (IMO)	London
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Washington
International Telecommunications 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 Trade Organization (WTO)	Geneva

Regional aid banks and funds

African Development Bank Group	Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire)
Andean Development Corporation (ADC)	Caracas
Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA)	Khartoum
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD)	Manama
Arab Monetary Fund (AMF)	Abu Dhabi
Asian Clearing Union (ACU)	Teheran
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Manila
Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)	St Michael (Barbados)
Central African States' Development Bank (CASDB)	Brazzaville (Congo)
Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI)	Tegucigalpa DC (Honduras)
East African Development Bank (EADB)	Kampala
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	London
Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)	Washington
Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)	Jeddah (Saudi Arabia)
Latin American Reserve Fund (LARF)	Santafé de Bogotá
Nordic Investment Bank (NIB)	Helsinki
OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)	Vienna
West African Clearing House (WACH)	Lagos (Nigeria)
West African Monetary Union (WAMU)	Senegal

Commodity organisations

Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIPEC)	Paris
International Cocoa Organization (ICCO)	London
International Coffee Organization (ICO)	London
International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC)	Washington

International Jute Organization (IJO)	Dhaka (Bangladesh)
International Lead and Zinc Study Group (ILZSG)	London
International Natural Rubber Organization (INRO)	Kuala Lumpur
International Olive Oil Council (IOOC)	Madrid
International Rubber Study Group (IRSG)	Wembley
International Sugar Organization (ISO)	London
International Tin Council (ITC)	London
International Wheat Council (IWC)	London
Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE)	Quito (Ecuador)
Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC)	Cairo
Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	Vienna

Other

International Red Cross (IRC)	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.

Official monetary authorities

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 item.

Industrialised countries

Europe

Austria	Austrian National Bank	Vienna
Belgium	National Bank of Belgium	Brussels
Denmark	National Bank of Denmark	Copenhagen
Euro area	European Central Bank	Frankfurt
Finland	Bank of Finland	Helsinki
France	Bank of France	Paris
Germany	Deutsche Bundesbank	Frankfurt
Greece	Bank of Greece	Athens
Iceland	Central Bank of Iceland	Reykjavík
Ireland	Central Bank of Ireland	Dublin
Italy	Bank of Italy	Rome
	Ufficio Italiano dei Cambi	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 Marinese Institut 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 countries

Australia	Reserve Bank of Australia	Sydney
Canada	Bank of Canada	Ottawa
Japan	Bank of Japan	Tokyo
New Zealand	Reserve Bank of New Zealand	Wellington
United States	Federal Reserve System (the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the 11 other Federal Reserve Banks)	

Offshore centres

Aruba	Central Bank of Aruba	Oranjestad
Bahamas	Central Bank of the Bahamas	Nassau
Bahrain	Bahrain Monetary Agency	Manama
Barbados	Central Bank of Barbados	Bridgetown
Bermuda	Bermuda Monetary Authority	Hamilton

Cayman Islands	Cayman Islands Monetary Authority	Georgetown
Hong Kong	Hong Kong Monetary Authority	Hong Kong
Lebanon	Central Bank of Lebanon	Beirut
Liberia	National Bank of Liberia	Monrovia
Netherlands Antilles	Bank of the Netherlands Antilles	Willemstad, Curaçao
Panama	National Bank of Panama	Panama
Singapore	Monetary Authority of Singapore	Singapore
Vanuatu	Reserve Bank of Vanuatu	Port Vila

Emerging economies

Africa and Middle East

Algeria	Bank of Algeria	Algiers
Angola (Republic of)	National Bank of Angola	Luanda
Botswana	The Bank of Botswana	Gaborone
Burundi	Bank of the Republic of Burundi	Bujumbura
Cape Verde Islands	Bank of Cape Verde	Praia
Central Africa: Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea	Bank of the States of Central Africa	Yaoundé
Congo, Democratic Rep.	Central Bank of Congo	Kinshasa
Comoros	Central Bank of The Comoros	Moroni
Djibouti	National Bank of Dijbouti	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
Libya	Central Bank of Libya	Tripoli
Madagascar	Central Bank of Madagascar	Antananarivo
Malawi	Reserve Bank of Malawi	Lilongwe
Mauritania	Central Bank of Mauritania	Nouakchott
Mauritius	Bank of Mauritius	Port Louis
Morocco	Bank of Morocco	Rabat
Mozambique	Bank of Mozambique	Maputo

Namibia	Bank of Namibia	Windhoek
Nigeria	Central Bank of Nigeria	Lagos
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
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	
Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm Al Quaiwain, Ras al Khaimah, Fujairah	Central Bank of the United Arab Emirates Government of Dubai	Abu Dhabi
West African Monetary Union: Benin, Burkina, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo	Bank of the States of Western Africa	Dakar
Yemen	Central Bank of Yemen	Sana'a
Zambia	Bank of Zambia	Lusaka
Zimbabwe	Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe	Harare

Asia and Pacific

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 Darussalam	Brunei Monetary Board	Darussalam
Cambodia	National Bank of Cambodia	Phnom Penh
China	The People’s Bank of China	Beijing
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 (Republic of)	National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Almaty
Kiribati	Bank of Kiribati	Tarawa

North Korea (People's Democratic Republic of)	Central Bank of Korea	Pyongyang
Korea South	The Bank of Korea	Seoul
Kyrgyz Republic	The National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic	Bishkek
Laos (Lao People's Democratic Republic)	Bank of the Lao People's Democratic Republic	Vientiane
Macau SAR	Monetary and Foreign Exchange Authority of Macau	Macau
Malaysia	Central Bank of Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur
Maldives	Maldives Monetary Authority	Male
Mongolia	The Bank of Mongolia	Ulan Bator
Myanmar	Central Bank of Myanmar	Rangoon
Nauru (Republic of)	Bank of Nauru	Nauru
Nepal	Central Bank of Nepal	Katmandu
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
Taiwan	The Central Bank of China (Taiwan)	Taipei
Tajikstan (Republic of)	National Bank of the Republic of Tajikstan	Dushanbe
Thailand	Bank of Thailand	Bangkok
Tonga	National Reserve Bank of Tonga	Nuku'alofa
Turkmenistan	Central Bank of Turkmenistan	Ashkhabat
Tuvalu	National Bank of Tuvalu	Funafuti
Uzbekistan (Republic of)	Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Tashkent
Vietnam	State Bank of Vietnam	Hanoi
Wallis and Futuna	Institut d'Emission d'Outre-Mer	Mata-Utu
Western Samoa	Central Bank of Samoa	Apia

Europe

Albania	Bank of Albania	Tirana
Belarus (Republic of)	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	National Bank of Hungary	Budapest
Latvia	Bank of Latvia	Riga
Lithuania	The Bank of Lithuania	Vilnius
Macedonia (Republic of)	National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia	Skopje
Malta	Central Bank of Malta	Valletta

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
Slovak Republic	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
Yugoslavia (Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo,Vojvodina)	National Bank of Yugoslavia	Belgrade

Latin America and Caribbean area

Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat St Kitts-Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Turks and Caicos Islands	Eastern Caribbean Central Bank	Basseterre, St Kitts
Argentina	Central Bank of the Argentine Republic	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 Haïti	Port-au-Prince
Honduras	Central Bank of Honduras	Tegucigalpa
Jamaica	Bank of Jamaica	Kingston
Mexico	Bank of Mexico	México City
Nicaragua	Central Bank of Nicaragua	Managua
Paraguay	Central Bank of Paraguay	Asunción
Peru	Central Reserve Bank of Peru	Lima
Surinam	Central Bank of Surinam	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

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