

02

THE BCL AS AN ORGANISATION

2 THE BCL AS AN ORGANISATION

2.1 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

2.1.1 The Council

Article 6 of the Organic Law of 23 December 1998 defines the powers of the Council of the BCL. In 2011, the Council consisted of the following members:

President: Yves Mersch

Members: Pierre Beck

Pit Hentgen

Serge Kolb

Yves Nosbusch

Jacques F. Poos

Romain Schintgen

Michel Wurth

Claude Zimmer

In 2011, the Council held six meetings. Within the framework of monitoring the financial situation of the Bank, the Council approved the financial accounts of 31 December 2010, the budgetary trends and, subsequently, the budget for the 2012 financial exercise.

The Council also observed and commented on economic and financial developments on a national and international basis and was kept informed of the decisions taken by the Governing Council of the ECB.



From l. to r.: Mr. Claude Zimmer, Mr. Yves Nosbusch, Mr. Pierre Beck, Mr. Pit Hentgen, Mr. Yves Mersch (Président), Mr. Jacques F. Poos, Mr. Serge Kolb, Mr. Michel Wurth, Mr. Romain Schintgen.

The Audit Committee

Since 2001, the Audit Committee has assisted the Council in selecting the statutory auditor which is then proposed to the Government, in specifying the scope of potential specific controls to be performed by the statutory auditor and in approving the financial accounts by the Council. It is kept informed of the developments of the internal audit plan.

The Audit Committee may invite the head of the internal audit unit and the statutory auditor of the Bank to participate in its work.

At its meeting on 15 December 2011, the Council nominated the non-executive members of the Audit Committee for 2012: Messrs Jacques F. Poos, Romain Schintgen and Claude Zimmer. Mr Yves Mersch is an *ex officio* member in his function of President of the Council. In 2011, the Audit Committee was chaired by one of its non-executive members, Mr Jacques F. Poos, and held six meetings.

2.1.2 The Board of Directors

The Executive Board is the superior executive authority of the BCL. It makes decisions and draws up the measures necessary for the BCL to be able to carry out its tasks. Without prejudice to the independence of the Governor with regard to all instructions in his capacity as a member of the Governing Council of the ECB, the decisions of the Executive Board are taken collectively.

The Executive Board consists of a Director General (or Governor) and two Directors:

Director General: Yves Mersch
 Directors: Serge Kolb
 Pierre Beck

The members of the Executive Board receive a salary according to the wage scale in the public sector as well as different allowances. They receive, in accordance with the legal provisions of the law of 22 June 1963 determining the salary scheme for civil servants, a family allowance depending on their domestic situation and a thirteenth month's allowance.



Mr. Serge Kolb, Mr. Yves Mersch, Mr. Pierre Beck

The remuneration components are subject to the current legal tax rates in Luxembourg. The thirteenth month's allowance as well as the representation and the BCL's Council allowances are excluded from pensionable earnings. The basic salary paid to the Executive Board members is as follows:

	Salary
Yves Mersch (Director General)	165 691 €
Serge Kolb (Director)	154 044 €
Pierre Beck (Director)	154 044 €
Total	473 779 €

Besides, in relation to their function within the Bank, board members are also entitled to the payment of a representation allowance (for a total amount of € 73 641 in 2011) and to a BCL's Council allowance (for a total amount of € 34 524 in 2011).

2.1.3 Organisational Chart



(as from 1 January 2011)

2.1.4 Internal control and risk management

The BCL's internal control system is based on generally accepted principles in the financial sector and on the ESCB considerations of the BCL's specific needs as a central bank.

The Executive Board has defined the general framework and principles of the internal control system. The management of the BCL and their staff are responsible for the proper functioning of the internal control system. Functional reviews are carried out by specific administrative units, ensuring an adequate segregation of duties. These units are the Financial risk management and Collateral management sections, the Risk Prevention section as well as the Controlling function within the Internal Finance and Strategy department.

The Financial risk management section is in particular in charge of the analysis of financial risks, of the surveillance of the implementation of decisions made by the internal committees and by the Executive Board, of the surveillance of compliance with established limits and of the production of regular reports in this area. In order to consider the increasing importance of risks in the field of the management of collateral, a section "Collateral management" was constituted as of 1 January 2011 within the Financial risk and Collateral management division.

The Risk Prevention section is in charge of the surveillance of operational risks, of risks related to information systems and of non-compliance risks.

Whereas departments are responsible for identifying the risks linked to their fields of activities and for taking appropriate actions to mitigate these risks, the Risk Prevention section has the following responsibilities:

- Establish a common methodology for risk analysis;
- Provide assistance in the identification and evaluation of risks;
- Ensure a periodical reporting.

The Risk Prevention section is also in charge of coordinating the Business Continuity Plan and the related testing.

The purpose of the Compliance function is to identify, evaluate and monitor the Bank's risk of non-compliance. The risk of non-compliance is defined as the risk of judicial, administrative or disciplinary sanctioning, of financial losses or reputational damage which could harm the BCL in the event that it would not comply with the laws, regulations, professional and ethical standards or internal instructions.

The Executive Board of the BCL identified several areas of intervention for the Compliance function, in particular:

- anti-money laundering (AML) and financing of terrorist activities;
- professional code of ethics;
- prevention of insider trading and market abuse;
- conflict of interests;
- professional secrecy and confidentiality;
- privacy and protection of personal data;
- regulation of public markets.

The Internal Audit unit ensures a second layer of control which consists of the independent and objective assessment of the internal control system and its functioning. This unit analyses and evaluates, on the basis of predefined objectives and a specified methodology, the adequacy and effectiveness of the existing internal control system. The Internal Audit is independent of the BCL's other administrative units and reports directly to the President of the Council. When performing its tasks, the work of the Internal Audit unit is based on internationally accepted professional standards, applied at the level of the ESCB.

The internal annual audit plan comprises audit commitments on a national level, as well as audit objects that are coordinated by the Internal Auditors Committee of the ESCB in compliance with the ESCB audit policy. The Internal Audit unit is in charge of following-up on the recommendations issued during its audit activities.

Finally, the Audit Committee is informed of the organisation of internal controls, of their risk management as well as their functioning.

2.1.5 External control

In accordance with article 15 of the BCL's organic law, the Bank's financial accounts are audited by an external auditor nominated for five years by the Government. The mandate of the external auditor includes the verification and the certification of the BCL's financial accounts. Moreover, the external auditor is mandated by the Bank's Council to perform additional reviews and specific controls on an annual basis.

At the European level, the BCL's external auditor is approved by the Council of Ministers upon recommendation of the Governing Council of the ECB. In this context, the external auditor is also entrusted with the performance of a certain number of specific commitments at the Eurosystem level.

The statutes of the ESCB and of the ECB provide that National Central Banks act in accordance with ECB guidelines and instructions. The respect of these provisions is monitored at the European level by the Governing Council of the ECB which may request any additional information.

2.1.6 Code of Conduct

A Code of Conduct defines the internal and external rules of conduct applicable to all staff members. The Code is valid without prejudice to the rules defined by the public services legislation, the social legislation as well as existing contractual commitments. It prescribes ethical standards of non-discrimination, solidarity, efficiency, and independence, to which the BCL's staff has to adhere to strictly.

Moreover, the European Central Bank requires individual adherence by Governing Council members to its own Code of Conduct, which demands particularly strict adherence in terms of professional ethics.

The members of the Governing Council are required to display honesty, independence, impartiality, and discretion. They are asked to not take their personal interests into consideration and to avoid any situation that may lead to a conflict of interests. These obligations extend to one year after the termination of their function. The conditions concerning participation in conferences, receptions or cultural events are also specified in the Code of Conduct.

Members of the Governing Council are invited to be particularly careful regarding individual invitations. The same rules apply to their spouses or partners who are equally obliged to respect the generally accepted rules concerning international relations, as well as to events taking place outside the ESCB. Finally, members of the Governing Council must neither disclose nor make use of confidential information when executing financial transactions on a private basis, either directly or indirectly via intermediaries.

2.2 THE BCL'S STAFF

2.2.1 Quantitative evolution

In the course of 2011, the BCL staff increased by 7.1 % to reach a total of 287 staff members on December 31, 2011, equivalent to 272.75 full-time positions. Staff members are of 17 different nationalities, thus contributing to the diversity of the human capital and to its cultural enrichment.

On December 31, 2011, 32 staff members worked part-time:

- Part-time work (50 %): 9 staff members
- Part-time work (75 %): 9 staff members
- Leave for half-time work: 14 staff members

No staff member was on parental leave on December 31, 2011.

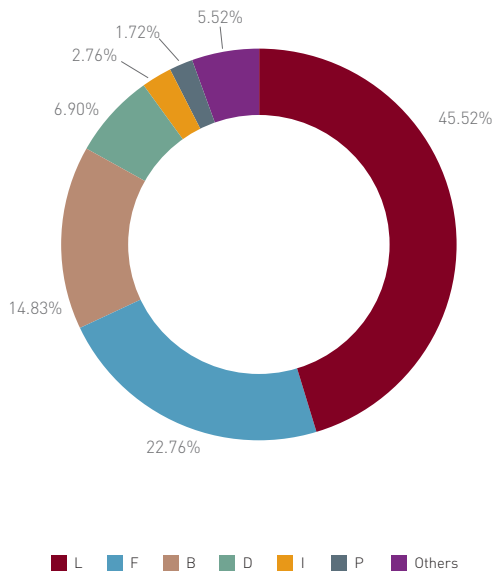
Five staff members were on unpaid leave on this date and two staff members were on special leave.

The average number of staff members working at the BCL in 2011 was 279 persons or 260 full-time equivalents (FTE).

The overall approved headcount cap for the year 2011 was 286.75 full-time equivalent positions.

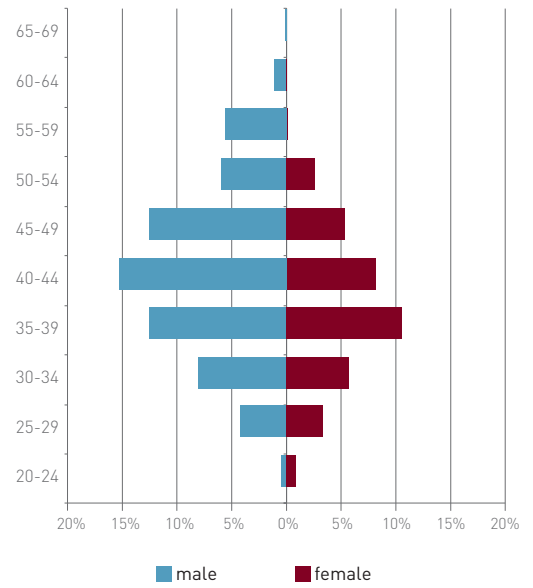
During the year 2011, 12 staff members left the bank. On the other hand, 31 new staff members joined the bank during that same period.

Chart 20:
Staff members by nationality



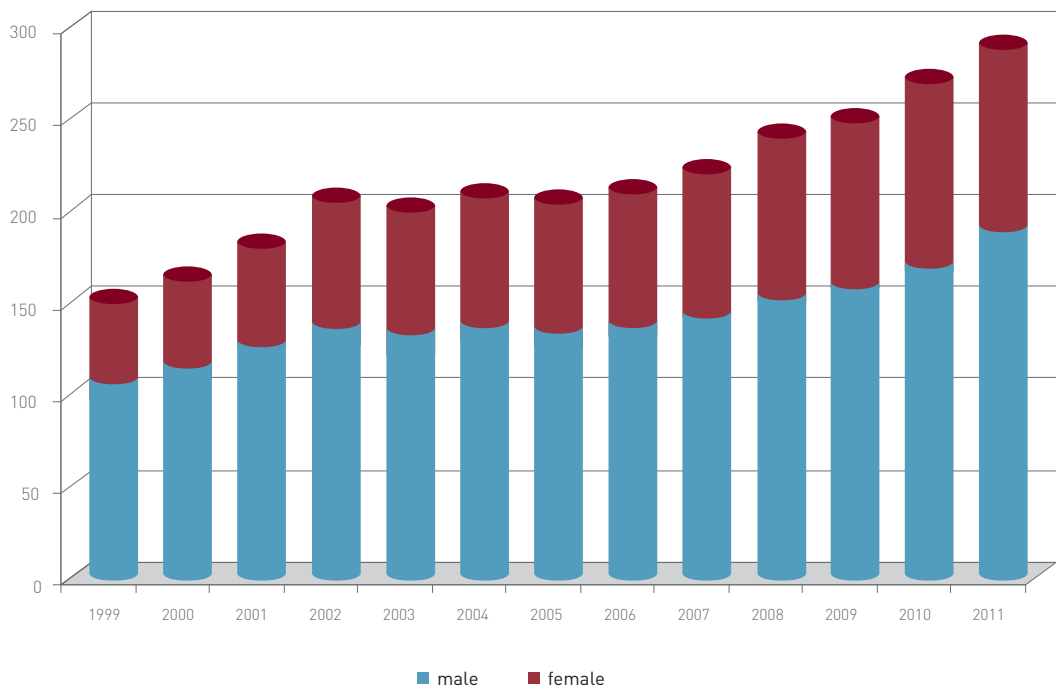
Source: BCL

Chart 21:
Age pyramid



Source: BCL

Chart 22:
Headcount evolution (male, female)



Remark: All charts figures comprise the three Board members.

Source: BCL

2.2.2 The pension fund

Article 14 of the Organic Law of 23 December 1998 provides that legal pension entitlements of BCL agents are determined by their status: civil servant, State employee, private employee or worker.

Paragraph 4(b) of this article provides that: "The pensions of the Bank's agents shall be paid by the Bank. These costs shall be financed by a pension fund of the Bank. The pension fund shall be financed on the one hand by statutory deductions from agents' salaries in accordance with the rules governing the pension scheme which is linked to an individuals status, and on the other hand by contributions made by the Bank itself."

The BCL's pension fund, which started operating in 2001, is governed by a set of internal rules and two committees, one executive and one consultative.

The executive committee is the *Comité directeur* composed of the BCL's Board of Directors, two elected representatives from the staff, two co-opted members acting as delegated managers and one member designated by the Staff Committee. The consultative committee is the Tactical Benchmark Committee.

2.3 LOGISTICS

2011 was essentially marked by public tenders for the benefit of the following activities:

- Cleaning of buildings;
- Exchange of an absorption unit by a « turbocor » machine;
- Maintenance of the technical installations of the BCL premises.

The project to replace an absorption unit by a « turbocor » machine is part of the environmental concept of the BCL, which focuses on the following three pillars:

- Increased efficiency in waste management;
- Reduction of energy consumption as well as of CO₂ emissions;
- Staff awareness concerning the efficient use of energy.

It is also planned to supply the BCL with «green» electricity in order to improve its environmental footprint. In 2011, gas consumption was reduced by about 130 000 m³. Electricity consumption stabilised on a downward trend.

The staff entrance was transformed to allow easy access to headquarters for disabled people. The departure of one of the tenants in the Monterey building freed office space for staff increases in 2012.

2.4 INTERNAL FINANCE AND STRATEGY

2.4.1 Accounting and reporting

The BCL continued to update its accounting system and its procedures in order to meet its internal quality standards and those of the Eurosystem. The BCL continued to take part in the working group relating to the operations on the Eurosystem's financial matters and adopted these accounting techniques in the BCL's systems.

The Eurosystem requires the daily reporting of balance sheet data according to harmonised rules. The controlling systems in place proved to be effective during the year.

The BCL regularly checks the development of balance sheet, off-balance-sheet and profit and loss items. Investments, revenues and expenses are particularly closely monitored with special attention given to signing powers.

The monthly balance sheet of the Bank is published on its website.

The management information system allows following the Bank's activities. It is based on a set of indicators, which are calculated daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annually. These tables include all activities of the Bank. The Bank strictly controls the development of the interest margin and compares the profitability of its investments to benchmarks.

The Bank performs static and dynamic assessments of its long-term financial situation. It carries out prospective analyses of external factors like interest rates, exchange rates and other variables of the Eurosystem and of the economic situation. The Bank's decision-making bodies are regularly informed of the results in order to be in a position to decide on the future directions and on the actions to be taken.

The selection process concerning new software relating to the portfolio of securities was finalised in 2011. The go-live should become effective in 2012.

2.4.2 Budget

Budget preparation, in accordance with the Organic Law of the BCL, is part of the multi-year planning process of the Bank whose primary purpose is to ensure long-term financial stability. The annual budget determines the upper limit of operating expenditure and investment the Bank may incur during a given exercise. Furthermore, the BCL's budget is based on the corporate values of the Bank, notably:

- Professionalism;
- Quality in all its services;
- Stability provided by a long term vision of all its activities;
- Objectivity, resulting from the establishment of precise rules that are uniformly applied;
- Integrity, guaranteed by the transparency of its internal operation and by respect for professional ethics.

The BCL's 2011 budget was established under the terms of the budgetary procedure CI99011 and guidelines set by the Bank's Council dated 14 July 2010. The 2011 budget was approved by the BCL's Council on 11 February 2011.

The 2011 budget takes the following elements into account:

For years, the number of tasks assigned to the BCL at both the national and European level has been in constant rise. The continuous assignment of new tasks and the persisting crises implies a necessary reinforcement of the Bank's staff in both operational and support units. This trend holds for 2011.

Taking the ongoing financial crisis into account, the low interest rates and the fact that the BCL still lacks appropriate own funds, decision-making bodies of the BCL have intensified the existing economy measures. These efforts have helped to reduce the operating budget (excluding staff costs) of 3.1 % compared to 2010, despite a simultaneous increase in employment.

The BCL continues to implement internal and European projects, with a direct impact on the overall budget size.

The Internal Finance and Strategy Department supervises the execution of the budget and prepares quarterly reports for the Executive Board of the Bank. At the end of each fiscal year, a detailed analysis of initial budget vs. actual expenditure is prepared. This analysis is submitted to the Executive Board and to the Council of the Bank for information and approval. Finally, conclusions drawn from this comparison are taken into account for the preparation of future budgets. The actual expenditure for operational and investment charges as of 31 December 2011 remained within the boundaries established by the budget.

2.4.3 Strategic planning and management control

Management control aims at enhancing efficiency and accountability within the Bank, allowing the Executive Board to limit its regular involvement in operational tasks and to concentrate on management and decision-making on a strategic level. Consequently, management control helps the Executive Board of the Bank by providing quantitative and qualitative analyses, thus facilitating and supporting an efficient decision-making

process. Furthermore, since end 2010 management control has been entrusted with coordinating and monitoring the Bank's internal projects.

In 2011, the BCL reinforced its project coordinating activities. Based on a recently revised internal procedure on the management of internal projects, management control has issued regular project monitoring reports and offered secretariat services to the BCL's project steering committee. Furthermore, representatives of the BCL have participated in a series of project controlling activities at the ESCB/Eurosystem level related to the preparation and monitoring of common IT projects. In 2011, these ESCB/Eurosystem controlling activities saw a significant increase. This trend is likely to continue in the following years.

Cost accounting, as part of the BCL's management control function, serves as a method of identifying, analysing and monitoring activity-related costs (Activity Based Costing). Furthermore, it establishes the financial figures for the invoicing of services. The applied cost accounting methodology follows the common rules adopted by the Eurosystem. It consists of allocating the BCL's operational expenses according to their destination, i.e. according to the respective sections and units, and it permits to allocate the costs of each of the Bank's activities.

In order to facilitate the planning and monitoring of staff resources, in 2011 the BCL adopted a new analysis tool for measuring and evaluating internal resource allocation in regard to the various functions of a central bank. Together with an enhanced cost accounting system this shall allow senior and higher management to improve the monitoring of the operational performance of the Bank. Moreover, regular reports containing both financial and operational indicators will facilitate the alignment of tasks and activities with strategic orientations and identified objectives of the Bank.

As the BCL continues to grow, the strengthening of medium and long-term planning remains a core requirement. Consequently, the BCL reinforced in 2011 its management control team to assist the "strategic planning" function of the Bank.

2.5 THE EUROSYSTEM PROCUREMENT COORDINATION OFFICE (EPCO)

In December 2007 the ECB Governing Council selected the BCL to establish and host a new coordination entity, the Eurosystem Procurement Coordination Office (EPCO) from 1 January 2008 for a period of five years (EPCO's first mandate).

The objective of EPCO is to ensure a better coordination of the joint procurement of goods and services by those ESCB Central Banks that have committed themselves to participate in EPCO's activities during the first mandate ("EPCO central banks"), as well as to further improve best practices in the field of public procurement.

The procurement experts of the EPCO central banks met six times in 2011. The activity of exchange of best practices served to build up the reference set of information regarding public procurement procedures for all these banks.

The third joint procurement plan of EPCO was implemented in 2011 and made significant progress in a number of areas. The joint procedures on air transport for ESCB meetings and global hotel agreements were renewed and the joint procurement on IT systems consultancy services was concluded. In addition, eight other procurements (including in the areas of market data, ratings data, IT - also covering statistical software products) progressed significantly. Furthermore, EPCO coordinated a number of studies identifying potential joint procurement areas including IT products, office supplies and banknote-related services.

Following the approval of the ECB Governing Council of the "Mid-term Review of EPCO's activities", which provided an analysis of EPCO's functioning during the first half of its mandate and provided recommendations for the second half, EPCO was given a more ambitious role in the area of joint procurement procedures. Henceforth, the BCL, as host central bank, may take, with EPCO's support, the role of "Lead Central

¹ In 2011, in addition to the Eurosystem Central Banks, the Central Banks of Romania (Banca Nationala a României), Hungary (Magyar Nemzeti Bank) and Poland (Narodowy Bank Polski) were the EPCO Central Banks.

Bank” in joint procurement procedures. In 2011, this was the case for the joint procedure on global hotel agreements.

Furthermore, in 2011, EPCO collaborated and provided support in procurement-related activities on two common ESCB projects to the Eurosystem central banks leading these projects: the Common Eurosystem Pricing Hub (CEPH) and TARGET2-Securities (T2S).

To the benefit of all EPCO central banks, and based on the work carried out by the Working Group of Legal Experts of EPCO central banks, the latter has developed a document on “General terms and conditions for EPCO joint procurements”.

The ECB Governing Council approved EPCO’s Annual Activity Report for 2010 in June 2011. This report confirmed that the outcome of the 2010 budget was € 316 313 below the initially budgeted amount, and fixed the distribution of EPCO’s operational costs between the participating central banks in line with the new cost-sharing mechanism approved by the Governing Council in December 2010.

In December 2011, the ECB Governing Council approved the procurement plan of EPCO for 2012 (“EPCO Procurement Plan – Update 2012”) as a multi-annual procurement plan. This procurement plan widened the scope of EPCO activities for 2012, to include a total of fifteen joint procurement procedures, as well as three areas for study and strengthened the coordination of future joint procurements of the EPCO central banks, without prejudice to developments deriving from EPCO’s first mandate.

In December 2011, the ECB Governing Council approved a € 1.67 million budget for EPCO for 2012.

2.6 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.6.1 Key figures as of year-end (in euro unless otherwise indicated)

Preamble

Only the French version of the present financial statements has been reviewed by the Independent Auditor. Consequently, the financial statements only refer to the French version of the financial statements; other versions result from a meticulous translation made under the responsibility of the Board of Directors. In case of differences between the French version and the translation, the French version is binding.

	2011	2010	Change in % 2011/2010
Total assets	127 206 165 402	79 719 605 521	60 %
Banks’ current accounts	51 222 835 819	9 641 729 532	431 %
Claims on credit institutions	5 198 700 000	2 768 600 000	88 %
Own funds ⁽¹⁾ , revaluation accounts, administrative provisions and specific banking risks	813 457 921	784 541 974	4 %
Net result of banking activities ⁽²⁾	201 723 709	128 340 403	57 %
Total net revenues	56 848 734	48 612 237	17 %
Administrative expenses	51 879 107	42 723 146	21 %
Net profit	1 015 713	1 719 034	-41 %
Cash Flow ⁽³⁾	159 664 100	170 892 549	-7 %
Staff	287	268	7 %
BCL’s part in the capital of the ECB	0.1747 %	0.1747 %	
BCL’s part in the Eurosystem’s monetary policy operations	0.602 %	0.506 %	

⁽¹⁾ Capital, reserves, provisions for general banking risks and net profit to be affected to the reserves

⁽²⁾ Net adjusted interest income, net result from fees and commissions, net result on financial operations

⁽³⁾ Net profit plus depreciation of tangible / intangible assets and write-downs on financial assets, as well as net transfers to administrative provisions and provisions for banking risks

2.6.2 Report of the *Réviseur d'Entreprise agréé*

To the Council of the BCL
To the Government
To the Chamber of Representatives

We have audited the accompanying financial statements ("*les comptes financiers*") of the BCL, which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2011 and the profit and loss account for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements

The financial statements are under the responsibility of the Directors and are approved by the Council. The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and those defined by the European System of central banks. The Directors are also responsible for the internal control they deem necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Responsibility of the Réviseur d'Entreprises agréé

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing as adopted for Luxembourg by the *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier*. The standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the judgment of the *Réviseur d'Entreprises agréé*, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making these risk assessments, the *Réviseur d'Entreprises agréé* considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.

An audit also includes the task of evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the BCL as of December 31, 2011, and of the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and those defined by the European System of central banks.

Luxembourg, March 8, 2012

KPMG Luxembourg S.à r.l.
Cabinet de révision agréé

K. Riehl S. Chambourdon

2.6.3 Balance sheet as at 31 December 2011

ASSETS	Note	2011 EUR	2010 EUR
Gold and gold receivables	3	87 730 236	76 277 814
Claims on non-euro area residents denominated in foreign currency	4	695 481 591	559 565 189
- Receivables from the IMF		555 314 575	358 082 581
- Balances with banks, security investments,		140 167 016	201 482 608
Claims on euro area residents denominated in foreign currency	5	3 634 661 746	95 157 125
Claims on non-euro area residents denominated in euro	6	2 045 154 537	1 559 679 672
- Balances with banks, security investments and loans		2 045 154 537	1 559 679 672
Lending to euro area credit institutions related to monetary policy operations denominated in euro	7	5 198 700 000	2 768 600 000
- Main refinancing operations	7.1.	1 849 200 000	1 125 600 000
- Long-term refinancing operations	7.2.	3 349 500 000	1 643 000 000
Other claims on euro area credit institutions denominated in euro	8	1 120 880 261	1 014 440 661
Securities of euro area residents denominated in euro	9	4 193 925 411	4 004 164 315
- Securities held for monetary policy purposes	9.1.	643 439 782	430 742 233
- Other securities	9.2.	3 550 485 629	3 573 422 082
Intra-Eurosystem claims	10	109 438 006 356	67 999 926 986
- Participating interest in ECB	10.1.	21 608 286	18 696 620
- Claims related to the transfer of foreign reserves	10.2.	100 638 597	100 638 597
- Other claims within the Eurosystem	10.3.	109 315 759 473	67 880 591 769
Items in course of settlement		629	728
Other assets	11	791 624 635	1 641 793 031
- Tangible and intangible fixed assets	11.1.	52 300 903	55 197 792
- Other financial assets	11.2.	193 998 587	111 143 624
- Accruals and prepaid expenses	11.3.	187 326 773	151 721 511
- Sundry	11.4.	357 998 372	1 323 730 104
Total assets		127 206 165 402	79 719 605 521

The notes are annexed in section 2.6.6 "Notes to the financial statements as at 31 December 2011"

LIABILITIES	Note	2011 EUR	2010 EUR
Banknotes in circulation	12	2 039 401 260	1 935 513 110
Liabilities to euro area credit institutions related to monetary policy operations denominated in euro	13	51 222 835 819	9 641 729 531
- Current accounts (covering the minimum reserve system)	13.1.	10 844 067 972	6 435 590 706
- Deposit facility	13.2.	37 035 967 847	2 986 138 825
- Fixed-term deposit	13.3.	3 342 800 000	220 000 000
Liabilities to other euro area residents denominated in euro	14	702 053 478	347 975 936
- General government	14.1.	501 918 650	347 825 258
- Other liabilities	14.2.	200 134 828	150 678
Liabilities to non-euro area residents denominated in euro	15	1 397 788 044	1 230 361 599
Liabilities to euro area residents denominated in foreign currency	16	14 664	22 307 244
- Financial institutions		14 664	22 307 244
Liabilities to non-euro area residents denominated in foreign currency	17	187 606 132	74 676 245
Counterpart of special drawing rights allocated by the IMF	18	292 666 872	285 391 510
Intra-Eurosystem liabilities	19	69 994 510 855	64 974 757 810
- Net liabilities related to the allocation of euro banknotes within the Eurosystem	19.1.	69 994 510 855	64 974 757 810
Items in course of settlement	20	2 461 369	285
Other liabilities	21	358 065 654	209 863 308
- Off-balance sheet instruments revaluation differences		78 276 830	-
- Accruals and income collected in advance		242 423 410	175 407 214
- Sundry		37 365 414	34 456 094
Provisions	22	590 758 625	515 628 167
Revaluation accounts	23	233 292 285	297 706 144
Capital and reserves	24	183 694 632	181 975 598
- Capital	24.1.	175 000 000	175 000 000
- Reserves	24.2.	8 694 632	6 975 598
Profit for the year		1 015 713	1 719 034
Total liabilities		127 206 165 402	79 719 605 521

The notes are annexed in section 2.6.6 "Notes to the financial statements as at 31 December 2011"

2.6.4 Off-balance sheet as at 31 December 2011

	Note	2011 EUR	2010 EUR
Foreign exchange swap	25	3 464 666 510	-
Custody deposits	26	170 820 403 147	210 222 286 690
Foreign currency reserve assets managed on behalf of the ECB	27	326 078 364	304 680 837
Forward transactions	28	88 318 113	121 668 500
Numismatic collection		207 533	207 417
		174 699 673 667	210 648 843 444

The notes are annexed in section 2.6.6 "Notes to the financial statements as at 31 December 2011"

2.6.5 Profit and loss account for the year 2011

	Notes	2011	2010
Interest income	29	1 230 767 803	912 078 799
Interest expense	29	(1 024 583 562)	(730 475 431)
Net interest income	29	206 184 241	181 603 368
Realised gains / (losses) arising from financial operations	30	74 005 794	72 633 294
Write-downs on financial assets and positions	31	(62 326 679)	(112 132 569)
Transfer to/from provisions for risks	32	(64 236 535)	(67 668 179)
Net result of financial operations, write-downs and risk provisions		(52 557 420)	(107 167 454)
Fees and commissions income	33	14 440 461	16 984 552
Fees and commissions expense	33	(14 236 940)	(15 950 957)
Net result from fees and commissions	33	203 521	1 033 595
Income from participating interest	34	2 055 511	3 669 719
Net result of pooling of monetary income	35	(106 277 533)	(39 098 266)
Other income	36	7 240 115	8 571 273
Total net income		56 848 435	48 612 235
Staff costs	37	(31 290 909)	(28 075 491)
Other administrative expenses	38	(9 275 958)	(8 762 363)
Depreciation of tangible and intangible fixed assets	11.1., 39	(3 953 615)	(4 170 055)
Banknote production services	40	(678 543)	(811 372)
Other expenses	41	(10 633 697)	(5 073 920)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		1 015 713	1 719 034

The notes are annexed in section 2.6.6 "Notes to the financial statements as at 31 December 2011"

2.6.6 Notes to the financial statements as at 31 December 2011

NOTE 1 – GENERAL

The Banque centrale du Luxembourg ("BCL" or "Banque centrale") was founded in accordance with the law of 22 April 1998. The Founding Law of 23 December 1998 as modified on 24 October 2008 stipulates that the main task of the BCL shall be to contribute to the accomplishment of the tasks of the European System of Central Banks (ESCB) so as to achieve the objectives of the ESCB. The BCL is now also responsible for the oversight of the general market liquidity situation and the evaluation of the market operators in this respect. The BCL is authorised to take and sell participations as well as, in exceptional circumstances, to make short-term lending to counterparties with appropriate guarantees. The BCL is a public institution, endowed with legal personality and financial independence.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are described below:

2.1 Layout of the financial statements

The financial statements of the BCL have been prepared and drawn up in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles and the rules adopted by the ESCB.

2.2 Accounting principles

The following accounting principles have been applied:

- economic reality and transparency;
- prudence;
- recognition of post-balance sheet events;
- continuity of methods and comparability;
- relative significance;
- going concern concept;
- recording of charges and income in the accounting period they relate to.

2.3 Basic principles

The financial statements are based on historical cost and are adjusted to take account of the valuation at market prices of securities, financial instruments, gold and of all the elements, both on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet, denominated in foreign currencies.

Transactions in financial assets and liabilities are reflected in the accounts of BCL on their settlement date.

2.4 Gold, assets and liabilities in foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies (including gold) are converted into euro at the exchange rate in force on the balance sheet closing date. Income and expenses are converted at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Foreign currencies are revalued on a currency by currency basis including on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet items.

Securities are revalued separately from the revaluation of foreign exchange for securities denominated in foreign currencies.

Gold is revalued on the basis of the euro price per fine ounce as derived from the quotation in US dollars established at the time of the London fixing on the last working day of the year.

2.5 Securities

Securities held for monetary policy purposes are classified as held-to-maturity. These securities are valued at amortised cost (purchase price adjusted by premiums and discounts) and write-downs are done in case of permanent impairment.

The other negotiable securities denominated in foreign currencies and in euro are valued at the market price prevailing on the balance sheet date. Securities held to maturity are valued at amortised cost (purchase or transfer price adjusted by premiums and discounts). Write-downs are applied to held to maturity securities in case of impairment.

The revaluation of securities takes place item-by-item on the basis of their ISIN code.

2.6 Recognition of gains and losses

Income and expenses are assigned to the financial year during which they are earned or incurred.

Realised gains and losses on foreign exchange transactions, securities and financial instruments linked to interest rates and market prices are taken to the profit and loss account.

At the end of the year, unrealised revaluation gains on foreign currencies, securities and financial instruments are not considered in the profit and loss account, but transferred to a revaluation account on the liabilities side of the balance sheet.

Unrealised losses are recognised in the profit and loss account when they exceed previous revaluation gains registered in the corresponding revaluation account. They may not be reversed against new unrealised gains in subsequent years. Unrealised losses regarding a specific security, financial instrument, currency or in gold holdings are not netted with unrealised gains in other securities, financial instruments, currencies or gold holdings.

In order to calculate the acquisition cost of securities or currencies that are sold, the average cost method is used on a daily basis. If any negative revaluation differences are taken to the profit and loss account, the average cost of the asset in question is adjusted downwards to the level of the current exchange rate or market price thereof.

For fixed-income securities, the premiums or discounts arising from the difference between the average acquisition cost and the redemption price are calculated and presented on a prorata basis as part of the interest positions and amortised over the remaining life of the securities.

2.7 Post-balance-sheet events

Assets and liabilities are adjusted to take account of events occurring between the balance sheet date and the date on which the BCL's Council approves the annual accounts if such events have a material effect on the assets and liabilities on the balance sheet date.

2.8 Banknotes in circulation

The ECB and the participating NCBs, which together comprise the Eurosystem, have issued euro banknotes as from 1 January 2002. The total value of euro banknotes in circulation is allocated on the last working day of each month in accordance with the banknote allocation key.

The ECB has been allocated a share of 8 % of the total value of euro banknotes in circulation from 2002, whereas the remaining 92 % has been allocated to NCBs according to their weightings in the capital key of the ECB. The share of banknotes allocated to each NCB is disclosed under the balance sheet liability item "Banknotes in circulation".

The difference between the value of the euro banknotes allocated to each NCB in accordance with the banknote allocation key and the value of the euro banknotes that it actually puts into circulation gives rise to remunerated intra-Eurosystem balances. These claims or liabilities, which incur interest, are disclosed under the sub-item "Intra-Eurosystem: Net claim/liability related to the allocation of euro banknotes within the Eurosystem".

The interest income and expense on these balances is cleared through the accounts of the ECB and is disclosed under "Net interest income."

The Governing Council of the ECB has decided that the seigniorage income of the ECB, which arises from the 8 % share of euro banknotes allocated to the ECB, shall be partially distributed in 2011. The amount distributed is disclosed in the Profit and Loss account under "Income from participating interest".

2.9 Intra-Eurosystem claims and liabilities

Intra-Eurosystem balances arising from the allocation of euro banknotes within the Eurosystem are included as a net single asset or liability under "Net liability related to the allocation of euro banknotes within the Eurosystem".

Intra-Eurosystem claims and liabilities arising from TARGET2 balances and counterparties accounts are shown as a single net asset or liability on the balance sheet.

2.10 Treatment of tangible and intangible assets

The tangible and intangible assets are recorded at their acquisition cost less depreciation. Depreciation was calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected economic lifetime of the assets:

	Years
Buildings	25
Renovation of buildings	10
Furniture and equipment	3-5
Computer hardware and software	4

2.11 Pension fund

As at 1 January 1999, after the entry into force of the Founding Law of 23 December 1998, as modified, the pension claims of the BCL's staff members are fully supported by the BCL. The pension fund aims to cover the risks related to ageing, invalidity and survival, has been set up in 2000.

The actuarial method determines the pension fund's liability related to ageing, invalidity or survival for each agent. The model is based on each agent's personal and career data, on the level of inflation for the next 60 years as well as on an average rate of return generated by the fund's assets.

The BCL's liabilities related to pensions are shown in the account "Provisions for pensions". The provision increases as a result of regular transfers by the agent and by the BCL as employer and decrease by pension payments to retirees. At the year end, the provision is adjusted by the actuarial value. In addition, if necessary, periodic transfers from the account "Booking reserve of the pension fund", equivalent to the revenues generated by the fund's assets, to adjust the account "Provision for pensions" to its actuarial value are booked. In cases where transfers are insufficient cover the BCL's pension liabilities, the difference between the existing provision and the effective claim is covered by a special transfer to be supported by the BCL.

2.12 Provision for banking risks

In accordance with the prudence principle, the BCL's provision policy intends to cover specific and general risks resulting from the Bank's activities.

NOTE 3 – GOLD AND GOLD RECEIVABLES

As at 31 December 2011, BCL held 95.35 ounces of fine gold amounting to 0.12 million euro (272.61 ounces of fine gold amounting to 0.29 million euro as at 31 December 2010) and a top-rated gold bond issued by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development purchased in 2002 and valued at 87.6 million euro (76.0 million euro as at 31 December 2010).

On the balance sheet date, gold is valued on the basis of the euro price per fine ounce derived from the quotation in US dollars established at the London fixing on 30 December 2011.

NOTE 4 – CLAIMS ON NON-EURO AREA RESIDENTS DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCY

	2011 EUR	2010 EUR
Receivables from the IMF	555 314 575	358 082 581
Balances with banks, security investments, external loans and other external assets	140 167 016	201 482 608
	695 481 591	559 565 189

Under this item are recorded the BCL's foreign exchange reserve holdings with counterparties situated outside the euro area (including international and supranational institutions and non-Eurosystem central banks).

This item is broken down into two sub-items:

- receivables from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are made up of reserve tranche position, SDR holdings and new arrangements to borrow. SDR are reserve assets created by the IMF and allocated by it to its members. A member's SDR holdings initially amount to the SDR allocated. Afterwards, SDR holdings are subject to fluctuations as a result of encashments and transactions with others SDR holders. The reserve tranche position corresponds to the net amount of the quota and the IMF's currency holding and takes into account the re-evaluation of the general account. The new arrangements to borrow are credit agreements between the IMF and the Government of Luxembourg.

- balances held on accounts with banks outside the euro area as well as securities, loans and other foreign currency assets issued by non-residents of the euro area. This sub-item includes in particular the US dollar securities portfolio which could be used, if needed, for monetary policy operations.

This portfolio, which amounts to 104.9 million euro as at 31 December 2011 (198.5 million euro as at 31 December 2010), mainly contains government bonds and bonds issued by international and supranational institutions denominated in US dollars. Securities are valued at market prices. As at 31 December 2011, their value at market prices included a negative net revaluation adjustment amounting to 1.8 million euro (positive net revaluation adjustment amounting to 1.7 million euro as at 31 December 2010).

Balances with banks amounted to 35.3 million euro as at 31 December 2011 (3.0 million euro as at 31 December 2010).

NOTE 5 – CLAIMS ON EURO AREA RESIDENTS DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCY

This item contains mainly a claim arising from reverse operations with Eurosystem counterparties amounting to 3 462 million euro (nil as at 31 December 2010) in connection with the US dollar Term Auction Facility. Under this program, USD were provided by the Federal Reserve to the ECB by means of temporary reciprocal currency arrangement (swap line) with the aim of offering short-term US dollar funding to Eurosystem counterparties. The ECB simultaneously entered into back-to-back swap transactions with NCBs that have adopted the euro, which used the resulting funds to conduct liquidity-providing operations with the Eurosystem counterparties. The back-to-back swap transactions between the ECB and NCBs resulted in intra-Eurosystem balances reported under "Other claims within the Eurosystem".

This item contains also balances in currency held by the BCL on accounts with euro area counterparties.

NOTE 6 – CLAIMS ON NON-EURO AREA RESIDENTS DENOMINATED IN EURO

	2011 EUR	2010 EUR
Balances with banks	16 248 401	17 616 744
Securities	1 810 406 136	1 390 062 928
– marketable securities	1 810 406 136	1 287 801 478
– held-to-maturity securities	-	102 261 450
Deposits	218 500 000	152 000 000
	2 045 154 537	1 559 679 672

This item contains balances held on accounts with banks outside the euro area as well as securities, deposits, loans and other euro-denominated assets issued by non-residents of the euro area.

The securities portfolio recorded under this heading includes:

- The marketable securities portfolio contains government bonds and bonds issued by companies outside the euro area denominated in euro. Securities are valued at market prices. As at 31 December 2011, their value at market prices included a negative net revaluation adjustment amounting to 136.6 million euro (negative net revaluation adjustment amounting to 75.5 million euro as at 31 December 2010).
- The Held-to-maturity portfolio was created in 2007. These securities are intended to be held until maturity.

This portfolio is valued at amortised cost, purchase or transfer price adjusted by premiums, discounts and impairment. There were no purchases since 2007. Securities already in portfolios as at 31 December 2006 were transferred at accounting value as at 1 January 2007. Securities bought in 2007 were transferred at acquisition value. Securities held to maturity are valued as described and not at market price.

These securities matured in 2011. As at 31 December 2010 these securities amounted to 102.3 million euro.

NOTE 7 – LENDING TO EURO AREA CREDIT INSTITUTIONS RELATED TO MONETARY POLICY OPERATIONS DENOMINATED IN EURO

This balance sheet item represents the liquidity-providing transactions executed by the BCL with Luxembourg credit institutions.

The item is divided into various sub-items depending on the type of instrument used to provide liquidity to the financial sector:

	2011 EUR	2010 EUR
Main refinancing operations	1 849 200 000	1 125 600 000
Longer-term refinancing operations	3 349 500 000	1 643 000 000
Fine-tuning reverse operations	–	–
Structural reverse operations	–	–
Marginal lending facility	–	–
Credits related to margin calls	–	–
	5 198 700 000	2 768 600 000

The total Eurosystem holding of monetary policy assets amounts to 863 568 million euro of which BCL holds 5 199 million euro. In accordance with Article 32.4 of the Statute, any risks from monetary policy operations, if they were to materialise, should eventually be shared in full by the Eurosystem NCBs, in proportion to the prevailing ECB capital key shares.

7.1 Main refinancing operations

This sub-item records the amount of liquidity provided to credit institutions by way of weekly one-week tenders.

7.2 Long-term refinancing operations

This sub-item records the amount of credit extended to credit institutions by way of tenders with three, twelve or thirty six month maturities.

7.3 Fine-tuning reverse operations

This sub-item records open market operations carried out on a non-regular basis, intended primarily to meet unexpected fluctuations in market liquidity.

7.4 Structural reverse operations

These are open market operations carried out with the primary intention of bringing about a lasting change in the structural liquidity position of the financial sector vis-à-vis the Eurosystem.

7.5 Marginal lending facility

This sub-item records a standing facility enabling counterparties to obtain overnight credit from the Bank at a pre-specified interest rate, against eligible collateral.

7.6 Credits related to margin calls

This sub-item records additional credit extended to credit institutions and resulting from the increase in the value of the securities pledged as collateral for other credits extended to these same institutions.

NOTE 8 – OTHER CLAIMS ON EURO AREA CREDIT INSTITUTIONS DENOMINATED IN EURO

This item includes the BCL's current accounts and fixed-term deposits not related to monetary policy operation with credit institutions inside the euro area.

NOTE 9 – SECURITIES OF EURO AREA RESIDENTS DENOMINATED IN EURO

	2011 EUR	2010 EUR
Securities held for monetary policy purposes	643 439 782	430 742 233
Other securities	3 550 485 629	3 573 422 082
- marketable securities	2 659 420 818	3 415 768 744
- held-to-maturity securities	891 064 811	157 653 338
	4 193 925 411	4 004 164 315

9.1 Securities held for monetary policy purposes

This item contains securities acquired by BCL within the scope of the purchase programme for covered bonds and the securities markets programme. These securities are classified as held-to-maturity.

These securities are valued at amortised cost and are subject to impairment tests.

The securities acquired by BCL within the scope of the purchase programme for covered bonds (first and second programme) amounted to 128.7 million euro as at 31 December 2011 (114.6 million for the first programme and 14.1 million for the second programme). The first programme was completed at the end of June 2010. The Governing Council announced on 6 October a second covered bond purchase programme, he started in November 2011 and should be completed in October 2012.

The total Eurosystem holding of SMP securities amounts to 211.0 billion euro, of which BCL holds 514.7 million euro. In accordance with Article 32.4 of the Statute, any risks from holdings of SMP securities, if they were to materialise, should eventually be shared in full by the Eurosystem, in proportion to the prevailing ECB capital key shares.

As at 31 December 2011 these securities held for monetary policy purposes amount to 643.4 million euro (430.7 million euro as at 31 December 2010).

There was no impairment on these securities.

9.2 Other securities

The securities portfolio recorded under this heading includes:

- The marketable securities portfolio in euro issued by residents of the euro area amount to 2 659.4 million euro as at 31 December 2011 (3 415.8 million euro as at 31 December 2010). This portfolio only contains government bonds in euro issued by Member States of the European Union and bonds issued by companies of the euro area. Securities are valued at market prices. As at 31 December 2011, their value at market prices included a negative net revaluation adjustment amounting to 116.9 million euro (negative net revaluation adjustment amounting to 179.9 million euro as at 31 December 2010).
- The Held-to-maturity portfolio which securities are intended to be held until maturity. This portfolio is valued at amortised cost, purchase or transfer price adjusted by premiums, discounts and impairment.

In 2011, 790.5 million euro securities were transferred from the marketable securities portfolio to the Held-to-maturity portfolio. Securities already in portfolios as at 31 December 2010 were transferred at accounting value as at this date; securities bought in 2011 were transferred at acquisition value in accordance with Eurosystem's booking rules.

9.3 Securities held within the scope of the purchase programme for covered bonds and the securities markets programme

Harmonised annual impairments tests on securities (for the purchase programme for covered bonds and the securities markets programme) are conducted in the Eurosystem on basis of the information available and recoverable amounts estimated as at the reporting date.

In this context, the Governing Council considered:

- The launch in 2011 of the so called Private Sector Involvement (PSI) initiative, proposing a restructuring of part of the debt issued by the Hellenic Republic, to secure debt sustainability in the long term and to ensure all contractual cash flows associated with the BCL's holdings on these securities.
- At the closing date, there was no evidence to assume that the PSI initiative was not going to be successfully implemented.

Therefore no impairment losses were recorded at year end.

In relation to the other securities in Held-to-maturity portfolio and securities held within the scope of the purchase programme for covered bonds and the securities markets programme, no impairment losses were recorded at year end.

Post-balance-sheet events

In February 2012 the Eurosystem central banks exchanged their holdings of Greek government bonds for new securities Issued by the Hellenic Republic. The newly acquired securities have the same characteristics as the old securities in terms of their nominal values, coupon rates, interest payment dates and redemption dates. The new securities were not included on the list of eligible securities that were subject to restructuring in the context of the PSI initiative.

NOTE 10 – INTRA-EUROSYSTEM CLAIMS

10.1 Participating interest in ECB

Pursuant to Article 28 of the ESCB Statute, the ESCB national central banks are the sole subscribers to the capital of the ECB. Subscriptions depend on shares which are fixed in accordance with Article 29.3 of the ESCB Statute and which are subject to adjustment every five years.

The ECB increased its subscribed capital by 5 billion euro from 5 760 652 402.58 euro to 10 760 652 402.58 euro with effect from 29 December 2010. The NCBs of the euro area countries shall pay up their increased capital in three equal annual instalments. The first instalment was paid on 29 December 2010. The second instalment was paid on 28 December 2011. The last instalment will be paid at the end of 2012.

As a result, the subscribed and paid up capital of NCBs is as follow:

	Subscribed capital since 29 December 2010	Paid-up capital on 31 December 2010	Paid-up capital as at 1 January 2011	Paid-up capital since 28 December 2011
Banque Nationale de Belgique	261 010 384.68	180 157 051.35	180 157 051.35	220 583 718.02
Deutsche Bundesbank	2 037 777 027.43	1 406 533 694.10	1 406 533 694.10	1 722 155,360.77
Eesti Pank	19 261 567.80	722 308 79	13 294 901.14	16 278 234.47
Central Bank of Ireland	119 518 566.24	82 495 232.91	82 495 232.91	101 006 899.58
Banque de Grèce	211 436 059.06	145 939 392.39	145 939 392.39	178 687 725.72
Banco de España	893 564 575.51	616 764 575.51	616 764 575.51	755 164 575.51
Banque de France	1 530 293 899.48	1 056 253 899.48	1 056 253 899.48	1 293 273 899.48
Banca d'Italia	1 344 715 688.14	928 162 354.81	928 162 354.81	1 136 439 021.48
Central Bank of Cyprus	14 731 333.14	10 167 999.81	10 167 999.81	12 449 666.48
Banque centrale du Luxembourg	18 798 859.75	12 975 526.42	12 975 526.42	15 887 193.09
Central Bank of Malta	6 800 732.32	4 694 065.65	4 694 065.65	5 747 398.98
De Nederlandsche Bank	429 156 339.12	296 216 339.12	296 216 339.12	362 686 339.12
Oesterreichische Nationalbank	208 939 587.70	144 216 254.37	144 216 254.37	176 577 921.04
Banco de Portugal	188 354 459.65	130 007 792.98	130 007 792.98	159 181 126.31
Banka Slovenije	35 381 025.10	24 421 025.10	24 421 025.10	29 901 025 10
Národná banka Slovenska	74 614 363.76	51 501 030.43	51 501 030.43	63 057 697.10
Suomen Pankki – Banque de Finlande	134 927 820.48	93 131 153.81	93 131 153.81	114 029 487.14
Subtotal for euro area NCBs	7 529 282 289.35	5 184 359 697.03	5 196 932 289.36	6 363 107 289.36
Българска народна банка (Bulgarian National Bank)	93 467 026.77	3 505 013.50	3 505 013.50	3 505 013.50
Česká národní banka	155 728 161.57	5 839 806.06	5 839 806.06	5 839 806.06
Danmarks Nationalbank	159 634 278.39	5 986 285.44	5 986 285.44	5 986 285.44
Latvijas Banka	30 527 970.87	1 144 798.91	1 144 798.91	1 144 798.91
Lietuvos bankas	45 797 336.63	1 717 400.12	1 717 400.12	1 717 400.12
Magyar Nemzeti Bank	149 099 599.69	5 591 234.99	5 591 234.99	5 591 234.99
Narodowy Bank Polski	526 776 977.72	19 754 136.66	19 754 136.66	19 754 136.66
Banca Națională a României	265 196 278.46	9 944 860.44	9 944 860.44	9 944 860.44
Sveriges Riksbank	242 997 052.56	9 112 389.47	9 112 389.47	9 112 389.47
Bank of England	1 562 145 430.59	58 580 453.65	58 580 453.65	58 580 453.65
Subtotal for non-euro area NCBs	3 231 370 113.23	121 176 379.25	121 176 379.25	121 176 379.25
Total	10 760 652 402.58	5 305 536 076.26	5 318 108 668.61	6 484 283 668.61

On 29 December 2010, BCL paid first annual instalment of 2 911 666.67 euro and on 28 December 2011, BCL paid second annual instalment of 2 911 666.67 euro.

As at 31 December 2011, the BCL's paid-up capital amount to 15 887 193.09 euro (12 975 526.42 euro as at 31 December 2010).

The share that the BCL held in the accumulated net profits of the ECB reflects the repayment of 5.7 million euro of ECB reserves (5.7 million euro as at 31 December 2010).

10.2 Claims equivalent to the transfer of foreign reserves

This sub-item represents the euro-denominated claims on the ECB in respect of the transfer of part of BCL's foreign reserves. The claims are denominated in euro at a value fixed at the time of their transfer.

They are remunerated at the latest available marginal rate for the Eurosystem's main refinancing operations, adjusted to reflect a zero return on the gold component.

As at 31 December 2011, the claim of the BCL amounts to 100 638 597 euro (no change compared to 2010).

10.3 Other claims within the Eurosystem

This sub-item represents the BCL's net claims towards the Eurosystem, mostly from transactions resulting from cross-border payments initiated for monetary or financial operations, made via the TARGET2 system, between the BCL and the other NCBs as well as the ECB. This claim amounts to 109.3 billion euro as at 31 December 2011 (67.9 billion euro as at 31 December 2010).

The net position vis-à-vis the ECB bears interest at the marginal interest rate applying to the main refinancing operations.

NOTE 11 – OTHER ASSETS

11.1 Tangible and intangible assets

Tangible and intangible fixed assets developed as follows:

	Buildings EUR	Furniture and equipment EUR	Software EUR	Other EUR	Total EUR
Cost as at 1 January 2011	92 952 290	13 855 586	5 896 725	338 782	113 043 383
Disposals/Refund	-	(798 149)	-	650 228	(147 921)
Acquisitions	239 612	63 314	124 140	752 618	1 179 684
Cost as at 31 December 2011	93 191 902	13 120 751	6 020 865	1 741 628	114 075 146
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 January 2011	40 235 560	11 942 560	5 667 471	-	57 845 591
Disposals	-	(24 963)	-	-	(24 963)
Depreciation	3 201 948	626 971	124 696	-	3 953 615
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 December 2011	43 437 508	12 544 568	5 792 167	-	61 774 243
Net book value as at 31 December 2011	49 754 394	576 183	228 698	1 741 628	52 300 903

The sub-item "Buildings" comprises the acquisition cost of the premises located on the 2, boulevard Royal, the costs incurred in relation to the reconstruction and transformation of the Pierre Werner building and the renovations made to the Siège Royal (main building). The building located on the avenue Monterey was completely written off in 2003, having been demolished in order to construct a new one. Construction of this new building was finished in 2006.

The Pierre Werner building and the Avenue Monterey building are considered as new buildings and are being amortised over a period of 25 years while the costs incurred in relation to the transformation of the Siège Royal are considered as renovations and are being amortised over 10 years.

11.2 Other financial assets

The components of this item are as follows:

	2011 EUR	2010 EUR
Other participating interests	84 990 668	3 045 952
Pension fund	109 007 919	108 097 672
	193 998 587	111 143 624

The other participating interests comprise the BCL's investments in Swift, ATTF, LuxCSD SA., BCL's Fondation, Islamic Liquidity Management Corporation and Bank for International Settlements.

The assets of the pension fund are recorded in the accounts under "Pension fund BCL". The balance of this account corresponds to the net asset value of the fund as calculated by the depositary bank as at 31 December 2011.

11.3 Accruals and prepaid expenses

Most of this item consists of the accrued interests on monetary policy operations, securities and receivables from the IMF.

Are also included under this item the commissions receivables, prepaid expenses (including salaries paid for January 2012) and other income receivable.

11.4 Sundry

	2011 EUR	2010 EUR
Others	357 998 372	1 323 730 104
	357 998 372	1 323 730 104

This item includes mainly the remaining outstanding claims against counterparties which defaulted in 2008 on refinancing operations undertaken by the Eurosystem.

This item consists also of the counterpart of the unrealised loss on SDR recorded in the financial statements of the BCL which is guaranteed by the Government according to the agreement signed in May 1999 establishing the financial relationship between the Government of Luxembourg and the BCL (4.0 million euro as at 31 December 2011).

NOTE 12 – BANKNOTES IN CIRCULATION

This item includes the BCL's share of the total euro banknotes put into circulation by the central banks of the Eurosystem according to their weightings in the capital of the ECB, which totaled 2 039.4 million euro (1 935.5 million euro as at 31 December 2010).

NOTE 13 – LIABILITIES TO EURO AREA CREDIT INSTITUTIONS RELATED TO MONETARY POLICY OPERATIONS DENOMINATED IN EURO

	2011 EUR	2010 EUR
Current accounts (covering the minimum reserves)	10 844 067 972	6 435 590 706
Deposit facility	37 035 967 847	2 986 138 825
Fixed-term deposits	3 342 800 000	220 000 000
Fine-tuning reverse operations	–	–
Deposits related to margin calls	–	–
	51 222 835 819	9 641 729 531

This item primarily comprises credit institutions' accounts held within the framework of the requirements of the minimum reserve system, deposit facilities as well as fixed-term deposits.

13.1 Current accounts (covering the minimum reserves)

This sub-item records accounts denominated in euro of credit institutions which mainly serve to meet minimum reserve requirements. These requirements have to be respected over an average unsettled period starting the Wednesday following the Governing Council's meeting when the interest rate is set.

13.2 Deposit facility

This sub-item records the standing facility allowing credit institutions to make overnight deposits with the bank at a pre-specified interest rate.

13.3 Fixed-term deposits

This sub-item records deposits made at the Bank for the purpose of absorbing market liquidity in connection with fine-tuning operation in the Eurosystem.

13.4 Fine-tuning reverse operations

This sub-item records other monetary policy operations aimed at tightening liquidity.

13.5 Deposits related to margin calls

This sub-item records deposits made by credit institutions to compensate for the decrease in the value of securities pledged as collateral for other credits granted to these same institutions.

NOTE 14 – LIABILITIES TO OTHER EURO AREA RESIDENTS DENOMINATED IN EURO

14.1 Liabilities to general government

This item records the amounts as follows:

	2011 EUR	2010 EUR
Current accounts	905 796	631 043
Account related to euro coins issued by the Treasury	221 012 854	207 194 215
Specific account	140 000 000	-
Fixed-term deposit	140 000 000	140 000 000
	501 918 650	347 825 258

The item current accounts records an amount of 905 796 euro owed to the Luxembourg Treasury.

In accordance with the amendment of 10 April 2003 to the agreement between the Government of Luxembourg and the BCL establishing their financial relationship, the "Account related to euro coins issued by the Treasury" corresponds to the amount of coins issued by the BCL in the name and for the account of the Treasury.

The specific account was opened for the State of Luxembourg in 2011 in order to realise operations with IMF until a final agreement between the parties is reached.

The fixed-term deposit, unchanged since 2010, relates to the above-mentioned agreement.

14.2 Other liabilities

This item contains mainly a remunerated current account held by a public enterprise offering financial services.

NOTE 15 – LIABILITIES TO NON-EURO AREA RESIDENTS DENOMINATED IN EURO

This item includes current accounts held by central banks, international and supranational institutions and other account holders outside the euro area.

NOTE 16 – LIABILITIES TO EURO AREA RESIDENTS DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCY

This item includes current accounts in foreign currency held by euro area resident credit institutions.

NOTE 17 – LIABILITIES TO NON-EURO AREA RESIDENTS DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCY

This item includes current accounts in foreign currency held by central banks outside the euro area.

NOTE 18 – COUNTERPART OF SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS ALLOCATED BY THE IMF

The amount shown under this item represents the countervalue of SDR, converted to euro at the same rate as applied to the SDR assets, which should be returned to the IMF if SDR are cancelled, if the SDR Department established by the IMF is closed or if Luxembourg decides to withdraw from it. This liability, of unlimited duration, amounts to SDR 246.6 million, or 292.7 million euro as at 31 December 2011 (SDR 246.6 million, or 285.4 million euro as at 31 December 2010).

NOTE 19 – INTRA-EUROSISTEM LIABILITIES

19.1 Net liabilities related to the allocation of euro banknotes within the Eurosystem

This item consists of the liabilities of the BCL vis-à-vis the Eurosystem relating to the allocation of euro banknotes within the Eurosystem. The net position bears interest at the marginal interest rate applying to the main refinancing operation.

NOTE 20 – ITEMS IN COURSE OF SETTLEMENT

This item contains cash desk's differences as at 31 December.

NOTE 21 – OTHER LIABILITIES

This item comprises mainly the negative revaluation differences on financial instruments linked to interest rates and market prices, accrued interest, including accrued interest on intra-Eurosystem liabilities, as well as miscellaneous expenses payable, including suppliers, and the Luxembourg banknotes not yet returned.

The Luxembourg banknotes still circulating as at 31 December 2011 amount to 5.1 million euro (5.2 million euro as at 31 December 2010).

NOTE 22 – PROVISIONS

Provisions developed as follows:

	2011 EUR	2010 EUR
Provisions for banking risks	467 299 918	405 906 211
Provisions for pensions	123 408 707	109 671 956
Other provisions	50 000	50 000
	590 758 625	515 628 167

22.1 Provisions for banking risks

Provisions for banking risks include the following items:

Provisions for specific banking risks	2011 EUR	2010 EUR
Provision covering credit and market risk	320 804 166	226 883 533
Buffer against counterparty risks in Eurosystem	2 144 550	4 987 379
Provision covering operational risk	18 280 000	20 480 000
Provision covering liquidity risk	16 026 903	15 433 443
Provision for doubtful debts	69 750 076	97 827 633
	427 005 695	365 611 988
Provisions for general banking risks	2011 EUR	2010 EUR
Provision for liabilities resulting from monetary agreements	32 341 954	32 341 954
Other provision for general banking risks	7 952 269	7 952 269
	40 294 223	40 294 223
	467 299 918	405 906 211

22.1.1 Provision covering credit and market risk

The provision of 320.8 millions euro (226.9 million euro as at 31 December 2010) corresponds to:

- 3.87 % of the BCL's own securities portfolio existing as at 31 December 2011 (3.35 % as at 31 December 2010) and participations other than the participating interest in the ECB;
- 3.87 % (3.35 % as at 31 December 2010) of the amount lent by the Eurosystem (main and long-term refinancing operations) as at year-end for monetary policy purposes multiplied by the BCL's capital key in Eurosystem including securities held in the framework of the Securities Markets Programme.

The BCL's aim is to target a rate of 4 % on all items in the medium term.

22.1.2 Buffer against counterparty risks in Eurosystem

In accordance with Article 32.4 of the ESCB Statute, a buffer was established against counterparty risks in monetary policy operations. This buffer was funded among all national central banks of participating Member States in proportion to their subscribed capital key shares in the ECB prevailing at the time of default. In accordance with the general accounting principle of prudence, the Governing Council of BCE reduced the buffer from 2 207 000 000 euro as at 31 December 2010 to 949 000 000 euro as at 31 December 2011. This decrease was due to revaluation of collateral and to principal payments received from the debtors.

For the BCL, the buffer decreased from 4 987 379 euro as at 31 December 2010 to 2 144 550 euro as at 31 December 2011.

22.1.3 Provision covering operational risk

This provision is intended to cover the risk of losses resulting from the inadequacy or fault attributable to procedures, to the human factor or to the BCL's systems or to external causes. Because of a lack of relevant statistics on the dimension of risk, the transfer to the provision is based on the Basic Indicator Approach described in the consultative working paper of the Basel Committee as being 15 % of the average for the last three years of the net banking product (including payments allocated on monetary income).

In 2011, the average has been based on previous years in accordance with the rules.

22.1.4 Provision for doubtful debts

The provision for doubtful debts covers non paid interests from counterparty and non paid debts amounting to 69.7 million euro as at 31 December 2011 (non paid interests from counterparty amounting to 97.8 million euro at 31 December 2010).

22.1.5 Provision for liabilities resulting from monetary agreements

The provision for liabilities resulting from monetary treaties created in order to face any future monetary liabilities monetary liabilities did not change in 2011.

22.1.6 Other provision for general banking risks

This provision, intended to cover non-specific risk of losses resulting from central bank's activities, did not change in 2011.

22.2 Provisions for pensions

Provisions for pensions include the following items:

	2011 EUR	2010 EUR
Provision for pensions	123 408 707	108 130 338
Provision for increase of PBO	-	1 541 618
	123 408 707	109 671 956

22.2.1 Provision for pensions

The pensions claims of its agents are fully supported by the BCL. The corresponding liability is calculated on the basis of the actuarial method described in note 2.11 in consideration of current factors and amounted to 123.4 million euro as at 31 December 2011 (108.1 million euro as at 31 December 2010).

The variance of the provision during the year results from:

- monthly deductions from the gross salaries of BCL agents (employee's part) as well as the employer's share;
- pension payments to retirees;
- periodic transfers from the account "Booking reserve of the pension fund" to adjust the account "Provision for pensions" to its actuarial value;
- a transfer, if needed, to adjust the account "Provision for pensions" to its actuarial value.

22.2.2 Provision for increase of Projected Benefit Obligation

This provision was intended to cover the liability (Projected Benefit Obligation or PBO) for new agents or the changes of present value of potential payments taking into account individual parameters and the actuarial method used. The provision was totally reversed in 2011.

NOTE 23 – REVALUATION ACCOUNTS

This item includes positive revaluation differences related to the spread between the exchange rate as at year-end and the average exchange rate of BCL's currency and gold positions, as well as positive revaluation differences related to the spread between the market value as at year-end and the amortised cost for securities positions.

NOTE 24 – CAPITAL AND RESERVES**24.1 Capital**

The State of Luxembourg is the sole shareholder of the BCL's capital for an amount of 175 million euro (no change compared to 2010).

24.2 Reserves

The reserves amount to 8.7 million euro (7 million euro as at 31 December 2010). This amount was increased by 1.7 million euro in 2011 following the allocation of profit for 2010 according to the decision of the BCL's Council in application of its Founding Law (Article 31).

	Capital EUR	Reserves EUR
As at 1 January 2011	175 000 000	6 975 598
Profit allocation for 2010 (art 31)	-	1 719 034
As at 31 December 2011	175 000 000	8 694 632

NOTE 25 – FOREIGN EXCHANGE SWAP

As at 31 December 2011 this item included forward liabilities to the ECB which arose in connection with the US dollar Term Auction Facility established by the Federal Reserve (see also note 5 "Claims on euro area residents denominated in foreign currency"). In connection with the same programme, forward claims arising from swap transactions with Eurosystem counterparties for the provision of US dollar liquidity against euro cash, were also outstanding.

NOTE 26 – CUSTODY DEPOSITS

This item includes the securities given into custody by Luxembourg credit institutions to cover their liabilities related to refinancing operations, marginal lending facilities and intra-day credits.

This item also includes the securities given into custody in Luxembourg and used as a guarantee by commercial banks incorporated in other member states according to the Correspondent Central Banking Model (CCBM). This agreement allows commercial banks to obtain funding from their country of residence's central bank by using the securities held in another Member State as a guarantee.

As at 31 December 2011, the market value of these securities amounts to 170.8 billion euro (210.2 billion euro as at 31 December 2010).

NOTE 27 – FOREIGN CURRENCY RESERVE ASSETS ADMINISTERED ON BEHALF OF THE ECB

This item includes the foreign currency reserves at market value managed by BCL on behalf of the ECB.

NOTE 28 – FORWARD CONTRACTS

BCL can be engaged in bond and stock index futures. These instruments are mainly held for hedging purposes of interest rate risks related to the securities portfolio and for the purpose of adjusting the duration of the existing portfolio depending on market conditions.

As at 31 December 2011, the total liabilities related to these forward contracts amount to 88.3 million euro (121.7 million euro as at 31 December 2010). One security has been given as a guarantee in order to cover the initial margin deposit. This security remains on the BCL's balance sheet for an amount of 10.0 million euro as at 31 December 2011, no change compared to 2010.

NOTE 29 – NET INTEREST INCOME

This item includes interest income, after deduction of interest expense, on assets and liabilities in foreign currency and in euro. Interest income and expense are as follows:

Composition of interest income	Amounts in foreign currency EUR 2011	Amounts in euro EUR 2011	Total EUR 2011
IMF	1 705 972	-	1 705 972
Monetary policy	-	51 055 590	51 055 590
Intra-Eurosystem claims	-	993 185 248	993 185 248
Securities	1 599 322	169 482 452	171 081 774
Gold	346 242	-	346 242
Other	1 445 909	11 947 068	13 392 977
Total	5 097 445	1 225 670 358	1 230 767 803
Composition of interest expense	Amounts in foreign currency EUR 2011	Amounts in euro EUR 2011	Total EUR 2011
IMF	(1 112 512)	-	(1 112 512)
Current accounts (including minimum reserves) and deposits related to monetary policy operations	-	(166 711 900)	(166 711 900)
Liabilities related to the reallocation of euro banknotes in the Eurosystem	-	(853 689 155)	(853 689 155)
Other intra-Eurosystem liabilities	-	(38 110)	(38 110)
Interests on term deposits	-	(712 639)	(712 639)
Other liabilities	(478 849)	(999 358)	(1 478 207)
Interest on swap operation	(841 039)	-	(841 039)
Total	(2 432 400)	(1 022 151 162)	(1 024 583 562)
Composition of interest income	Amounts in foreign currency EUR 2010	Amounts in euro EUR 2010	Total EUR 2010
IMF	978 950	-	978 950
Monetary policy	-	98 408 869	98 408 869
Intra-Eurosystem claims	-	654 827 812	654 827 812
Securities	2 974 410	146 313 241	149 287 651
Gold	363 558	-	363 558
Other	905 197	7 306 762	8 211 959
Total	5 222 115	906 856 684	912 078 799
Composition of interest expense	Amounts in foreign currency EUR 2010	Amounts in euro EUR 2010	Total EUR 2010
IMF	(833 497)	-	(833 497)
Current accounts (including minimum reserves) and deposits related to monetary policy operations	-	(102 906 741)	(102 906 741)
Liabilities related to the reallocation of euro banknotes in the Eurosystem	-	(625 029 889)	(625 029 889)
Other intra-Eurosystem liabilities	-	(30 423)	(30 423)
Interests on term deposits	-	(357 847)	(357 847)
Other liabilities	(556 126)	(567 840)	(1 123 966)
Interest on swap operation	(193 068)	-	(193 068)
Total	(1 582 691)	(728 892 740)	(730 475 431)

NOTE 30 – REALISED GAINS / (LOSSES) ARISING FROM FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

This item includes the result from transactions in foreign currencies, from securities and from financial instruments linked to interest rates and market prices, i.e. gains realised minus loss realised on these transactions. In 2011, they amounted to 99.1 million euro (77.3 million euro as at 31 December 2010) and to 25.1 million euro (4.7 million euro as at 31 December 2010) respectively, making a net gain of 74.0 million euro (a net gain of 72.6 million euro as at 31 December 2010).

NOTE 31 – WRITE-DOWNS ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AND POSITIONS

This item includes revaluation losses on securities for 62.3 million euro (revaluation losses on securities for 110.6 million euro and on futures for 1.5 million euro in 2010).

NOTE 32 – TRANSFER TO/FROM PROVISIONS FOR RISKS

This item includes the transfers to and from provisions for banking risks excluding the buffer against counterparty risks in Eurosystem (see note 35).

NOTE 33 – NET RESULT FROM FEES AND COMMISSIONS

Fees and commissions income and expense are as follows:

	Fees and commissions income EUR		Fees and commissions expense EUR	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Securities	13 311 915	15 784 915	[14 090 474]	[15 871 717]
Others	1 128 546	1 199 637	[146 466]	[79 240]
Total	14 440 461	16 984 552	[14 236 940]	[15 950 957]

NOTE 34 – INCOME FROM PARTICIPATING INTEREST

The Governing Council of the ECB has decided that the seigniorage income of the ECB, which arises from the 8 % share of euro banknotes allocated to the ECB, shall be partially distributed in 2011. The amount distributed to BCL amounts to 1.6 million euro.

The Governing Council of the ECB also decided that the ECB's income on SMP securities shall be fully retained in 2011.

This non-distributed income was transferred to the ECB's provision for risks as at 31 December 2011.

This item includes also the BCL's part on ECB 2010's benefit, amounting to 0.4 million euro and paid in March 2011.

In total, this item amounts to 2.0 million euro as at 31 December 2011 (3.7 million euro as at 31 December 2010).

NOTE 35 – NET RESULT OF POOLING OF MONETARY INCOME

The monetary income of each Eurosystem NCB is determined by measuring the actual annual income that derives from the earmarkable assets held against its liability base. The liability base consists of the following items:

- banknotes in circulation;
- liabilities to credit institutions related to monetary policy operations denominated in euro;
- net intra-Eurosystem liabilities resulting from TARGET2 transactions;
- net intra-Eurosystem liabilities related to the allocation of euro banknotes within the Eurosystem.

Any interest paid on liabilities included within the liability base is to be deducted from the monetary income to be pooled.

The earmarkable assets consist of the following items:

- lending to euro area credit institutions related to monetary policy operations denominated in euro;
- intra-Eurosystem claims equivalent to the transfer of foreign reserve assets to the ECB;
- securities held for monetary policy purposes
- net intra-Eurosystem claims resulting from TARGET2 transactions;
- net intra-Eurosystem claims related to the allocation of euro banknotes within the Eurosystem;
- a limited amount of each NCBs' gold holdings in proportion to its capital key.

Gold is considered as generating no income, and securities held for monetary policy purposes under decision of the Governing Council of 2 July 2009 and of 3 November 2011 on the implementation of covered bonds purchase programme are considered to generate income at the latest available marginal rate for the Eurosystem's main refinancing operations.

Where the value of an NCB's earmarkable assets exceeds or falls short of the value of its liability base, the difference shall be offset by applying to that difference the marginal rate on main refinancing operations.

The monetary income pooled by the Eurosystem is allocated among NCBs according to the subscribed capital key (0.24968 % for the BCL in 2011).

This item includes the net monetary income allocated to BCL for 2011 representing an expense amounting to 109 120 361 euro (expense of 43 174 945 euro as at 31 December 2010).

As at 31 December 2011, this item also includes the amount of 2 842 828 euro due to the decrease of the buffer against counterparty risks in Eurosystem, as described in note 22.1.2. (decrease of this buffer amounting to 4 076 679 euro as at 31 December 2010).

NOTE 36 – OTHER INCOME

Other income includes revenue for services rendered to third parties, transfers from administrative provisions, income from "Monterey building" renting, income from numismatic activities and the recovered functioning costs of EPCO (Eurosystem procurement Co-ordination Office).

Other income includes also BCL's revenue from financial agreement between the Government of Luxembourg and BCL.

NOTE 37 – STAFF COSTS

This item includes the salaries and compensations as well as the employer's share of contributions to the pension and social security schemes. The compensations paid to the Board of Directors amounted to 547 420 euro for the year 2011 (537 165 euro for the year 2010).

As at 31 December 2011, the BCL employed 287 persons (268 as at 31 December 2010). The average number of persons working for the BCL from 1 January to 31 December 2011 was 279 (256 for the year 2010).

NOTE 38 – ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

This item includes all general and recurring expenses, meaning leasing, cleaning and repair of buildings and equipment, small goods and materials, fees paid and other services and supplies as well as training expenses. The compensations paid to the members of the Council amounted to 84 493 euro in 2011 (78 439 euro in 2010).

NOTE 39 – DEPRECIATION OF TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

This item shows the depreciation applied on buildings, renovations on buildings, furniture and office equipment, computer hardware and software.

NOTE 40 – BANKNOTE PRODUCTION SERVICES

This item shows mainly the costs related to the production and issue of banknotes denominated in euro.

NOTE 41 – OTHER EXPENSES

In 2011, this item includes a net amount of 7.0 million euro corresponding to the adjustment of the pension fund's PBO for 8.5 million euro and to the reverse of the provision for increase of PBO for 1.5 million euro which is no more indicated. This item includes also costs related to numismatic activities, to administrative provisions and to consultancy.

In 2010, this item shows mainly costs related to numismatic activities and to consultancy.