

# **Types of breakdowns for the statistical reporting**

**January 2025**

## Contents

1	Introduction .....	4
2	Country .....	5
	2.1 Aggregation codes .....	6
	2.2 Codes assigned to international institutions .....	7
	2.2.1 General standard for international institutions .....	7
	2.2.2 Specific breakdowns for some European institutions .....	8
	2.2.3 Aggregation principles for country codes of international institutions .....	9
	2.3 Monetary union member countries .....	11
	2.4 List of countries that have a federal structure .....	13
	2.5 The country code «No breakdown» .....	14
3	Currency .....	15
	3.1 Aggregation codes .....	15
	3.2 The currency code «No breakdown» .....	15
4	The economic sector .....	16
	4.1 General government sector (code: 10000) .....	17
	4.1.1 Central government (code: 11000) .....	17
	4.1.2 Other general government (code: 12000) .....	18
	4.2 Non-financial sector (code: 20000) .....	19
	4.2.1 Non-financial corporations (code: 21000) .....	19
	4.2.2 Households and non-profit institutions serving households (code: 22000) .....	20
	4.3 Monetary financial institutions (MFI) sector (code: 30000) .....	23
	4.3.1 Central banks (code: 31000) .....	23
	4.3.2 Deposit taking corporations (code: 32000) .....	23
	4.3.3 Money market funds (MMFs) (code: 33000) .....	24
	4.4 Financial sector (except MFI) (code: 40000) .....	25
	4.4.1 Non-monetary investment funds (code: 41000) .....	25
	4.5 Maturity .....	33
	4.5.1 Initial maturity .....	33
	4.5.2 Residual maturity .....	34



BANQUE CENTRALE DU LUXEMBOURG

EUROSYSTÈME

4.5.3	The maturity code «No breakdown» .....	34
4.6	Geographical area of the final beneficiary .....	34

## 1 Introduction

The objective of the document «Types of breakdowns for the statistical reporting» is to provide a detailed description of the breakdowns that must be applied by reporting agents when establishing the statistical reports to be submitted to the Banque centrale du Luxembourg (BCL).

The concepts presented in this document apply to all statistical reports regardless of the type of reporting agent.

Reported amounts must be split according to the following criteria:

- Country of the counterpart
- Currency in which assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items are expressed
- Economic sector of the counterpart
- Initial and/or residual maturity of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items
- Geographical area of the final beneficiary (only for reports from Financial companies)

The nomenclature that follows presents in detail all the breakdowns by country, currency, economic sector, initial and residual maturity.

However, assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items must not always be split according to all of the breakdowns detailed in that nomenclature. Only the breakdowns requested on each statistical report are to be transmitted to the BCL.

Therefore, more specific instructions, necessary to establish the various statistical reports, are provided by the following documents that are established for each type of reporting agent:

- Definitions and concepts for the establishment of statistical reports
- Statistical reports

## 2 Country

Reported amounts must be split according to the country of residency or the country of the registered office, i.e. the country where the centre of economic interest of a counterpart is located. The identification is accomplished through a two-character code defined by ISO or the BCL for countries, geographical areas or supranational institutions. A counterpart is supposed to be resident of a given country if it has pursued economic activities in that country for at least one year.

The criterion of territoriality, that is the only relevant criteria for the economic analysis of international financial and monetary statistics, applies to all counterparts of the reporting agent thus also for branches of foreign corporations.

### Examples:

- A debt security issued by the head office of a Japanese entity located in Tokyo and held by a Luxembourg reporting agent has to be reported with the country code «JP» for Japan.
- However, a loan granted by the German branch of a Japanese entity has to be reported with the country code «DE» for Germany by the Luxembourg reporting agent that received the loan.

The country is identified by a two character ISO code according to the codification ISO 3166 (<http://www.iso.org>) or by a two character code provided by BCL for specific geographical areas.

The ISO country code list is supplemented by specific country codes defined by the Banque centrale du Luxembourg.

The specific country codes defined by the BCL are either aggregation codes or codes assigned to international institutions.

## 2.1 Aggregation codes

The aggregation codes must only be used on the statistical reports that specifically require them; as a rule these are the monthly reports.

Code	Label
X1	All countries
X2	Monetary Union member countries All the countries that are Monetary Union Member States
X3	Other Monetary Union member countries All the countries that are Monetary Union Member States except Luxembourg
X4	Rest of the world All the countries that are not Monetary Union Member States
X5	Rest of the world EU All the countries that are European Union Member States but not yet Monetary Union Member States
X6	Rest of the world non EU All the countries that are not European Union Member States

## 2.2 Codes assigned to international institutions

Specific country codes are provided for a certain number of international institutions because their identification is important for the production of macroeconomic statistics.

The following table provides a complete list of specific country codes assigned to international institutions.

Code	Label
XA	European Central Bank
XE	European Investment Bank
XN	Single Resolution Board
XH	Bank for International Settlements
XI	European Stability Mechanism
XJ	European Financial Stability Facility
XB	International institutions, except European institutions, located outside Luxembourg
XC	International institutions, except European institutions, located in Luxembourg
XD	European institutions located in Luxembourg
XG	European institutions located outside Luxembourg

### 2.2.1 General standard for international institutions

In general, the following breakdowns are applicable to all international institutions:

Supranational institutions and bodies	
Country	XB, XC, XD or XG
Currency	To split according to currency
Economic sector	11000

However, several European institutions are granted a special treatment.

## 2.2.2 Specific breakdowns for some European institutions

### 2.2.2.1 European Central Bank (ECB)

The following breakdowns are applicable to the European Central Bank:

Country	XA
Currency	To split according to currency
Economic sector	31000

### 2.2.2.2 European Investment Bank (EIB)

The following breakdowns are applicable to the European Investment Bank

Country	XE
Currency	To split according to currency
Economic sector	42900

### 2.2.2.3 Bank for International Settlements (BIS)

The following breakdowns are applicable to the Bank for International Settlements

Country	XH
Currency	To split according to currency
Economic sector	31000

### 2.2.2.4 Single Resolution Board (SRB)

The following breakdowns are applicable to the Single Resolution Board:

Country	XN
Currency	To split according to currency
Economic sector	11000

### 2.2.2.5 European Stability Mechanism (ESM)

The following breakdowns are applicable to the European Stability Mechanism:

Country	XI
Currency	To split according to currency
Economic sector	11000

### 2.2.2.6 European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF)

The following breakdowns are applicable to the European Financial Stability Facility:

Country	XJ
Currency	To split according to currency
Economic sector	11000

### 2.2.3 Aggregation principles for country codes of international institutions

Given the fact that some European institutions have specific country codes it is important to specify the aggregation rules for country codes of international institutions.

The following rules must be observed:

- Country codes that are aggregated in the country code «X4»
  - XB International institutions, except European institutions, located outside Luxembourg
  - XC International institutions, except European institutions, located in Luxembourg
  - XD European institutions located in Luxembourg
  - XG European institutions located outside Luxembourg
  - XE European Investment Bank
- Country codes that are aggregated in the country code «X3» (see List of Monetary Union member countries)
  - XA European Central Bank
  - XN Single Resolution Board

- XI European Stability Mechanism
- XJ European Financial Stability Facility
- Therefore, positions with respect to the following European institutions:
  - XA European Central Bank
  - XE European Investment Bank
  - XH Banks for International settlements
  - XN Single Resolution Board
  - XI European Stability Mechanism
  - XJ European Financial Stability Facility

must not be included in the country codes «XD» and «XG»

## 2.3 Monetary union member countries

The following countries and associated territories are members of the European monetary union.

As a result, these country codes must be aggregated into country code «X3».

Country / Territory	Country code	Entry date into Monetary Union
Germany, including Helgoland	DE	01.01.1999
Austria	AT	01.01.1999
Belgium	BE	01.01.1999
Cyprus	CY	01.01.2008
Spain, including Balearic Islands Canary Islands Ceuta Melilla	ES	01.01.1999
Estonia	EE	01.01.2011
Finland, including Ahvenanmaa / Aland	FI AX	01.01.1999
France, including French Guiana Guadeloupe Saint Martin Saint Barthelemy Martinique Reunion St. Pierre and Miquelon Mayotte Monaco	FR GF GP MF BL MQ RE PM YT MC	01.01.1999
Greece	GR	01.01.2001
Ireland	IE	01.01.1999
Italy	IT	01.01.1999



<b>Country / Territory</b>	<b>Country code</b>	<b>Entry date into Monetary Union</b>
Lithuania	LT	01.01.2015
Luxembourg	LU	01.01.1999
Malta, including Gozo Comino	MT	01.01.2008
Netherlands	NL	01.01.1999
Portugal, including Azores Madeira	PT	01.01.1999
Slovakia	SK	01.01.2009
Slovenia	SI	01.01.2007

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Country code</b>	<b>Entry date into Monetary Union</b>
European Central Bank	XA	01.01.1999
European Investment Bank	XE	07.05.2009
European Stability Mechanism	XI	27.09.2012
European Financial Stability Facility	XJ	01.07.2020

## 2.4 List of countries that have a federal structure

The following countries have adopted a federal structure.

As a consequence, the economic sector code «12100» can only be used in combination with these country codes.

Code	Country
AE	United Arab Emirates
AR	Argentina
AT	Austria
AU	Australia
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BE	Belgium
BR	Brazil
CA	Canada
CH	Switzerland
DE	Germany
ET	Ethiopia
FM	Micronesia
IN	India
IQ	Iraq
KM	Comoros
KN	Saint Kitts and Nevis
MX	Mexico
MY	Malaysia
NG	Nigeria
NP	Nepal
PK	Pakistan
RU	Russia
SD	Sudan
SO	Somalia
SS	South Sudan
US	United States of America
VE	Venezuela

## 2.5 The country code «No breakdown»

When a breakdown by country is not required, the country code «XX» No breakdown must be used.

Code	Label
XX	No breakdown

It is important to note that this code can only be used if the instructions specifically request it.

### 3 Currency

Reported amounts must be split according to the currency in which they are expressed.

The currency is identified by a three character ISO code according to the codification ISO 4217 (<http://www.iso.org>) or by a three character code provided by BCL for specific currency combinations.

The ISO currency code list is supplemented by specific country codes defined by the Central Bank of Luxembourg.

#### 3.1 Aggregation codes

The aggregation codes must only be used on the statistical reports that specifically require them; as a rule these are the monthly reports.

Code	Label
XX1	All currencies
XX2	All currencies except EUR
XX3	All currencies of European Union member states that are not members of Monetary Union
XX4	All currencies of non-European Union countries

#### 3.2 The currency code «No breakdown»

When a currency breakdown is not required, the currency code «XXX» No breakdown must be used.

Code	Label
XXX	No breakdown

It is important to note that this code can only be used if the instructions specifically request it.

## 4 The economic sector

Reported amounts must be split according to the economic sector of the counterpart.

It is important to mention that the European Central Bank provides the reporting agents with lists including the:

- Monetary financial institutions
- Investment funds
- Securitisation vehicles
- Insurance corporations
- Pension funds

of the European Union member countries.

In this context, it is also worth mentioning that the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) provides reporting agents with a list of central counterparts.

These lists, which are intended to facilitate the correct identification of the economic sector of counterparties in the statistical reporting, are regularly updated and can be found on the websites:

- ECB <http://www.ecb.int> or <http://www.ecb.europa.eu>
- ESMA <http://mifidatabase.esma.europa.eu/>

Since these lists are published to facilitate the identification of the economic sector of the counterparties, we recommend reporting agents to regularly consult these lists.

The economic sector is identified by a five character code defined by BCL. The nomenclature is based upon an institutional classification that distinguishes between financial and non-financial corporations and quasi-corporations, public sector, and physical persons. The nomenclature that follows describes in detail all economic sectors.

## 4.1 General government sector (code: 10000)

The general government sector consists of institutional units which are non-market producers whose output is intended for individual and collective consumption, and are financed by compulsory payments made by units belonging to other sectors, and institutional units principally engaged in the redistribution of national income and wealth.

The institutional units included in the central government sector are for example the following:

- General government units which exist through a legal process to have judicial authority over other units in the economic territory, and administer and finance a group of activities, principally providing non-market goods and services, intended for the benefit of the community.
- A corporation or quasi-corporation which is a government unit, if its output is mainly nonmarket and a government unit controls it.
- Non-profit institutions recognised as independent legal entities which are non-market producers and which are controlled by general government.
- Autonomous pension funds, where there is a legal obligation to contribute, and where general government manages the funds with respect to the settlement and approval of contributions and benefits.

The general government sector is split into two sub-sectors:

- Central government (code: 11000)
- Other general government (code: 12000)
  - State government (code: 12100)
  - Local government (code: 12200)
  - Social security funds (code: 12300)

### 4.1.1 Central government (code: 11000)

The central government sector includes all administrative departments of the state and other central agencies whose competence extends normally over the whole economic territory, except for the administration of social security funds.

The central government sector also includes:

- Non-profit institutions which are controlled by central government and whose competence extends over the whole economic territory.
- Market regulatory organisations which are either exclusively or principally distributors of subsidies.

#### **4.1.2 Other general government (code: 12000)**

The other general government sector consists of all governments sectors except central government.

##### **4.1.2.1 State government (code: 12100)**

The state government sector consists of those types of public administration which are separate institutional units exercising some of the functions of government, except for the administration of social security funds, at a level below that of central government and above that of the governmental institutional units existing at local level.

The state government also includes non-profit institutions which are controlled by state governments and whose competence is restricted to the economic territories of the states.

##### **4.1.2.2 Local government (code: 12200)**

The local government sector includes those types of public administration whose competence extends to only a local part of the economic territory, apart from local agencies of social security funds.

The local government sector includes non-profit institutions which are controlled by local governments and whose competence is restricted to the economic territories of the local governments.

##### **4.1.2.3 Social security funds (code: 12300)**

The social security funds sector includes central, state and local institutional units whose principal activity is to provide social benefits and which fulfil each of the following two criteria:

- By law or by regulation certain groups of the population are obliged to participate in the scheme or to pay contributions; and

- General government is responsible for the management of the institution in respect of the settlement or approval of the contributions and benefits independently from its role as supervisory body or employer.

There is usually no direct link between the amount of the contribution paid by an individual and the risk to which that individual is exposed.

## 4.2 Non-financial sector (code: 20000)

The non-financial sector is composed of two sub-sectors:

- Non-financial corporations (code: 21000)
- Households and non-profit institutions serving households (code: 22000)
  - Households (code: 22100)
    - + Households – Employers and own account workers (code: 22110)
    - + Households – physical persons (code: 22120)
  - Non-profit institutions serving households (code: 22200)

### 4.2.1 Non-financial corporations (code: 21000)

The non-financial corporations sector consists of institutional units which are independent legal entities and market producers, and whose principal activity is the production of goods and non-financial services. The non-financial corporations sector also includes non-financial quasi-corporations

This sector consists in particular of:

- Private and public corporations which are market producers principally engaged in the production of goods and non-financial services.
- Cooperatives and partnerships recognised as independent legal entities which are market producers principally engaged in the production of goods and non-financial services.
- Public producers which are recognised as independent legal entities and which are market producers principally engaged in the production of goods and non-financial services.

- Non-profit institutions or associations serving non-financial corporations, which are recognised as independent legal entities and which are market producers principally engaged in the production of goods and non-financial services.
- Head offices controlling a group of corporations which are market producers, where the preponderant type of activity of the group of corporations as a whole - measured on the basis of value added - is the production of goods and non-financial services.
- Special purpose entities (SPEs) whose principal activity is the provision of goods or non-financial services.
- Private and public quasi-corporations which are market producers principally engaged in the production of goods and non-financial services.

Non-financial quasi-corporations are all entities which are market producers principally engaged in the production of goods and non-financial services and which meet the conditions qualifying them as quasi-corporations

Non-financial quasi-corporations must keep enough information to enable a complete set of accounts to be drawn up, and are operated as if they were corporations. The de facto relationship to their owner is that of a corporation to its shareholders.

Non-financial quasi-corporations owned by households, government units or non-profit institutions are grouped with non-financial corporations in the non-financial corporations sector, and not in the sector of their owner.

#### **4.2.2 Households and non-profit institutions serving households (code: 22000)**

The households and non-profit institutions serving households sector is split into two sub-sectors.

##### **4.2.2.1 Households (code: 22100)**

The household sector consists of individuals or groups of individuals as consumers and as entrepreneurs producing market goods and non-financial and financial services (market producers) provided that the production of goods and services is not by separate entities

treated as quasi corporations. It also includes individuals or groups of individuals as producers of goods and nonfinancial services for exclusively own final use.

Households are allocated to subsectors according to the largest income category (employers' income, compensation of employees, etc.) of the household as a whole. When more than one income of a given category is received within the same household, the classification is based on the total household income within each category.

The household sector is split into two major sub-sectors.

#### **4.2.2.2 Employers and own-account workers (code: 22110)**

The employees and own-account workers sector consists of the group of households for which the (mixed) incomes accruing to the owners of household unincorporated enterprises from their activity as producers of market goods and services with or without paid employees are the largest source of income for the household as a whole, even if it does not account for more than half of total household income.

#### **4.2.2.3 Physical persons (code: 22120)**

The households sector consists of the following groups.

##### **4.2.2.3.1. Employees (code: 22121)**

The employees sector consists of the group of households for which the income accruing from compensation of employees is the largest source of income for the household as a whole.

##### **4.2.2.3.2. Recipients of property income (code: 22122)**

The recipients of property income sector consists of the group of households for which property income is the largest source of income for the household as a whole.

##### **4.2.2.3.3. Recipients of pensions (code: 22123)**

The recipients of pensions sector consists of the group of households for which the income accruing from pensions is the largest source of income for the household as a whole. Pension households are households whose largest source of income consists of retirement or other pensions, including pensions from previous employers.

**4.2.2.3.4. Recipients of other transfers (code: 22124)**

The recipients of other transfers sector consists of the group of households for which the income accruing from other current transfers is the largest source of income for the household as a whole.

**4.2.2.4 Non-profit institutions serving households (code: 22200)**

The non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) sector consists of non-profit institutions which are separate legal entities, which serve households and which are private non-market producers. Their principal resources are voluntary contributions in cash or in kind from households in their capacity as consumers, from payments made by general

### 4.3 Monetary financial institutions (MFI) sector (code: 30000)

The monetary financial institutions sector is divided into three main groups:

- Central banks (code: 31000)
- Deposit taking corporations except the central bank (code: 32000)
  - Credit institutions (code: 32100)
  - Other deposit taking institutions (code: 32200)
- Money market funds (code: 33000)

#### 4.3.1 Central banks (code: 31000)

The central bank sector consists of all financial corporations and quasi-corporations whose principal function is to issue currency, to maintain the internal and external value of the currency and to hold all or part of the international reserves of the country.

The following financial intermediaries are classified in the subsector central banks:

- The European central bank (ECB)
- National central banks (NCBs)
- Central monetary agencies of essentially public origin (e.g. agencies managing foreign exchange or issuing currency) which keep a complete set of accounts and enjoy autonomy of decision in relation to central government.

When these activities are performed either within central government or within the central bank, no separate institutional units exist.

#### 4.3.2 Deposit taking corporations (code: 32000)

The sector of deposit taking corporations except the central bank includes all financial corporations and quasi-corporations, except those classified in the central bank and in the money market fund (MMF) subsectors, which are principally engaged in financial intermediation and whose business is to receive deposits and/or close substitutes for deposits from institutional units, hence not only from MFIs, and, for their own account, to grant loans and/or to make investments in securities.

This sector is composed of two sub-sectors.

#### 4.3.2.1 Credit institutions (code 32100)

This sector includes credit institutions excluding systemic investment firms.

These are in particular:

- Commercial banks, universal banks as well as all-purpose banks
- Savings banks
- Post banks, giro banks
- Rural credit banks, agricultural credit banks
- Cooperative credit banks, credit unions
- Specialised banks (e.g. merchant banks, banks specialised in issuing covered bonds “*banques des lettres de gage*”, private banks)

#### Remark.

- Investment companies that are reclassified as credit institutions if they are granted a banking licence are not to be classified in sector 32100. Indeed, these so-called «systemic» investment companies cannot therefore be classified in the monetary financial institutions sector but are to be classified in the sub-sectors of the financial sector (40000) according to their main activity.

#### 4.3.2.2 Other deposit taking institutions (code: 32200)

This sector includes in particular:

- Post offices such as the CCPL in Luxembourg
- Electronic money institutions which are principally engaged in financial intermediation

#### 4.3.3 Money market funds (MMFs) (code: 33000)

The MMF sector consists of all financial corporations and quasi-corporations, except those classified in the central bank and in the credit institutions subsectors, which are principally engaged in financial intermediation. Their business is to issue investment fund shares or units as close substitutes for deposits from institutional units, and, for their own account, to make investments primarily in money market fund shares/units, short-term debt securities, and/or deposits.

#### **4.4 Financial sector (except MFI) (code: 40000)**

The financial sector (except MFI) is divided into the following sub-sectors:

- Non-monetary investment funds (code: 41000)
- Financial intermediaries (code: 42000)
  - Securitisation vehicles (code: 42100)
  - Central counterparties (code: 42200)
  - Other financial intermediaries (code: 42900)
- Financial and insurance auxiliaries (code: 43000)
- Captive financial institutions and money lenders (code: 44000)
- Insurance corporations (code: 45000)
- Pension funds (code: 46000)

##### **4.4.1 Non-monetary investment funds (code: 41000)**

The non-MMF investment funds sector consists of all collective investment schemes, except those classified in the MMF subsector, which are principally engaged in financial intermediation. Their business is to issue investment fund shares or units which are not close substitutes for deposits, and, on their own account, to make investments primarily in financial assets other than short-term financial assets and in nonfinancial assets (usually real estate).

Non-MMF investment funds cover investment trusts, unit trusts and other collective investment schemes whose investment fund shares or units are not seen as close substitutes for deposits.

The following financial intermediaries are classified in the non-MMF sector:

- Open-ended investment funds whose investment fund shares or units are, at the request of the holders, repurchased or redeemed directly or indirectly out of the undertaking's assets.
- Closed-ended investment funds with a fixed share capital, where investors entering or leaving the fund must buy or sell existing shares.
- Real estate investment funds.
- Investment funds investing in other funds (funds of funds).
- Hedge funds covering a range of collective investment schemes, involving high

minimum investments, light regulation, and a range of investment strategies.

Remark.

- It should be noted that for Luxembourg non-monetary investment funds consists of the following types of entities:
  - UCITS (Undertakings for Collective Investment in transferable securities)
  - UCIs Part II
  - SIFs (Specialised Investment Funds)
  - SICARs (Investment Companies in Risk Capital)
  - RAIFs (Reserved Alternative Investment Fund)
  - AIF (Alternative Investment Funds managed by a Luxembourg or foreign AIFM that fulfil the criteria of Article 1(39) of the Law of 12 July 2013 on alternative investment fund managers)

The non-MMF sector does not include:

- Pension funds which are part of the pension funds subsector.
- Special purpose government funds, called sovereign wealth funds.
- A special purpose government fund is classified as captive financial institution if it is a financial corporation. The classification of a 'special purpose government fund' either as part of general government sector or as part of the financial corporation sector shall be determined according to the criteria concerning special purpose units of general government
- Head offices which oversee and manage a group consisting predominantly of non-MMF investment funds, but which are not investment funds themselves.  
They are classified in sector 43000
- Non-profit institutions recognised as independent legal entities serving non-MMF investment funds, but not engaged in financial intermediation.  
They are classified in sector 43000

#### **4.4.1.1 Other financial intermediaries (code: 42000)**

The sector other financial intermediaries consists of all financial corporations and quasi-corporations which are principally engaged in financial intermediation by incurring liabilities in forms other than currency, deposits, or investment fund shares, or in relation to insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes from institutional units.

This sector is split into the following sectors:

##### **4.4.1.1.1. Securitisation vehicles (code: 42100)**

This sector consists of all institutions that are created in order to undertake securitisation transactions.

A securitisation operation consists in transferring assets and/or risks associated to these assets towards a securitisation vehicle created to issue securities secured by these assets.

##### **4.4.1.1.2. Central counterparties (code: 42200)**

This sector consists of the central clearing and compensation counterparties that are reported on the list published by the Committee of European Supervisors and Regulators (CESR).

##### **4.4.1.1.3. Other financial intermediaries (code: 42900)**

The sector other financial intermediaries includes all financial intermediaries that are not securitisation vehicles or central counterparties.

This sector includes in particular:

- Security and derivative dealers (on own account) are financial intermediaries on own account
- Financial corporations engaged in lending include for example financial intermediaries engaged in:
  - Financial leasing
  - Hire purchase and the provision of personal or commercial finance
  - Factoring
- Specialised financial corporations include for example:
  - Venture and development capital companies
  - Export/import financing companies
  - Financial intermediaries which acquire deposits and/or close substitutes for

deposits, or incur loans vis-à-vis monetary financial institutions only; these financial intermediaries cover also central counterparty clearing houses (CCPs) carrying out inter-MFI repurchase agreement transactions

- The European Investment Bank (EIB)

#### **4.4.1.2 Financial auxiliaries (code: 43000)**

The financial auxiliaries subsector consists of all financial corporations and quasi-corporations which are principally engaged in activities closely related to financial intermediation but which are not financial intermediaries themselves.

This sector includes in particular:

- Insurance brokers, salvage and average administrators, insurance and pension consultants, etc.
- Loan brokers, securities brokers, investment advisers, etc.
- Flotation corporations that manage the issue of securities
- Corporations whose principal function is to guarantee, by endorsement, bills and similar instruments;
- Corporations which arrange derivative and hedging instruments, such as swaps, options and futures (without issuing them)
- Corporations providing infrastructure for financial markets
- Central supervisory authorities of financial intermediaries and financial markets when they are separate institutional units
- Managers of pension funds, mutual funds, etc.
- Corporations providing stock exchange and insurance exchange
- Non-profit institutions recognised as independent legal entities serving financial corporations, but not engaged in financial intermediation
- Payment institutions (facilitating payments between buyer and seller)

#### **4.4.1.3 Captive financial institutions and money lenders (code: 44000)**

The sector captive financial institutions and money lenders consists of all financial corporations and quasi-corporations which are neither engaged in financial intermediation nor in providing financial auxiliary services, and where most of either their assets or their liabilities are not transacted on open markets.

This sector includes in particular:

- Units as legal entities such as trusts, estates, agencies accounts or 'brass plate' companies
- Holding companies that hold controlling-levels of equity of a group of subsidiary corporations and whose principal activity is owning the group without providing any other service to the businesses in which the equity is held, that is, they do not administer or manage other units
- SPEs that qualify as institutional units and raise funds in open markets to be used by their parent corporation
- Units which provide financial services exclusively with own funds, or funds provided by a sponsor, to a range of clients and incur the financial risk of the debtor defaulting. Examples are money lenders, corporations engaged in lending to students or for foreign trade from funds received from a sponsor such as a government unit or a non-profit institution, and pawnshops that predominantly engage in lending
- Special purpose government funds, usually called sovereign wealth funds, if classified as financial corporations.

#### **4.4.1.4 Insurance corporations (code: 45000)**

The insurance corporations sector consists of all financial corporations and quasi-corporations which are principally engaged in financial intermediation as a consequence of the pooling of risks mainly in the form of direct insurance or reinsurance.

This sector also includes «captive» insurance companies and reinsurance.

#### **4.4.1.5 Pension funds (code: 46000)**

The sector pension funds consists of all financial corporations and quasi-corporations which are principally engaged in financial intermediation as the consequence of the pooling of social risks and needs of the insured persons (social insurance). Pension funds as social insurance schemes provide income in retirement, and often benefits for death and disability.

#### Remark.

- Non-autonomous pension funds must not be included in this sector

**4.4.1.6 Sector «No breakdown» (code: 90000)**

If no sector breakdown is requested, the code «90000» No breakdown is used.

It is important to note that this code can only be used if the instructions specifically request it.

The following tables provide an overview of the economic sectors with hierarchical links between the various sectors.

Level 0	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Label
10000				Public sector
	11000			Central government
	12000			Other general government
		12100		State government
		12200		Local government
		12300		Social security funds
20000				Non-financial sector
	21000			Non-financial corporations
	22000			Households and non-profit institutions serving households
		22100		Households
			22110	Employers and own account workers
			22120	Physical persons
		22200		Non-profit institutions serving households

Level 0	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Label
30000				Monetary financial institutions (MFI) sector
	31000			Central bank
	32000			Deposit taking corporations
		32100		Credit institutions
		32200		Other deposit taking corporations
	33000			Money market funds (MMF)
40000				Financial sector (except MFI)
	41000			Non MMF investment funds
	42000			Other financial intermediaries
		42100		Securitisation vehicles
		42200		Central counterparties
		42900		Other financial intermediaries
	43000			Financial auxiliaries
	44000			Captive financial institutions and money lenders
	45000			Insurance corporations
	46000			Pension funds
90000				No breakdown

## 4.5 Maturity

Amounts must be broken down according to their original and/or residual maturity.

The maturities are identified by a seven-character code defined by the BCL.

For items 1-090010 and 2-090010 relating to accrued interest, the maturity breakdown refers to the maturity of the loan and/or the deposit.

### 4.5.1 Initial maturity

The following codes are currently used for the various statistical reports.

Code	Label
I000-03M	Up to 3 months
I000-01A	Up to 1 year
I000-02A	Up to 2 years
I03M-01A	Over 3 months and up to 1 year
I01A-02A	Over 1 and up to 2 years
I01A-05A	Over 1 and up to 5 years
I02A-05A	Over 2 and up to 5 years
I05A-10A	Over 5 and up to 10 years
I10A-15A	Over 10 and up to 15 years
I15A-20A	Over 15 and up to 20 years
I20A-25A	Over 20 and up to 25 years
I25A-30A	Over 25 and up to 30 years
I30A-35A	Over 30 and up to 35 years
I35A-40A	Over 35 and up to 40 years
I03M-999	Over 3 months
I01A-999	Over 1 year
I02A-999	Over 2 years
I05A-999	Over 5 years
I40A-999	Over 40 years

#### 4.5.2 Residual maturity

The following codes are currently used for the various statistical reports.

Code	Label
R000-01A	Up to 1 year
R000-02A	Up to 2 years
R01A-02A	Over 1 and up to 2 years
R01A-999	Over 1 year
R02A-999	Over 2 years

#### 4.5.3 The maturity code «No breakdown»

If no maturity breakdown is requested, the codes «I999-999» and / or «R999-999» must be used.

Type	Code	Label
Initial	I999-999	No breakdown
Residual	R999-999	No breakdown

It is important to note that these codes can only be used if the instructions specifically request it.

#### 4.6 Geographical area of the final beneficiary

The following codes are currently used for the statistical reports from Financial companies.

Code	Label
LU	Luxemburg
X3	Other Monetary Union member countries All the countries that are Monetary Union Member States except Luxembourg
X5	Rest of the world EU All the countries that are European Union Member States but not yet Monetary Union Member States
X6	Rest of the world non EU All the countries that are not European Union Member States