

In case of discrepancies between the French and the English text,
the French text shall prevail

Manual of electronic transmission for statistical reports of credit institutions

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1 Introduction

This manual details the technical characteristics that must be observed for the electronic transmission of statistical reports by banks.

The instructions relating to the statistical reporting are described in the documents Instructions and Report relating to the statistical reports of banks.

The objective of this manual is to describe the general principles of the reporting in XML format applicable for the statistical reports of banks. The XML scheme and a technical documentation are available for downloading on the BCL's website. It is important to know that the design of the XML reporting is based on a tree-structured menu.

The data to be reported must satisfy the general checks of the format or the belonging to a code list. The possibilities of the code also depend on the level of the data in the tree-structured menu.

The scheme contains format constraints for the data, but it does not necessarily specify the validity of a code that respects the format. The nomenclature as well as the rules defined in this manual must be respected.

2 Transmission

2.1 Attribution of the file name for reports without layout

The file name structure is the following:

BOP101_yyyymmdd_Rrrrrrrrr_Dddddddddd_yyyymmdd_nnn

Where:

- BOP101 represents the code of the statistical report BOP 1.1
- yyyymmdd represents the year, the month and the day the data refers to
If the reporting agent opts for monthly reporting, it is necessary to indicate the last calendar day of the month.
- R identifies the type of the reporter
The reporter is the entity that submits the data.
The authorised values are displayed under point 4.
- rrrrrrrrr allows the identification of the reporter
The identification numbers are allocated by the CSSF. The digits on the left are equal to zero.
- D identifies the type of *declarant*
The declarant is the entity whose data are reported.
Banks must use the letter B.
- dddddddd allows the identification of the *declarant*
The identification numbers are allocated by the CSSF. The digits on the left are equal to zero
Example: bank 999 is identified by 000000999.
- yyyymmdd is the creation date of the file
- nnn is the sequential number of the file
The sequential number of the file allows to separately identify files that are created on the same day for the same report. It should be noted that a new sequence must be started each day and that the sequential number starts at 001; thus 000 must not be used.

2.1.1 File names currently in use

The following table provides an overview of all the statistical reports currently in force.

Report	Name
BOP 1.1	BOP101_yyyymmdd_Rrrrrrrrr_Dddddddddd_yyyymmdd_nnn
BOP 1.2	BOP102_yyyymmdd_Rrrrrrrrr_Dddddddddd_yyyymmdd_nnn

Example.

BOP101_20130616_B000000999_B000000999_20130617_001.xml corresponds to the first file created on June 17 2013, submitted by bank number 999 and the data refers to bank number 999 for June 16 2013.

2.2 Attribution of the file name for reports with layout

2.2.1 Attribution of the file name for daily reports

The file name structure is the following:

S0000_L0_yyyymmdd_Rrrrrrrrrr_Dddddddddd_yyyymmdd_nnn

Where:

- S0000 represents the code of the statistical report
- L0 indicates that this version is layout 0
- yyyymmdd represents the year, the month and the day the data refers to
- R identifies the type of the reporter
The reporter is the entity that submits the data.
The authorised values are displayed under point 4.
- rrrrrrrrrr allows the identification of the reporter
The identification numbers are allocated by the CSSF. The digits on the left are equal to zero.
Example: bank 999 is identified by 000000999.
- D identifies the type of *declarant*
The declarant is the entity whose data are reported.
Banks must use the letter B.
- dddddddddd allows the identification of the *declarant*
The identification numbers are allocated by the CSSF. The digits on the left are equal to zero.
Example: bank 999 is identified by 000000999.
- yyyymmdd is the creation date of the file
- nnn is the sequential number of the file
The sequential number of the file allows to separately identify files that are created on the same day for the same report. It should be noted that a new sequence must be started each day and that the sequential number starts at 001; thus 000 must not be used.

2.2.2 Attribution of the file name for other than daily reports

The file name structure is the following:

S0000_L0_yyyymm_Rrrrrrrr_Dddddddd_yyyymmdd_nnn

Where:

- S0000 represents the code of the statistical report
- L0 indicates that this version is layout 0
- yyyymm represents the year and the month the data refers to
- R identifies the type of the reporter
The reporter is the entity that submits the data.
The authorised values are displayed under point 4.
- rrrrrrrr allows the identification of the reporter
The identification numbers are allocated by the CSSF. The digits on the left are equal to zero.
Example: bank 999 is identified by 000000999.
- D identifies the type of *declarant*
The declarant is the entity whose data are reported.
Banks must use the letter B.
- dddddddd allows the identification of the *declarant*
The identification numbers are allocated by the CSSF. The digits on the left are equal to zero.
Example: bank 999 is identified by 000000999.
- yyyymmdd is the creation date of the file
- nnn is the sequential number of the file
The sequential number of the file allows to separately identify files that are created on the same day for the same report. It should be noted that a new sequence must be started each day and that the sequential number starts at 001; thus 000 must not be used.

2.3 File names currently in use

The following table provides an overview of all the statistical reports currently in force.

Rapport	Nom
S 0.1 L 24	S0001_L 24 _yyyyymmdd_Rrrrrrrrrr_Dddddddddd_yyyymmdd_nnn
S 1.1 L 65	S0101_L 65 _yyyyymm_Rrrrrrrrrr_Dddddddddd_yyyymmdd_nnn
S 1.4 L 32	S0104_L 32 _yyyyymm_Rrrrrrrrrr_Dddddddddd_yyyymmdd_nnn
S 1.5 L 32	S0105_L 32 _yyyyymm_Rrrrrrrrrr_Dddddddddd_yyyymmdd_nnn
S 1.8 L 24	S0108_L 24 _yyyyymm_Rrrrrrrrrr_Dddddddddd_yyyymmdd_nnn
S 1.9 L0	S0109_L0_yyyymm_Rrrrrrrrrr_Dddddddddd_yyyymmdd_nnn
S 1.12-L L0	S0112-L_L0_yyyymm_Rrrrrrrrrr_Dddddddddd_yyyymmdd_nnn
S 2.5-L L0	S0205-L_L0_yyyymm_Rrrrrrrrrr_Dddddddddd_yyyymmdd_nnn
S 2.5-N L0	S0205-N_L0_yyyymm_Rrrrrrrrrr_Dddddddddd_yyyymmdd_nnn
S 2.8 L0	S0208_L0_yyyymm_Rrrrrrrrrr_Dddddddddd_yyyymmdd_nnn
S 2.9-L L0	S0209-L_L0_yyyymm_Rrrrrrrrrr_Dddddddddd_yyyymmdd_nnn
S 2.9-N L0	S0209-N_L0_yyyymm_Rrrrrrrrrr_Dddddddddd_yyyymmdd_nnn
S 3.2 L0	S0302_L0_yyyymm_Rrrrrrrrrr_Dddddddddd_yyyymmdd_nnn
TPTBBL L 53	TPTBBL_L 53 _yyyyymm_Rrrrrrrrrr_Dddddddddd_yyyymmdd_nnn
TPTBBL L4	TPTBBL_L4_yyyymm_Rrrrrrrrrr_Dddddddddd_yyyymmdd_nnn
TPTBBN L 53	TPTBBN_L 53 _yyyyymm_Rrrrrrrrrr_Dddddddddd_yyyymmdd_nnn
TPTBBN L4	TPTBBN_L4_yyyymm_Rrrrrrrrrr_Dddddddddd_yyyymmdd_nnn
TPTBHN L2	TPTBHN_L2_yyyymm_Rrrrrrrrrr_Dddddddddd_yyyymmdd_nnn
TPTBHR L2	TPTBHR_L2_yyyymm_Rrrrrrrrrr_Dddddddddd_yyyymmdd_nnn

Example 1

S0001_L1_20130616_B000000999_B000000999_20130617_001.xml corresponds to the first file created on June 17 2013, submitted by bank number 999 and the data refers to bank number 999 for June 16 2013.

Example 2

S0101_L51_201306_B000000999_B000000999_20130717_001.xml corresponds to the first file created on July 17 2013, submitted by bank number 999 and the data refers to bank number 999 for June 2013.

2.4 Means of transmission

The BCL accepts the use of the current electronic transmission channels offered by Sofie (SIX Payment Services (Europe) S.A., CETREL Securities) and e-file (Bourse de Luxembourg, Fundsquare).

However, the BCL is willing to accept any new secure transmission channel that is accepted by both, the BCL and the reporting agents.

3 XML schemes for statistical reports

The XML schemes and a technical documentation are available for downloading on the BCL's website. It is important to know that the design of the XML reporting is based on a tree-structured menu.

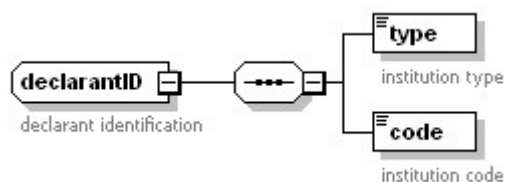
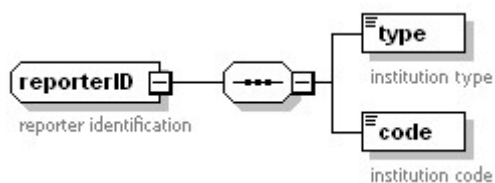
The data to be reported must satisfy the general checks of the format or the pertaining to a code list.

The possibilities for the codes also depend on the level of the data in the tree-structured menu.

The scheme contains format constraints for the data, but it does not necessarily specify the validity of a code that respects the format. The nomenclature as well as the rules defined in this manual must be respected.

4 Identification of the reporter and the declarant

The identification of the reporter (*reporterID*) and the identification of the *declarant* (*declarantID*) include each the type of the identification number (*type*) and the identification number (*code*).



The association of number types and authorised values are:

Type	Code	In the filename
23	Identification number allocated by the CSSF to banks	<i>B</i>
32	Identification number allocated by the CSSF to professionals of the financial sector	<i>P</i>