



EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

EUROSYSTEM

The exchange of balance of payments and international investment position statistics – BPM6 – booklet

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1 Introduction

This booklet provides updated, detailed information on the transmission of monthly and quarterly balance of payments (b.o.p.) statistics, as well as international investment position (i.i.p.) and international reserves template data within the European System of Central Banks (ESCB). It also covers transmission in relation to monthly reporting of banknote shipments.

It replaces the booklet published in April 2025. The information provided applies to the transmission of data related to the 21 euro area countries, as applicable from 16 March 2026. General information about implementing the International Monetary Fund (IMF) “Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (sixth edition) (BPM6)”¹ within the ESCB can be found on the ECB’s [website](#).

General reference material and the legal basis for statistical reporting requirements in the field of b.o.p., i.i.p. and the international reserves template are set out in ECB Guideline ECB/2011/23² as amended (referred to as the “[ECB Guideline](#)” in the rest of this document). Appendices B1 to B4 of this document present the list of data requirements for reserve assets, banknote shipments and securities held as reserve assets. The data requirements for b.o.p. and i.i.p. statistics are summarised in the accompanying Excel file entitled “[Requirements Matrix](#)”.

1.1 List of main changes

Main body

- All references to I9/J9 are replaced with references to I10/J10 to account for the new euro area composition from 1 January 2026.
- Section 5.4 Compliance. The following footnote has been edited: “Generally, for full compliance, all validation rules for mandatory items must be fulfilled. Breaches of a “SIGN_WARNING” validation do not constitute a non-compliance case, as the sign rules are used to flag “potentially wrong” observations. Breaches of “SIGN_ERROR” constitute a breach of validation errors.” This results from the removal of SIGN validation issues and their replacement with SIGN_ERROR and SIGN_WARNING.
- Section 6.2.1 Internal consistency (integrity rules for data transmission): amended to explain the distinction between SIGN errors and warnings.

¹ *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (sixth edition) (BPM6)*, International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C., 2009.

² Guideline 2012/120/EU of the European Central Bank of 9 December 2011 on the statistical reporting requirements of the European Central Bank in the field of external statistics (recast) (ECB/2011/23) (OJ L 65, 3.3.2012, p. 1).

- Section 8.1.12 Negative signs: likewise amended to account for the distinction between the errors and warnings.
- Section 8.1.14 on external debt conventions: added but does not contain any new information. The information was originally included in the detailed tables for external debt. However, with the merging of all requirements in the Requirements Matrix in 2023, the information disappeared from the booklet. This section corrects the omission.
- Section 8.1.15 on the treatment of supervisory fees by the ECB: added.
- Section 8.3.3 on the treatment of reserve assets: now incorporates a reference to a new Appendix D, which provides instructions on how to compile the community concept for reserve assets for euro area joiners.
- Section 9: added for mapping between payment statistics and b.o.p. categories.
- Box 1 on validation and reconciliation of total financial account now includes some clarifications relating to the validation of changes in volume.

Appendices

- All references to I9/J9 are replaced with references to I10/J10.
- The appendices structure has been improved for better readability and now consists of five distinct appendices.
- Table A1 has been updated with references to SIGN_ERROR and SIGN_WARNING to replace the former SIGN validation issues.
- The table list of international organisations has been updated.
- Table A7: The sector classification of IMF (S122) and BIS (S121) had been marked as provisional. The provisional flagging has been removed.
- Table B3: The link to SEFER counterpart areas has been replaced by Appendix E.
- The matrix on data transmission has been updated to reflect the new composition of the euro area. No changes have been made in the requirements, with the exception of moving to the new concept of the euro area: I9 to I10 and J9 to J10.
- Appendix D has been added and includes a mapping from national to community concept for reserve assets for countries joining the euro area.
- Appendix E has been added, with a list of counterpart areas to be reported for SEFER transmission.

2 Data transmission timetable and revision policy

2.1 Timeliness and actual reporting timetable

With reference to the reporting timetable for external statistics, and according to the provisions of the ECB Guideline and [Regulation \(EC\) No 184/2005](#),³ data from Member States should be transmitted as follows (by 14:00 CET):

1. monthly b.o.p. data by the 44th calendar day following the end of the reference period;
2. quarterly b.o.p./i.i.p. data by the 82nd calendar day following the end of the reference period;
3. monthly international reserves template data by the tenth calendar day following the end of the reference period;
4. monthly euro banknote shipment data by the 35th calendar day following the end of the reference period.

Actual reporting timetables for the submission of external statistics data are available [here](#). The timetable also includes the euro area publication dates, since euro area reserve assets and b.o.p./i.i.p. aggregates are sent back to countries on the respective dissemination days. These data transmissions from the ECB to the national central banks (NCBs) also encompass national data.⁴ The last column of the table indicates the period that may be revised following the Harmonised European Revision Policy (HERP).

³ Regulation (EC) No 184/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 January 2005 on Community statistics concerning balance of payments, international trade in services and foreign direct investment (OJ L 35, 8.2.2005, p. 23)

⁴ The release calendar is available [here](#).

3 Data structures

3.1 Background

NCB experts meet regularly in the ESCB Working Group on Statistical Information Management and User Services (WG SIM), in order to provide the ECB's Directorate General Statistics with all the information systems support need to carry out the statistical tasks of the ESCB.

The ECB/Eurostat and national compilers maintain a system for data exchange with four important components.

- A **telecommunications network** (ESCB-Net) that has been set up for general use by the ESCB/European Statistical System (ESS).
- A **data model** that describes in conceptual terms the data and metadata to be exchanged. This data model is oriented towards time series.
- A **statistical message transmission standard**, which defines the exchange of the data and metadata. Up to now, this has used EDIFACT (SDMX-EDI) syntax and a GESMES (generic statistical message) profile. The resulting profile is called GESMES/TS and can manage all the statistical data and metadata to be exchanged within the ESCB and ESS. However, the ECB has now implemented a new environment that can also handle SDMX-ML data files.⁵ For the time being, national compilers are able to use one of the formats below:⁶
 - SDMX-ML Compact format version 2.0;
 - SDMX-ML Structure-specific version 2.1.
- **Applications** for reading the content of SDMX-ML messages into databases, for writing data and metadata from the databases into SDMX-ML messages, and for general administration and housekeeping.

3.2 Data structure definition for balance of payments/international investment position and international reserves

Data exchanges within the ESCB and ESS require the identification of a data model or data structure definition (DSD). A DSD has a unique identifier with a key structure and set of attributes. The coded statistical concepts forming the key structure are known as dimensions. A single series key is constructed by selecting the relevant code value from the code list associated with each dimension.

⁵ Available [here](#).

⁶ Related links: [SDMX webpage](#) (BOP DSD), [ECB Registry](#), [Global Registry](#).

The Balance of Payments Data Structure Definition (BOP DSD) comprises 17 dimensions and 13 attributes.⁷ **Dimensions** are used to uniquely identify a time series and, when joined together, provide the “time series key” (see Table 1). When defining a time series key using Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange (SDMX), a valid code must be assigned to each dimension of the DSD. Two further primary concepts are part of the DSD: (i) TIME_PERIOD, the period to which the measured information refers; and (ii) OBS_VALUE, which holds the value of the observation. An example of a possible time series key is given in Table 2.

Table 1
BOP DSD – dimensions

Description	Mnemonic	Code list mnemonic
Frequency *	FREQ	CL_FREQ
Adjustment indicator *	ADJUSTMENT	CL_ADJUSTMENT
Reference country or area *	REF_AREA	CL_AREA
Counterpart area *	COUNTERPART_AREA	CL_AREA
Reference sector *	REF_SECTOR	CL_SECTOR
Counterpart sector *	COUNTERPART_SECTOR	CL_SECTOR
Flows and stocks indicator *	FLOW_STOCK_ENTRY	CL_FSENTRY
Accounting entries *	ACCOUNTING_ENTRY	CL_ACCOUNT_ENTRY
International accounts item	INT_ACC_ITEM	CL_ACCOUNTS_ITEM
Functional category	FUNCTIONAL_CAT	CL_FUNCTIONAL_CAT
Instrument and assets classification *	INSTR_ASSET	CL_INSTR_ASSET
Maturity *	MATURITY	CL_MATURITY
Unit of measure *	UNIT_MEASURE	CL_UNIT
Currency of denomination *	CURRENCY_DENOM	CL_CURRENCY
Valuation *	VALUATION	CL_VALUATION
Compilation methodology	COMP_METHOD	CL_COMP_METHOD
Type of entity	TYPE_ENTITY	CL_TYPE_ENTITY

* Dimensions shared with the National Accounts DSD (NA DSD).

⁷ The BOP DSD is maintained by the IMF.

Table 2

BOP DSD – example: Q.N.PT.W1.S1.S1.T.C.CA._Z._Z._Z.EUR._T._X.N.ALL

Dimension	Code	Description
FREQ	Q	Quarterly
ADJUSTMENT	N	Non-seasonally adjusted
REF_AREA	PT	Portugal
COUNTERPART_AREA	W1	Rest of the world
REF_SECTOR	S1	All sectors
COUNTERPART_SECTOR	S1	All sectors
FLOW_STOCK_ENTRY	T	Transaction
ACCOUNTING_ENTRY	C	Credit
INT_ACC_ITEM	CA	Current account
FUNCTIONAL_CAT	_Z	Not applicable
INSTR_ASSET	_Z	Not applicable
MATURITY	_Z	Not applicable
UNIT_MEASURE	EUR	Euro
CURRENCY_DENOM	_T	All currencies of denomination
VALUATION	_X	Unspecified
COMP_METHOD	N	Compilation methodology based on international standards
TYPE_ENTITY	ALL	All kind of statistical units

In addition to the above dimensions, there are other relevant statistical concepts, which are covered by attributes. Attributes provide standardised descriptive metadata. In the BOP DSD, they are applicable to either an observation or a time series and they can be either mandatory or conditional. Table 3 provides an overview of the attributes that can (“conditional”) or must (“mandatory”) be added to the transmission of b.o.p. and i.i.p. statistics and the international reserves template. More information about the attributes can be found in Section 5.2.

The full BOP DSD can be downloaded from the [Registry](#).⁸

⁸ The DSDs and artefacts will also be made accessible in an ESCB SDMX registry, so that NCBs will not need to consult multiple registries for ESCB data exchange.

Table 3
BOP DSD – attributes

Description	Mnemonic	Code list mnemonic	Mandatory/conditional	To be set by
Time format	TIME_FORMAT	CL_TIME_FORMAT	C	ECB
Observation status	OBS_STATUS	CL_OBS_STATUS	M	NCB
Confidentiality status	CONF_STATUS	CL_CONF_STATUS	M	NCB
Pre-break value	PRE_BREAK_VALUE	Uncoded	C	NCB
Comments to the observation value	COMMENT_OBS	Uncoded	C	NCB
Title complements: detailed description of the series	COMMENT_TS	Uncoded	C	ECB
Short title	TITLE	Uncoded	C	ECB
Unit multiplier	UNIT_MULT	CL_UNIT_MULT	M	ECB
Decimals	DECIMALS	CL_DECIMALS	M	ECB
Time period collection	TIME_PER_COLLECT	CL_TIME_COLLECT	M	ECB
Reference period detail	REF_PERIOD_DETAIL	CL_REF_PERIOD_DTL	C	ECB
Compiling organisation	COMPILING_ORG	CL_ORGANISATION	C	NCB
Underlying compilation	DATA_COMP	Uncoded	C	NCB

To better organise the data within the transmission framework, four different dataflows are defined for the data required on a BPM6 basis. These are the BPM6_BOP_M, BPM6_BOP_Q, BPM6_RA_M and BPM6_CPIS_Q dataflows. The first comprises monthly b.o.p. transactions, as well as other flows related to international reserves. The second includes quarterly transactions (b.o.p.), stocks (i.i.p.), changes in prices, exchange rate changes and other volume changes. The BPM6_RA_M dataflow is used for the transmission of data in the context of the monthly template on international reserves and foreign currency liquidity. Last, the BPM6_CPIS_Q dataflow transmits data relating to Securities Held as Foreign Exchange Reserves (SEFER). Table 4 below provides a list of the dataflows to be used in the exchange of BPM6 data within the ESCB.

Table 4
ESCB dataflows – BPM6

Dataflow identifier	Recipient	Description
BPM6_BOP_M	ECB, Eurostat	Monthly b.o.p. and other flows due to changes in price, exchange rate changes and other changes in volume. Applicable only to international reserves items.
BPM6_RA_M	ECB	Monthly international reserves data exchange within the Eurosystem.
BPM6_BOP_Q	ECB, Eurostat	Quarterly b.o.p., i.i.p. and other flows due to changes in price, exchange rate changes and other changes in volume.
BPM6_CPIS_Q	ECB	SEFER report.

The number of data files received by the ECB has increased considerably in the last few years. NCBs are therefore encouraged to send a limited number of data files per period (e.g. one for each dataflow) and to use all available means to better identify

the content of the messages (data files). In SDMX, this can be achieved by using the following segments:

- SDMX/ML 2.0: <Name> Quarterly BOP and IIP </Name>;
- SDMX/ML 2.1: <common:Name>Quarterly BOP and IIP </common:Name>

For further information on dimensions and attributes or any other matters concerning data exchange, please reach out to your national representative in the WG SIM.

3.3 Data structure definition for banknote shipments

For the exchange of data on cross-border shipments of euro banknotes, there is a dedicated DSD (ECB_BOP_BNT DSD) with a similar dataflow identifier (ECB_BOP_BNT). This DSD is maintained by the ECB and its structure (set of dimensions) is presented in Table 5 below.

Table 5
ECB_BOP_BNT DSD – dimensions

Description	Mnemonic	Valid codes
Frequency	FREQ	M
Reference area (reporting country)	AREA_EE	ISO 3166
Adjustment indicator	ADJUSTMENT	N
Data type	DATA_TYPE_BOP	2 (exports); 3 (imports)
Banknote denomination	BKN_DENOM	50P0(5); 10P1(10); 20P1(20); 50P1(50); 10P2(100); 20P2(200); 50P2(500); ALLD (all denominations)
Counterpart area	AREA_EE	U4
Currency of denomination	SERIES_DENOM	E (euro)

Note: Export/import of euro banknotes means any delivery of euro banknotes from/to an NCB or another monetary financial institution (MFI) resident in the euro area to/from any legal person outside/inside the euro area.

Example: ECB_BOP_BNT DSD Key: M.DE.N.2.20P2.U4.E.

Description: monthly; Germany; not seasonally adjusted; export of euro banknotes; €200 banknote denomination; counterpart area: extra-euro area (changing composition); currency of denomination: euro.

The attributes related to this DSD are summarised in Table 6 below and are either mandatory or conditional. The addition of attributes to the data may be the responsibility of either the ECB or the reporting institution.

Table 6
ECB_BOP_BNT DSD – attributes

Description	Comments	Code list mnemonic	Mandatory/conditional	To be set by
Title complements	Main information	Uncoded	M	ECB
Unit	Set to "EUR"	CL_UNIT	M	ECB
Unit multiplier	Set to "6", data in euro millions	CL_UNIT_MULT	M	ECB
Decimals	Set to "1"	CL_DECIMALS	M	ECB
Collection	Set to "S"	CL_COLLECTION	M	ECB
Observation status	Quality of a value	CL_OBS_STATUS	M	NCB
Observation confidentiality	Confidentiality flag	CL_OBS_CONF	C	NCB
Breaks	Short description	Uncoded	C	NCB
Observation comments	Additional information	Uncoded	C	NCB

4 Transmission of data and metadata

4.1 Transmission of data

Deadlines for the transmission of data refer to 14:00 (CET)⁹ on the day mentioned; information on the reporting timetable is available in Section 2.1. Data are transmitted via ESCB XML Data Integration (EXDI), for which each national compiler has its own interface. Each national compiler and the ECB have appointed EXDI operators who can provide information on the transmission status and transmission technicalities in general.

In case of **contingency**, NCBs can store files in the shared environment between the NCB and the ECB, for retrieval by the ECB. This serves as a fallback solution when technical problems affect the ESCB-Net and the affected reporting institutions (NCBs) are therefore unable to send the relevant SDMX-ML/EDI format messages on time via EXDI. When the message arrives at the ECB, it goes through several checks. The first is to ensure that the message has a syntactically correct SDMX-ML format. If this check fails, the sender will receive a notification, and processing is stopped. The responsible ECB staff member receives the same notification and can assist the local EXDI operators when needed. The syntax checker also confirms whether the code values are valid. It is strongly recommended that the national compiler runs the syntax checker before each data transmission to ensure a priori validity of the message.

If correct, the SDMX-ML message is translated and loaded into a database at the ECB, at which point its content will be checked. If there are series keys that are syntactically correct (i.e. that respect the BOP DSD structure and code lists) but are not expected as part of the current dataflow, a notification of unexpected objects is sent back. All the other expected time series are loaded into the reception database. This allows for the completeness, validation and plausibility checks to proceed (see Section 6.2).

4.2 Transmission of metadata

4.2.1 Transmission of metadata information using DSD attributes

The DSD attributes allow for the transmission of descriptive standardised metadata (see also Section 3.2).

⁹ The SDMX-ML/EDI message must be created before this time.

Mandatory attributes

Mandatory attributes provide essential information for the proper identification of the series keys. The following mandatory attributes must be set for the DSD.

- **Observation status:** Gives information on the quality of a value, such as normal (“A”), estimated (“E”), low reliability (“U”) or provisional (“P”). The distinction between “zero” and “missing” values must be stressed, as NCBs are instructed to report the value “zero” only when the data are zero. All time series reported to the ECB should have either a numeric value (zero being an option) or a missing value with observation status code “M” (missing value: data cannot exist).¹⁰ Non-reporting or reporting a missing value with observation status code “L” (missing value: data exist but were not collected) for one or more time series keys would be deemed a non-compliance case (see also Section 5.4).
- **Confidentiality status:** Used by NCBs to flag the confidentiality status of observations. Only a very limited set of flags/codes are accepted in the context of the BOP DSD. For more details on confidentiality, see Section 5.5.
- **Unit multiplier:** All Member States must send data in millions, either in euro or in national currency (non-participating Member States). For b.o.p./i.i.p., the unit multiplier is therefore set to “6” and it is applied at time series level (fixed and defined by the ECB).
- **Decimals:** Assigned at time series level (fixed and defined by the ECB). For all b.o.p./i.i.p. data to be reported in either euro or national currency, the number of decimal digits is “0”, except for “Reserve assets – Gold bullion and unallocated gold accounts – Memo: volume in millions of fine troy ounces”, where the number of decimal places should be “3”.
- **Time period collection:** Refers to the method of calculating the figures. For b.o.p./i.i.p. statistics, the following is generally applied: “S” for flows (summed through period) and “E” for stocks (end of period). Additional values can be included if applicable. This collection attribute is assigned at time series level (fixed and defined by the ECB).

Conditional attributes

Conditional attributes can be added when national compilers want to underline a particular aspect. The conditional attributes below have been defined for the BOP DSD.

- **Time format:** Provides coded information about the type of time references used in the data.

¹⁰ The reporting of missing values accompanied by observation status “M” will be carefully monitored to ensure the actual non-applicability of the specific concept at the national level.

- **Pre-break value:** In the context of series breaks, this allows the transmission of an observation value assuming no break has occurred. In other words, it allows a second value to be transmitted for a specific observation if the time series breaks (due to methodological changes, changes in the reporting population, inclusion of new instruments, etc.). The pre-break value allows users to reconstruct a time series without a break in the series.
- **Comments to the observation value:** Provides for a description of the single observation in free text format (in English, max. 4,000 characters). This attribute could be used to provide details about a major event, for example.
- **Title complement:** Provides for a detailed description of the time series in free text format (in English, max. 1,050 characters). It will be set, stored and disseminated by the ECB and is assigned at time series level. If a Member State wishes to revise the title in order to reflect the series content more accurately, they should consult ESSA.
- **Short title:** A short (max. 200 characters) version of the title complement attribute; it is also attached at the level of the series. It can, for example, be used to show the title of the series in a graph derived from the series.
- **Reference period detail:** Used to distinguish fiscal years that start in months other than January. The default code is “C” (calendar year).
- **Compiling organisation:** Includes information on the reporting agent/institution.
- **Underlying compilation:** Any textual explanation on the compilation method or any other information related to the series due to conceptual or methodological deviations, where relevant (in English, max. 4,000 characters). The attribute is set at the series level. For example, in the case of monthly income data it can be used to flag that it is only partially compiled on an accrual basis.

The first value of an attribute can be set by either the ECB or the national compiler (see Table 3 in Section 3.2). Some values may be changed (modifiable attributes) and others not (fixed attributes). For attributes that are directly linked to the factual nature of the figures, no change is allowed. If the value of a modifiable attribute changes, the new value must be reported. This means that, in practice, Member States are only obliged to provide observation and confidentiality status attributes, both at observation level.

For each time series, time consistency should be ensured for methodological and compilation-related aspects. Breaks within a time series should be avoided, despite the possible provisional nature of the last monthly observations. All observations within a time series should therefore be in line with the attributes set at series level, including preliminary estimates that are to be revised.

4.2.2 Transmission of qualitative metadata

The ESCB Working Group on External Statistics (WG ES) has agreed on the use of a metadata template to provide the ECB with information on single major events, significant revisions, and net errors and omissions adjustments, as stated in Article 2.3 of the ECB Guideline.¹¹ It will be up to the compiler to consider which information to report, but an indicative threshold of €3 billion was agreed. These metadata are to be reported together with (at the same time as) the underlying data. If the ECB still has questions about certain observations, it will address these bilaterally via the narratives. All exchange of information between the ECB and NCB and vice versa is achieved by sharing documentation in a secured common platform.

¹¹ Article 2.3 states: “*The data shall be accompanied by readily available information on single major events and on reasons for revisions when the magnitude of the change to the data caused by such single major events or revisions is significant or on request by the ECB. Available information on single major events shall also be exchanged with other euro area NCBs in the framework of existing arrangements, for instance in the context of foreign direct investment.*”

5 Reporting guidelines

5.1 Sign convention for data transmission

The common sign convention to be used for the transmission of b.o.p. data is as follows.

- Current and capital account items (both credits and debits) should be sent with a plus sign (+), except for goods acquired under merchanting that can show negative credit. Further unusual cases are explained in Section 8.1.12. Balancing items are calculated as “credits – debits” and may be positive or negative.¹²
- For financial account items, net acquisitions of financial assets/net incurrences of liabilities (i.e. net increases in assets and liabilities) should be sent with a plus sign (+). Net disposals of financial assets/net repayments of liabilities (i.e. net decreases in assets and liabilities) should be sent with a minus sign (-). The balancing and net items are calculated as “net increase/decrease in assets – net increase/decrease in liabilities” and may be positive or negative.

For transmission of **i.i.p. data** (including SEFER), both assets and liabilities positions should be reported (mostly) with a plus sign (+).¹³ By convention, net positions (net i.i.p.) are derived as “assets – liabilities” and may be positive or negative.

For **other flows** (exchange rate, price and other volume changes), increases in assets and liabilities due to other flows are to be reported with a plus sign (+), whereas decreases in assets and liabilities due to other flows are to be reported with a minus sign (-).

Regarding transmission of data for the **template on international reserves and foreign currency liquidity**, by convention a plus sign (+) should be used to denote assets and inflows of foreign currency and a minus sign (-) should be used for liabilities and outflows of foreign currency.¹⁴

Regarding transmission of data for **euro banknote shipments**, both imports and exports should be reported with a plus sign (+).

Table 7 below summarises the sign conventions for the scenarios described above.

¹² Reinvested earnings (in addition to net exports of goods under merchanting), as well as their respective parent series, may also have positive or negative signs.

¹³ Some exceptions may also apply to the current account, for example in the context of foreign direct investment equity where the accumulated losses (reported as negative reinvestment of earnings) are greater than the total equity (other than reinvestment of earnings), or in portfolio investment when securities received in collateral are sold. However, such situations are expected to be extremely rare.

¹⁴ The template on international reserves contains the signs to be adopted for some codes related to positions, future flows and conditional flows where no official convention has been defined.

Table 7
General BPM6 sign conventions

Reported event	Sign convention
Credits/assets	+
Debits/liabilities	+
Balancing items	Credit – Debit
Increases in assets/liabilities (due to transactions and other flows)	+
Decreases in assets/liabilities (due to transactions and other flows)	-
Net concepts (b.o.p., other flows and i.i.p.)	(Net increase in) asset – (Net increase in) liabilities

5.2 Data transmissions following an “updates and revisions” approach

The transmission of data to the ECB should be carried out following an “updates and revisions” approach. Member States should report: (i) the full dataset for the (last) reference period (updates); (ii) all revised observations for previous periods, ensuring that all validation checks are met after each data transmission (see Section 6.2).

For example, take a dataset comprising time series “a”, “b” and “c”, where “c = a + b”, and assume that when sending data for Q4 2014 time series “a” is revised for the period Q1 2013 to Q3 2014. Following an “updates and revisions” approach, series “a”, “b” and “c” would need to be reported for Q4 2014 (update of the full dataset) and only series “a” and “c” (the latter because of the need to maintain consistency between “a”, “b” and “c”) would need to be reported for the period from Q1 2013 to Q3 2014 (revisions).

This approach reduces the amount of information to be reported, which is particularly relevant when the period open to revisions is extensive.

5.3 International standards concept versus community concept data

National compilers are requested to provide international standards concept data as a starting point (COMP_METHOD: “N”), whereas the transmission of “community concept” data (COMP_METHOD: “C”) is requested only for those items where there is a clear deviation from BPM6 principles for the specific purpose of compiling appropriate euro area/EU aggregates. In general, the only differences are likely to be for goods and specific monetary authority series for those countries that joined the euro area after 1999 (due to international reserve redefinitions after the enlargement of the euro area; see also Section 8.3 for more methodological details).

As a rule, “community concept” data are requested (for all EU countries) for goods within the current account (MBOP and QBOP lists).

5.4 Compliance

The ETS team (External Statistics Section) in the ECB provides the ECB's Governing Council with regular reports that focus on compliance with all ECB requirements, including those set out in the ECB Guideline. Non-compliance regarding timeliness and transmission standards is defined below.

- Non-compliance with timeliness standards means a message created at the NCB after 14:00 (CET) on the agreed sending date.
- Non-compliance with transmission standards means:
 - any transmission that is not sent using SDMX-ML format;
 - any incomplete transmission;
 - a breach of validation rules¹⁵ (see Section 6.2.1);
 - a failure to transmit the metadata templates covering transactions and net errors and omissions adjustments larger than €3 billion;
 - grossly implausible data (e.g. transmission of zeros to meet validation rules, or obvious errors that still meet validation rules; intra-euro area is zero and extra-euro area is equal to rest of the world; other price changes reported as exchange rate changes, etc.)

If the situation described in the second bullet point above occurs, the corrected data must be transmitted via the official channel in SDMX-ML format in the course of the working day after the inconsistencies have been identified by the ECB. If this is done, the situation is not deemed to be a non-compliance case. The ECB will inform the national compilers whenever a non-compliance case arises and provide a justification based on the points above.

In the context of automatic validations (see Section 6.1), if the NCB/national statistical institute (NSI) does not receive a report via Darwin/Astra after transmitting the data to the ECB, it should contact the EXDI and SPACE teams as this could be caused by an incomplete/invalid transmission or a reception problem at the ECB. If the problem is not due to the national compiler, a delay in data reception by the ECB would not be deemed a non-compliance case. If the problem results from an incomplete or invalid transmission by the reporting NCB/NSI, a non-compliance case may result. The non-compliance report can be used to mention incomplete qualitative metadata (see Section 4.2.2) or country practices that deviate from the definitions and methods endorsed by the ECB Guideline for the compilation of b.o.p./i.i.p. statistics and international reserves template data.

¹⁵ Generally, for full compliance, all validation rules for mandatory items must be fulfilled. Breaches of a "SIGN_WARNING" validation do not constitute a non-compliance case, as the sign rules are used to flag "potentially wrong" observations. Breaches of "SIGN_ERROR" constitute a breach of validation errors.

5.5 Confidentiality

Council Regulation (EC) No 951/2009¹⁶ amending Regulation (EC) No 2533/98¹⁷ concerning the collection of statistical information by the ECB introduced several amendments to the ESCB statistical confidentiality regime. In addition, the ECB Confidentiality Guideline¹⁸ defines common rules and minimum standards to protect the confidentiality of the statistical information collected by the ECB assisted by the NCBs. There is a standard procedure for user access to confidential statistical information collected under Council Regulation (EC) No 2533/98 that allows the confidential data to be disseminated internally, in the ECB Statistical Data Warehouse (SDW) restricted environment, to a very restricted subset of users on a business “need to know” basis and after management approval. In line with the above legal framework and the ECB Confidentiality Guideline, **all data must be sent with a flag indicating their confidentiality level** (see also Section 4.2.1). NCBs providing data to the ECB should make use of the confidentiality flags listed in Table 8 below.

Table 8
Confidentiality flags

Code	Description	Operational use and details
F	Free (free for publication)	Data cells flagged with “F” are considered free for publication and may be disseminated.
N	Not for publication, restricted for internal use only	Observations flagged with “N”, although not for publication, can be shared within the ESCB. This flag should not be used with observations that reveal data of individual respondents: in such cases, the observation should be flagged as “confidential statistical information” (see next entry). No secondary confidentiality treatment is applied for cells with the “N” flag.
C	Confidential statistical information	An observation flagged as statistically “confidential” could reveal data of individual respondents. Such data remain within the ECB/ETS and are used exclusively for compilation purposes and dissemination in the SDW restricted environment. Before the release of a dataset which contains confidential cells, secondary confidentiality treatment needs to be applied in order to eliminate indirect disclosure (see next entry).
D	Secondary confidentiality set by the sender	This flag should be used with observations that need to be “suppressed” to prevent observations flagged as “confidential statistical information” from being indirectly deduced within the dataset submitted by the sender.
S	Secondary confidentiality set by the receiver	This is used internally by the ECB to flag observations that must be “suppressed” in a subsequent processing stage in order to appropriately protect and prevent observations flagged (by the sender) as “confidential statistical information” from being indirectly deduced.

NCBs (reporting institutions) have the sole responsibility to flag their own statistically confidential data, using either code “C” (for primary confidentiality) or “D” (for secondary confidentiality),¹⁹ depending on the nature of the confidentiality. Additionally, the “S” flag is to be used by the ECB/Eurostat when handling secondary confidentiality at euro area/EU level.

¹⁶ Council Regulation (EC) No 951/2009 of 9 October 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 2533/98 concerning the collection of statistical information by the European Central Bank (OJ L 269, 14.10.2009, p. 1).

¹⁷ Council Regulation (EC) No 2533/98 of 23 November 1998 concerning the collection of statistical information by the European Central Bank (OJ L 318, 27.11.1998, p. 8).

¹⁸ Guideline of the European Central Bank of 22 December 1998 concerning the common rules and minimum standards to protect the confidentiality of the individual statistical information collected by the European Central Bank assisted by the national central banks (ECB/1998/NP2) (OJ L 55, 24.2.2001, p. 72).

¹⁹ The confidentiality treatment described here is consistent with the standard confidentiality treatment used by Eurostat.

NCBs currently apply different rules to identify confidential statistical data. However, data are to be declared confidential only for the reasons below.

- They may concern a number of observations below a minimum threshold. This threshold is always more than two (usually three): if data concerning two respondents were disseminated, each respondent would have easy access to the other's confidential data.
- The data are such that one or more observation(s) dominate(s) the total information by a percentage above a given rate (as provided by national legal frameworks, usually around 85%).

At its meeting in March 2012, the Statistics Committee of the ESCB agreed to make non-publishable, non-confidential ESCB data available to a list of relevant EU authorities. This agreement applies to b.o.p./i.i.p. dataflows and emphasises proper use of the confidentiality flags below when sending data to the ECB.

- Publishable data ("F"): these statistics are free for publication and, as a result, are disseminated via the ECB Data Portal (EDP).
- Non-publishable (non-confidential) data ("N"): these statistics are not yet in the public domain but are disseminated to users in the ESCB; they may concern data collected by the NCBs on the basis of an ECB legal act or on a best effort basis.
- Confidential statistical information as defined by Council Regulation (EC) No 2533/98 as amended ("C", "D" and "S"): these data remain within the ECB's Directorate General Statistics and are used for compilation purposes only.

5.6 Dealing with quality reservations

Using confidentiality status flags ("C" or "N") to suppress the publication of data of insufficient quality should be prevented. Information on the quality of observation values and on unusual or missing values should be provided using the observation status (OBS_STATUS) attribute.

Generally, with respect to quality reservations, Member States are encouraged to use observation status attributes such as "E" (estimated value), "P" (provisional value) or "U" (low reliability) in conjunction with confidentiality status flag "F" (free for publication) instead of confidentiality status flag "N".

It is recommended that the observation status "U" (low reliability) be applied for transmissions of data with quality issues. Data with such observation status and confidentiality status "F" will be published in Eurostat/ECB public databases with the appropriate flag "U". This will indicate existing observations and, at the same time, users will be aware of the low quality assigned.

The details on the use of the most relevant observation status flags from the SDMX code list CL_OBS_STATUS are presented in the following table:

Table 9
Observation statuses

Code	Description	Operational use and details
A	Normal value	To be used as default value if no value is provided or when no special coded qualification is assumed. Usually, it can be assumed that the source agency assigns sufficient confidence to the provided observation and/or the value is not expected to be dramatically revised. This observation status may be used for almost all cases. An indication could be that the underlying data are not subject to improvement actions stemming from quality assessments.
E	Estimated value	Observation obtained through an estimation methodology (e.g. to produce a backcast) or based on limited data or ad hoc sampling and through additional calculations (e.g. to produce a value at an early stage of the production stage while not all data are available). It may also be used in the case of experimental data (e.g. a pilot ahead of a full scale production process) or in the case of data of (anticipated/assessed) low quality. If needed, additional information can be provided through free text using the COMMENT_OBS attribute at the observation level or at a higher level. Estimations could be based on surveys, models and indirect methods.
U	Low reliability	This indicates existing observations, but for which the user should be aware of the low quality assigned. An indication for low reliability could be results stemming from quality assessments.
P	Provisional value	An observation is characterised as "provisional" when the source agency, using its standard production methodology, anticipates that the data will almost certainly be revised. Information from quality assessment cycles on revisions could indicate the use of P-values (e.g. FDI income).
I	Imputed value	Observation imputed by international organisations to replace or fill gaps in national data series, in line with the recommendations of the United Nations Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities (CCSA). Special cases of imputation/estimation (e.g. reinvestment of earnings or financial intermediation services indirectly measured), which are based on internationally agreed methodological concepts, should not fall into this category. They are imputed to reflect underlying economic relationships, as suggested by statistical manuals and guides (e.g. BPM6 paragraph 3.18).

6 Data quality controls

6.1 Overview

Following the transmission of data, an email is sent, either (i) confirming that the data were technically and syntactically correct and successfully received by the ECB, or (ii) (in the event that problems were detected) calling for possible action by the national compilers. If needed, national compilers can transmit data to the ECB's pre-production/acceptance environment for testing purposes.

Before reporting statistical data to the institutions, national compilers should follow a routine to ensure full consistency of the data sent (see also Section 5.4 on compliance rules). This routine should not only include plausibility checks but should also, most importantly, guarantee accounting integrity. It is very important that all national compilers follow the same rules and practices to avoid problems during the compilation window.

Completeness checks (detecting missing series) and validation checks (linear constraints) have been automated upon data reception (see Section 6.2 for more detail). All countries should perform these checks before transmitting data to the ECB. The checks are run after data have been transmitted and the results are automatically shown in the Quality Assessment Report, which is shared with the corresponding country.

Once the basic completeness and consistency of received data have been assessed, the ECB carries out revision analyses and plausibility checks (e.g. time series analysis), so that abnormal observations (outliers) and revisions can be detected and further investigated in cooperation with national compilers (see Sections 6.2.2 and 6.2.3).

Finally, additional checks (some not performed on a regular basis) help to ensure consistency between b.o.p./i.i.p. data and other external data sources, including foreign trade statistics, external assets and liabilities of monetary financial institutions (MFIs) (BSI statistics/monetary aggregates), the IMF's Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (CPIS) and Coordinated Direct Investment Survey (CDIS), euro area accounts and investment fund statistics (among others).

Non-euro area EU Member States can submit data to the ECB based on either the data requirements set out in the ECB Guideline or those defined in Regulation (EC) No 184/2005. Completeness and validation checks by the ECB for non-euro area countries are based on these requirements. Series covered by the ECB Guideline but not by Regulation (EC) No 184/2005 are considered "voluntary" series. Should a non-euro area country choose to transmit voluntary series to the ECB, these data will be checked for validation accordingly.

6.2 Validation checks

6.2.1 Internal consistency (integrity rules for data transmission)

This section provides an overview of the validation rules that national data are expected to satisfy in relation to mandatory b.o.p./i.i.p. data requirements. More detailed validation rules that also encompass the voluntary requirements (including backdata), the IMF SEFER and the monthly template on international reserves and foreign currency liquidity, have been established and their results are reported back to the countries separately. The types of validation rules that data must comply with are listed below.

- Time consistency: When added together, monthly data should be equal to data reported on a quarterly basis.
- Geographical breakdown: When added together, intra-euro area and extra-euro area transactions should equal transactions vis-à-vis the rest of the world. Other geographical breakdowns are also checked.
- Resident sector: The total economy should be consistent with the sum of the sectoral breakdowns.
- Counterpart sector: Follows the same logic as the reference sector validation rules but applies to the counterpart sector.
- Stock/flow reconciliation: The value of stocks in period t should be equal to the value in period t-1 plus transactions in period t plus other flows in period t.
- Accounting item: For example, the balance should be equal to credit minus debit.
- International accounts item: For example, current account should be equal to the sum of its components (goods, services, primary and secondary income).
- Functional category: Total (financial account) is equal to direct, portfolio and other investment, financial derivatives and reserve assets. See Box 1 for more information.
- Instrument and assets classification: For example, gross external debt is equal to the sum of its sub-components.
- Maturity classification: Long-term and short-term should add up to all original maturities.
- Currency classification: For example, the currency breakdown of debt securities should add up to the total.
- SIGN errors and warnings: These verify if items that should have a positive sign are in fact positive. Sign errors are recorded for items that must be always

positive. Sign warnings are recorded for items that are normally positive but might plausibly be negative in certain situations.

- Multidimensional checks: For example, these cover consistency between different datasets (i.e. QIIP and SEFER) and ensure that for other investment liabilities, the sum of instruments for the central bank or the central government is smaller than or equal to the total other investment for the relevant sector.
- Resident sector/counterpart issuer sector consistency: This rule ensures that in the case of portfolio investment, the totals by resident and counterpart issuer sectors are identical.
- Banknote shipment validations: The sum of all (or all provided) denomination breakdown items should be equal to the total series containing all denominations (ALLD).

Box 1

Validation and reconciliation of total financial account

The most recent amendment of the ECB Guideline requires net data for financial derivatives transactions and other flows (i.e. no breakdown between assets and liabilities) and assets and liabilities for stocks. The validation of total financial assets and liabilities for transactions and other flows is therefore defined as set out below.

- Total transactions in financial assets/liabilities will be validated using the following rules: $_T=D+O+P+F+R$ (for assets) and $_T=D+O+P$ (for liabilities). For QIIP, the total stocks will continue to be validated using $_T=D+O+P+F+R$ (for assets and net) and $_T=D+O+P+F$ (for liabilities).
- Other changes: There are no “net” requirements for QOTHC, QCHVPR or QCHVL. The validation rule on the net financial account changes will therefore be performed as follows:
- Revaluations due to exchange rate changes (K7A; QCHVL):
 $_T.A - _T.L = (D.A - D.L) + (P.A - P.L) + (O.A - O.L) + R.A$
- Revaluations due to other price changes (K7B; QCHPR):
 $_T.A - _T.L = (D.A - D.L) + (P.A - P.L) + F.N + (O.A - O.L) + R.A$
- Other changes excluding revaluations (KA; QOTHC):
 $_T.A - _T.L = (D.A - D.L) + (P.A - P.L) + F.N + (O.A - O.L) + R.A$
- QBOP/QIIP: Total financial account assets must be transmitted with counterparts I10 and J10. In order to ensure consistency with ECB validation rules, the full amount of the reserve assets is to be included in J10 by definition.
- The (stock/flow) reconciliation of the total net financial account will not be checked as each component of the financial account is individually reconciled.

D – direct investment; O – other investment; P – portfolio investment; R – reserve assets; F – financial derivatives and employee stock options; $_T$ – all functional categories.

Additional documentation

For a more detailed summary of the types of validation rules, please see Appendix A1.

6.2.2 Revision analysis

Revisions are compiled upon data reception (i.e. new values are compared with values previously reported). Significant revisions in terms of absolute value are isolated and further investigations are carried out bilaterally with the relevant country. Information on major revisions should be reported by national compilers in the context of the metadata transmissions to ensure smooth data production. Further details on the framework for the transmission of revisions are provided in Section 4.2.2.

6.2.3 Plausibility checks (time series analysis)

Plausibility checks aim to detect abnormal observations (outliers) in the reported data. For each country and each b.o.p./i.i.p. time series, the latest value is compared with the one-step-ahead forecast estimated at time $t-1$. Values that deviate markedly from the usual pattern of the series are isolated and analysed further. For gross flows of the goods and services, a comparison with the same month of the previous year is also performed.

For other flows, plausibility checks on reported data are carried out by (i) comparing changes due to price changes with relevant capital market developments and government/corporate yield curves, (ii) comparing exchange rate effects with official exchange rate developments, and (iii) analysing the size and meaningfulness of the residual other volume changes.

6.2.4 External consistency

The gross flows of the goods item are compared with foreign trade statistics as published by [Eurostat](#). For all countries, the latter dataset is the source for calculation of the goods item in accordance with b.o.p. concepts. While the two datasets have conceptual differences and discrepancies because of time of recording issues, their patterns are expected to be very similar. The geographical details of b.o.p. goods are also compared with the geographical details of Eurostat trade data.

Direct investment, portfolio investment, other investment and reserve assets of MFIs are compared with data derived from the MFIs' balance sheets and reported to the ECB's Monetary and Economic Statistics Division in order to calculate the monetary aggregates. The latter dataset provides the MFIs' positions in securities and deposits and loans vis-à-vis extra-euro area residents. Monthly transactions are derived from

differences in stocks adjusted for exchange rate variations and price variations, among others. However, this estimate is deemed to provide a good approximation of the monthly transactions reported under the b.o.p. concept.

Monthly and quarterly b.o.p. and i.i.p. are compared with Balance Sheet Item (BSI) statistics upon data reception; consistency reports are sent back to the data provider. The report is prepared for the central bank and the other MFI sectors separately.

Quarterly b.o.p. and i.i.p. for investment funds (S124) are compared with investment fund (IVF) statistics.

Quarterly b.o.p. and i.i.p. for insurance corporations and pension funds (S12Q) are compared with insurance corporations (ICB) statistics and pension funds (PFBR) statistics.

The i.i.p. data on portfolio investment are compared with the mirror data coming from the IMF CPIS (semi-annually from 2014 onwards), in order to check the consistency of both datasets. The geographical details of the quarterly i.i.p. are also compared with the data reported in the context of the CPIS exercise.

The i.i.p. data on direct investment are compared annually with the mirror data coming from the IMF CDIS, in order to check the consistency of both datasets. The geographical details of the quarterly i.i.p. are also compared with the data reported in the context of the CDIS exercise.²⁰

6.2.5 Other (less regular) checks

Several other data checks are regularly performed by the ECB, although they are not structured in standardised procedures.

These checks include:

- comparison of extra-EMU flows with total world flows (for all items) with the aim of detecting divergent patterns;
- calculation of cumulative flows over long periods in order to highlight abnormal patterns in longer time ranges;
- comparison of direct investment flows with news reported by the press, commercial databases or national statistical publications on important direct investment (extra-euro area) cross-border operations;
- analysis of the plausibility of portfolio investment flows (split into equity/debt securities and assets/liabilities) with the aim of detecting abnormal flows (for instance significant disinvestments) or significant divergent patterns from general market fluctuations;

²⁰ See [here](#).

- comparison of income flows with the underlying stocks;
- calculation of errors and omissions indicators to analyse the evolution of this item and possible bias;
- on an annual basis, cross-checking of asymmetries in foreign direct investment data with data from different sources (e.g. Eurostat), with further checks performed through the foreign direct investment network;
- comparison of b.o.p./i.i.p. with the rest of the world account collected by the ECB in the context of the euro area accounts;
- comparison with mirror data of main partners (e.g. United States, United Kingdom and Japan).

7 Dataflows, reporting and dissemination lists

7.1 General overview

The ECB external statistics reporting requirements have been organised into five dataflows: four dataflows for b.o.p., i.i.p. and international reserves (BPM6_BOP_M, BPM6_BOP_Q, BPM6_RA_M and BPM6_CPIS_Q), and one for banknote shipments (ECB_BOP_BNT).

All mandatory time series presented in these dataflows must be reported to the ECB on an “updates and revisions” basis. The non-reporting of some time series (non-compliance) and the reporting of time series that are not in the dataflows must be avoided. For simplicity and control reasons, dataflows are further organised into **reporting lists**, which are described briefly in the next sections.

The BPM6_BOP dataflows are conceptually presented in Table 10 and a detailed technical overview with information on the specific series required is available in the Requirements Matrix. The detailed list of requirements for BPM6_RA_M, BPM6_CPIS_Q and ECB_BOP_BNT is provided in the appendices.

Table 10
ECB reporting lists for BPM6_BOP

	b.o.p.	Revaluations due to exchange rate changes	Revaluations due to price changes	Revaluations due to other changes	i.i.p.
Quarterly BOP: BPM6_BOP_Q	QBOP	QCHVL	QCHPR	QOTHC	QIIP
Monthly BOP: BPM6_BOP_M	MBOP	MCHVL	MCHPR	MOTHC	-

7.2 Detailed lists

The BOP DSD was updated in November 2022 to allow for the transmission of separate data on special-purpose entities (SPEs). A new dimension was added (TYPE_ENTITY) at the end of the series key. This can take two values: “ALL” (for all kinds of statistical unit) or “RSP” (for SPEs). Transmission of SPE data in accordance with the SPE definition set out in the ECB Guideline has been mandatory since March 2023. Detailed information on the list of requirements is available in the Requirements Matrix and the ECB Guideline.

The series are broken down into mandatory, agreed and voluntary series. The ECB Guideline mandates that all euro area national compilers transmit the mandatory series. In addition, the WG ES has agreed to transmit a supplementary list of agreed items. There is no obligation to send voluntary series. For simplicity, non-euro area compilers will see the same distinction between mandatory, agreed and voluntary

series in communications to national compilers (quality assurance reports) as euro area countries.

7.2.1 BPM6_BOP_M

A detailed list of series required for this transmission, including the geographical breakdown, can be found in the Requirements Matrix.

MBOP: Monthly b.o.p. (transactions), as defined in Table 1 of Annex II of the ECB Guideline, complemented by community concept data for goods and standard aggregate/total series and changes endorsed by the WG ES.

The concept of reserve assets for euro area countries excludes all assets vis-à-vis euro area residents (among other conditions). In other words, for euro area countries, intra-euro area income, financial transactions and stocks (i.i.p.) are, by definition, zero for reserve assets. To ensure consistency between transactions (b.o.p.) and stocks (i.i.p., including the reserve assets template) for reserve assets requirements, the geographical requirements for transactions have therefore been adjusted. Transmissions corresponding to seasonally and working day-adjusted series for the current account can be sent on a voluntary basis.

MCHVL, MCHPR, MOTHC: Monthly other changes applicable to reserve assets (other flows), as defined in Table 5 of Annex II of the ECB Guideline and complemented by standard aggregate/total series and changes endorsed by the WG ES (namely the reporting of other volume changes to cover all components of the stock/flow equation). In detail:

- List MCHVL – monthly other flows due to exchange rate changes;
- List MCHPR – monthly other flows due to price changes;
- List MOTHC – monthly other flows due to other volume changes.

7.2.2 BPM6_BOP_Q

A detailed list of series required for this transmission, including the geographical breakdown, can be found in the Requirements Matrix under QBOP, QIIP, QCHVL, QCHPR and QOTH.

QBOP:

- **Mandatory:** Quarterly b.o.p., as defined in Table 2 of Annex II of the ECB Guideline, complemented by community concept data for goods and standard aggregate/total series and changes endorsed by the WG ES.
- **Agreed:** Quarterly b.o.p. series that the WG ES has agreed to report in order to maintain consistency with Eurostat. These are mostly requirements up to March 2021 that are no longer mandatory. It also includes bilateral data vis-à-vis other

euro area countries, defined as “G13_I10 detail” and “G1_I10 detail” for main aggregates whose details are covered by the ECB Guideline.

- **Voluntary:** Quarterly voluntary b.o.p., namely: (i) bilateral data vis-à-vis non-euro area EU Member States for the compilation of euro area aggregates on a moving composition basis (used in the compilation of the monetary presentation of b.o.p.), defined as “G12_I10 detail”; (ii) seasonally and working day-adjusted series for the current account; and (iii) balance and net series for main items with “G1_I10 detail”, as well as further details for services (which were previously included in the IDC list).

QIIP:

- **Mandatory:** Quarterly i.i.p., as defined in Table 4 of Annex II of the ECB Guideline, complemented by standard aggregate/total series and changes endorsed by the WG ES.
- **Agreed:** Quarterly i.i.p. series that the WG ES has agreed to report in order to maintain consistency with Eurostat. For more details, see the agreed QBOP series.
- **Voluntary:** Quarterly external debt details by sector, instrument and original maturity. This list is sent on a voluntary basis and only by those countries that have opted to transmit the external debt details themselves instead of allowing the ECB to make the calculations based on i.i.p. data.

QCHVL, QCHPR, QOTHC: Quarterly changes due to exchange rate changes and price changes as defined in Table 4 of Annex II of the ECB Guideline, complemented by standard aggregate/total series and changes endorsed by the WG ES (namely the reporting of other volume changes to cover all components of the stock/flow equation). In detail:

- List QCHVL – quarterly other flows due to exchange rate changes;
- List QCHPR – quarterly other flows due to price changes;
- List QOTHC – quarterly other flows due to other volume changes.

7.2.3 **BPM6_RA_M**

RASS: Monthly data for the international reserves template and foreign currency liquidity (end-of-period stocks), as defined in Table 3 of Annex II of the ECB Guideline (see appendices). The counterpart area code for reserve assets is generally “W1” (rest of the world); this is not because of any change to the concept of reserve assets for the euro area, but simply to harmonise the codification for all EU countries and with the IMF.

7.2.4 ECB_BOP_BNT

SHIP: Monthly imports and exports of euro banknotes by euro area countries to/from countries outside the euro area when exceeding €1,000 million (reference previous year), as defined in Table 6 of Annex II of the ECB Guideline (see appendices).

7.2.5 BPM6_CPIS_Q

SEFER: Quarterly data for the IMF's SEFER to be transmitted semi-annually to the ECB by the euro area countries. End-of-period stocks with breakdown by counterpart area and counterpart issuer sector (see appendices).

7.3 Dissemination of national data

The ECB regularly disseminates a subset of the national data transmitted to the ECB according to the ECB Guideline. This subset comprises the publishable national datasets as established by the ECB Guideline as well as other transmitted or derived series.

All national data (including all revised periods) that are transmitted to the ECB are disseminated with every euro area release, with the exceptions of monthly releases preceding quarterly releases (i.e. reference months January, April, July and October). In the event that a national compiler has a strong reason for disseminating data in such productions, they should contact the ECB to organise an ad hoc dissemination. National compilers should also contact the ECB if they transmit data outside the production window to ensure that the ECB organises an ad hoc dissemination.

The ECB does not modify national data for dissemination purposes; therefore, the ECB may disseminate data that contains mistakes. In addition, if data are confidential, "C" (confidential statistical information) or "D" (secondary confidentiality set by the sender) flags should be used for CONF_STATUS in order to ensure the data are not disseminated. When the data become free for publication, national compilers should organise a new transmission revising the flags to "F" (free for publication) and inform the ECB of the re-transmission.

National data will be disseminated according to the guidelines below.

7.3.1 Data included in the publishable subset of the ECB Guideline

- Only data from euro area countries will be included as of reference period 2014.
- Values will be disseminated as transmitted to the ECB (if not confidential; see below).
- Observation statuses will be disseminated as transmitted to the ECB.

- In the case of observations flagged as “confidential” (“C” or “D”), the corresponding confidentiality flags originally transmitted will not be changed and the data will not be disseminated.
- Observations flagged as “not for publication” (“N”) will be converted to “free for publication” (“F”) for all euro area countries for all periods from 2014 onwards and disseminated.
- Observations flagged as “free for publication” (“F”) will be directly disseminated.

7.3.2 Series outside the scope of the publishable subset of the ECB Guideline

Values, observations and confidentiality statuses will be disseminated without any changes being made by the ECB. Series for euro area countries belonging to the publishable subset but with reference periods before 2014 will also be disseminated as originally transmitted. Data for non-euro area EU Member States are also outside the incidence of the publishable subset.

7.3.3 Net/balance series and other “derived” series

The ECB will calculate and disseminate all necessary net series as long as both assets and liabilities items are available and free for publication. As regards the confidentiality flags for these series:

- if either the asset or the liability item is flagged as “confidential” (“C” or “D”) then the corresponding net series will also be flagged as “confidential”;
- if either the asset or the liability item is flagged as “non-publishable” (“N”) then the corresponding net series will also be flagged as “non-publishable”, with the exception of series included in the “publishable national datasets” (see above);
- if both the asset and liability items are flagged as “free for publication” (“F”) then the corresponding net series will also be flagged as “free for publication” (“F”).

The observation status will be set as “estimated” (“E”) for all calculated series.

Please note that national compilers are responsible for ensuring secondary confidentiality in the national datasets.

The dissemination of national data will take place along with the regular dissemination of the euro area aggregates. During each dissemination of the euro area aggregates, monthly and quarterly national data will be disseminated as available in the ECB databases, regardless of the revision window applied for the euro area aggregates (and up to the last period considered during the production round in question).

8 Euro area data specificities and methodological conventions

8.1 Specificities and conventions

The WG ES has agreed several rules and practices on the reporting and compilation of country contributions to euro area b.o.p./i.i.p. aggregates over the years. This section elaborates on the most important ones.

8.1.1 Geographical breakdown of “merchanting”

Under BPM6, “merchanting” is to be recorded on a net basis as part of the goods account. “Net exports of goods under merchanting” includes merchants’ margins, holding gains and changes in inventories and is the sum of “goods acquired under merchanting” (negative credit) and “goods sold under merchanting” (positive credit); it can therefore be either positive or negative. Concerning the geographical allocation, “net exports of goods under merchanting” should be allocated according to the buyer of the goods for the purpose of compiling euro area/EU aggregates (community concept data).²¹ Countries may want to compile the geographical breakdown of “net exports of goods under merchanting” by only looking at the sum of all (positive and negative) gross credit entries (purchases and sales under merchanting) recorded vis-à-vis each country. Data following this alternative geographical allocation should be reported under the international standards concept. This is relevant not only for the item itself but also for total goods, where a Geo 4 detail is mandatory.

8.1.2 Portfolio investment

For all portfolio investment-related (financial and income) transactions (b.o.p.) and positions (i.i.p.), a distinction is made between the geographical requirements of the assets/credits and the liabilities/debits. As far as liabilities/debits are concerned, Member States will report no geographical detail, i.e. they should only provide total liabilities/debits vis-à-vis the rest of the world (code “W1” for the COUNTERPART_AREA dimension). With regard to assets/credits, Member States should split income receipts, financial transactions and positions vis-à-vis the relevant counterpart geographical area (depending on the geographical requirement).

²¹ In context, the geographical validation of net exports of goods under merchanting is only applicable to the rest of the world as a whole (“W1”).

8.1.3 Functional classification of transactions/positions in investment fund shares

BPM6 makes it clear that investment funds may be direct investors and/or direct investment enterprises. For example, a “fund of funds” is an investment fund that invests in other investment funds and therefore may become a direct investor in one of the funds. The same applies to large (usually institutional) investors, which may hold above 10% of the investment fund shares of a particular fund.

Direct investment, liabilities

In line with the investment purpose, closed-end investment funds may be direct investment enterprises when the 10% rule applies. However, the current size of this type of fund in the euro area is so negligible that it is not worth changing surveys. The WG ES has therefore decided that, in practical terms, the 10% rule defining a direct investment relationship is waived for investment fund shares (F52).

Direct investment, assets

Consistent with the treatment of investment fund liabilities, the 10% rule defining a direct investment relationship is not applied to investment fund shares (F52) (relevant in the context of “funds of funds”). However, investment funds are direct investors when the 10% rule on equity (F51) applies, including the specific case of other equity investment (F519).

8.1.4 Recording of money market funds’ deposit/loan liabilities

In accordance with paragraph 5.40 of BPM6, Annex III of the ECB Guideline states: *“The distinction between ‘loans’ and ‘currency and deposits’ depends on the nature of the borrower. This implies that, on the assets side, money granted by the resident money-holding sector to non-resident banks is to be classified as ‘deposits’ and money granted by the resident money-holding sector to non-resident non-banks (i.e. institutional units other than banks) is to be classified as ‘loans’. On the liabilities side, money taken by resident non-banks (i.e. non-monetary financial institutions (MFIs)) is always to be classified as ‘loans’. Finally, this distinction implies that all transactions involving resident MFIs and non-resident banks are to be classified as ‘deposits’.”*

Annex III of the Guideline has an imprecision in the use of the term “MFIs” instead of deposit-taking corporations (i.e. banks), which creates difficulties in the application of this guiding principle for money market funds (which are MFIs but not deposit-taking corporations). As the treatment prescribed in BPM6 should be followed in euro area statistics, money market funds (either resident or non-resident) should be treated as non-banks for the purpose of classifying transactions/positions as loans or deposits.

8.1.5 Maturity breakdown of the transfer of reserve assets to the ECB

Claims on the ECB resulting from the initial transfer of reserve assets from NCBs to the ECB should be recorded under “currency and deposits” in monetary authorities’ other investment assets. As this transfer has a long-term nature, even if maturity is not explicitly stated, it should be recorded under “long-term” currency and deposits.

8.1.6 Special drawing right (SDR) allocations – counterpart area

The treatment of SDR allocations as a liability in other investment is a novelty in BPM6. BPM6 4.163 states: “*Given that claims on and liabilities to members in the SDR system are attributed on a cooperative basis, an unallocated or residual partner category is used as the counterparty to SDR holdings and SDR allocations.*” In this context, by convention, SDR allocations should be assigned to both “J10” (extra-euro area 21, fixed composition) and “D6” (extra-EU27, fixed composition). As a component of “D6”, they should not be assigned to the IMF (code “1C”), but instead implicitly included in the non-allocated part. This geographical allocation is pertinent when breaking down other investment - central bank/government - liabilities.

8.1.7 Valuation of unquoted equity

As explained in Annex III of the ECB Guideline, unlisted direct investment companies are to be valued based on book values using a common definition – own funds at book value. However, to increase consistency in the valuation of assets and liabilities, equity stocks in unlisted direct investment companies can alternatively be valued according to one of the other valuation methods mentioned in BPM6 7.16, if particular cases apply (see the ECB Guideline for further details).

Importantly, if an alternative method is applied for valuing equity stocks in unlisted direct investment companies, the i.i.p. compiler is encouraged to inform the compiler in the counterpart country of the alternative method and to cooperate with this compiler to minimise the risk of bilateral asymmetric recording. This information should be transmitted within the ESCB in the framework of existing arrangements, and the “[B.o.p. and i.i.p. e-book](#)”²² should be updated accordingly.

8.1.8 Allocation of the compound effect

When adding exchange rate effects and asset price effects (e.g. for securities) as individual parts, the sum will differ from the overall revaluation effect. This small difference, called the compound effect, is not linked to any price development. Depending on national data sources and compilation methods, this “residual” effect will be allocated either to one of the revaluation components or to the “other changes in volume” component. The latter will typically happen in cases where the revaluation

²² EU balance of payments and international investment position statistical sources and methods (the “B.o.p. and i.i.p. e-book”), ECB, Frankfurt am Main, October 2023.

components are compiled separately and the other changes in the volume of assets are derived residually from the stock/flow reconciliation.

While it may seem better in theory to allocate this effect to the “price” component, it is currently residually allocated to “other changes in volume” (internal ECB methodology). To ensure the symmetrical treatment of the compound effect across the euro area/EU, it has therefore been agreed to allocate this effect to the “other changes in volume” component.

8.1.9 Debtor/creditor approach

B.o.p. and i.i.p. are compiled following the debtor/creditor approach, instead of the “transactor” approach. In other words, the geographical allocation of assets/credits is based on the residency of the issuer/debtor, not that of the “transactor”. This is particularly relevant for portfolio and direct investment functional categories, which record tradable instruments. This approach should be followed consistently in the geographical and sector allocation of investment income, financial transactions and stocks.

For instance, if a French MFI buys a German government bond from an MFI resident in the United States, this will be recorded in the financial account (portfolio investment) of France as: intra-euro area; increase in assets; resident sector: other MFIs; counterpart sector: general government. What is relevant is the residency and sector of the issuer (German general government) and not the fact that the German bond was acquired from an MFI resident in the United States.

8.1.10 Acquisition/disposal of assets from/to residents

BPM6 requires that an exchange of external financial assets between two resident institutional units be classified as a reclassification of the holding sector (i.e. not as a b.o.p. transaction, but reflected in the i.i.p. via “other changes in volume”).²³ While this has no impact on the i.i.p. or on any balancing item whatsoever, country contributions to the euro area/EU aggregates that deviate from the “pure” debtor/creditor approach (see above) could eventually create bilateral asymmetries. Therefore, to ensure symmetry in the aggregation of country contributions to euro area and EU aggregates and, most importantly, to ensure (external) consistency vis-à-vis quarterly euro area accounts on a from-whom-to-whom basis, these exchanges should be recorded as b.o.p. See the ECB Guideline, Annex III, part C.

²³ The same would apply to the exchange between two non-resident institutional units of instruments issued by residents, when information by counterpart sector would be requested.

8.1.11 Revaluations of currency and deposits, loans, trade credits and advances, and other accounts receivable/payable

Revaluation prices have been added for some instruments where the stocks are valued at nominal value: loans (F4), trade credits and advances (F81), other payable/receivable accounts (F89) and deposits (F2). These have been included under the Requirements Matrix as voluntary series with a geographical breakdown matching the one requested for those instruments under QBOP. The reporting of these price change revaluations will be linked only to situations where a transaction occurs, and the transaction price is lower than the nominal value. In these situations, partial write-offs (write-downs) are applied, and they are considered price revaluation changes (as quoted in BPM6 9.33, paragraph 251 of the “OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment, Fourth Edition” (BD4)²⁴, and ESA 2010 6.58).

8.1.12 Negative signs

For most time series in the current account credits/debits and financial account stocks of assets/liabilities, a positive sign is expected. Validation checks (“SIGN_ERROR”) are therefore carried out to ensure that the values associated with these series are positive. However, under certain circumstances, some of these items can record negative values. For such cases, a validation called “SIGN_WARNING” is implemented. This validation will not constitute a breach of the validation rule but it may, however, prompt the ECB to call on the national compiler to explain the reasons behind it.

As net exports of goods under merchanting include the difference between sales and purchases of goods for merchanting, negative cases may arise because the sales and purchases of goods under merchanting may be done with different geographical counterparts and also due to losses or increases in inventories for the “rest of the world” breakdown (see BPM6 10.44).

Negative values can also arise for primary income. When defining interest as the amount receivable by the owner of the financial asset for putting it at the disposal of another institutional unit, there can be a further split into interest receivable from index-linked instruments. In this case, if there is a large fluctuation in the reference index and interest accruals are determined at the time of issue, interest in some periods may be negative (BPM6 11.48 to 11.76). In recent years, banks have applied negative rates to their customers. Given the increasing size of deposits earning negative interest rates, the IMF (in its [note](#)) clarified that these cases give rise to the recording of negative values.²⁵ This treatment can be extended for recording negative interest earnings on other financial instruments (for example, debt securities and other accounts receivable/payable). Also, in the case of primary income, negative reinvested earnings can arise, for example, when the dividends

²⁴ *OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment 2008: Fourth Edition*, OECD Publishing, Paris, 2009.

²⁵ *The Statistical Treatment of Negative Interest Rates – Clarification*, International Monetary Fund, Washington D.C., 2007.

declared in a period are larger than the net income in the same period or when an operation loss occurs (BPM6 11.33 to 11.47). Beyond the negative signs of primary income, financial intermediation services may also give rise to negative values for services: the margins between interest payable/earnable and the reference rate can in fact give rise to discrepancies when the first fluctuates while the second remains fixed.

8.1.13 Distributed income for other equities

Under paragraphs 11.24 and 5.26 of BPM6, income distributed by corporations is always regarded as dividends. However, the standard components in Appendix 9 of BPM6 do not include dividends as a type of income for other equities in other investment. The ECB Guideline follows the BPM6 presentation and only allows dividends for unlisted equity under FDI. For other investment, there is only one income type: withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations.

The WG ES has agreed to maintain the status quo for reporting in the short term, assuming that the materiality of the issue in other investment is low (apart from the amounts distributed by international organisations (IOs), which are already reflected in Section 8.2.1 below). In the medium term, reporting will be adjusted, with dividends allowed to be reported as a separate income component for other investment.

8.1.14 External debt

For national compilers that have chosen to transmit external debt instead of allowing the ECB to calculate it based on i.i.p. data, the following conventions are recommended:

- In cases where maturity information is unavailable, all currency and deposits should be categorised as short-term debt.
- Unallocated gold accounts (a component of monetary gold) should be defined as debt instruments.
- Other debt instruments, including insurance, pension, standardised guarantee schemes and other accounts receivable/payable should be classified as “long-term” when maturity information is not available.
- Other claims included in reserve assets fall under short-term loans, while the reserve position in the IMF is categorised as long-term currency and deposits.
- SDR liabilities (allocations) should be classified under the central bank or general government, whereas SDR assets (holdings) should be listed under the central bank. For SDRs, maturity should be considered “long-term”.

8.1.15 Recording of supervisory fees in the b.o.p.

The ECB covers the costs of its supervisory tasks and responsibilities by levying an [annual fee](#) on all supervised banks. The [ECB Regulation on supervisory fees](#) lays down the methodology and procedure for the calculation and collection of these fees. In other cases, the ECB may impose sanctions on supervised banks. In either event, payments are made by banks directly to the ECB. BPM6 §12.30 distinguishes between taxes and services. National compilers should report the supervisory fees for banks as “other business services debits”. Sanctions, on the other hand, should be treated as “miscellaneous current transfers”, in accordance with paragraph BPM6 §12.54.

8.2 Specificities of international organisations

8.2.1 Treatment of participation in the capital of international organisations

International organisations (IOs) can issue (unlisted²⁶) shares and distribute the profits in the form of dividends, although in most cases the capital of IOs is not in the form of securities (shares). The participation/subscription of a country in the capital of IOs follows geopolitical and institutional considerations – only selected countries can be members of a certain IO and the capital subscription is restricted to certain institutions (e.g. the central government or the central bank).²⁷ Due to the “political” nature of IOs, members’ capital subscriptions are determined based on economic and/or demographic indicators of the member countries and hence are usually not readily available to the holder.

Transactions in the equity of IOs are not triggered or decided by individual country members (investors).

All capital subscriptions of IOs that are not tradable should therefore be reported under “other investment” without making any distinction based on the legal form of the IO’s capital.²⁸ The related income should be recorded under “other investment income” as “withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations (D420)”.

²⁶ There could be some exceptional cases of quasi-international organisations that are profit-oriented and whose capital may even take the form of listed equities. See, for example, the African Export-Import Bank.

²⁷ Supranational institutions that are more profit oriented and whose capital is held by sectors other than the central government, central bank and other international institutions may have capital in the form of tradable equities that do not fit with the proposal of this note.

²⁸ A [clarification note](#) on the treatment of participations in the capital of IOs and the respective income was posted on the IMF website in 2020.

8.2.2 European Stability Mechanism (ESM) and European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF)

In statistical terms, the ESM and the EFSF are resident in the euro area and classified as part of the b.o.p./i.i.p. reporting sector “general government” (sub-sector S.13 in ESA 2010). The ESM is identified by the CL_AREA code “4S” and the EFSF as “4W”. They are part of the following aggregates:

- 110 (euro area) = sum euro area member countries + 4F (ECB) + 4S (ESM) + 4W (EFSF);
- $B6$ (EU) = sum EU Member States + 4A (European Union institutions) + 4F + 4S + 4W;
- $4Y$ (all European Community institutions, organs and organisms, including ECB, ESM and EFSF) = 4A + 4F + 4S + 4W.

To ensure harmonised valuation (own funds at book value)²⁹ and euro area symmetric recording of the equity positions of the various Member States in the capital of the ESM (to be recorded under other investment/other equity/general government (assets)), the Banque centrale du Luxembourg provides the total equity position in the ESM ahead of the actual i.i.p. data transmissions to the ECB. The ECB calculates the individual Member States’ equity positions based on the ESM capital keys and provides these positions to the Member States.

For confidentiality reasons, these data should be used strictly for statistical compilation purposes and should by no means be published separately in national publications.

8.2.3 Classification of the ESM and EFSF after the 2019 MGDD update, from July 2020 only

The 2019 [Manual on Government Deficit and Debt](#) (MGDD)³⁰ included a change in the classification of the ESM and the EFSF (please refer to paragraphs 6 and 11 of Chapter 1.9). Following this update, both institutions should be included in the government sector of the EU institutions resident in the euro area, whereas they were previously classified in the financial corporations sector (additionally, the EFSF was resident in Luxembourg). This change in the sector classification and residency (in the case of the EFSF), which was approved by the Committee on Monetary, Financial and Balance of Payments statistics (CMFB) and Eurostat’s Directors of Macroeconomic Statistics (DMES), has an impact on a number of ESCB datasets.

²⁹ The valuation of ESM equity will be derived by adding together paid-in capital and non-distributed profits net of losses (net income plus net other flows (revaluations) minus operating costs).

³⁰ *Manual on Government Deficit and Debt: Implementation of ESA 2020*, 2019 edition, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2019.

The implementation date for the new classification of the ESM and EFSF is as of 1 July 2020:

- July 2020 reference period for monthly data;
- Q3 2020 reference period for quarterly data;
- 2020 reference period for annual data.

The new sector and geographical classification is applied with no revision of backdata and is shown as an “other change in volume”.

8.3 Enlargement of the euro area

When one or more countries join the euro area, data should be compiled and reported with reference to the enlarged euro area composition. As explicitly stated in Article 2(7) of the ECB Guideline: “*Both the NCB of the joining country and the NCBs of all other euro area Member States at the time that Member State adopts the euro shall provide the ECB with backdata to enable the compilation of aggregates covering the euro area in its new composition.*” However, for various reasons this is not always possible by the time the first aggregates covering the euro area in its new composition are released. When NCBs are not able to send all the necessary backdata, the ECB will estimate the missing data based on bilateral data reported vis-à-vis all non-euro area EU Member States. The ECB will estimate intra- and extra-euro area contributions for all euro area countries on the basis of the latest composition for reference periods from January/Q1 2008. Details of the estimation are included in Appendix B4 of this document.

All the revisions reported by NCBs from the enlargement day onwards will reflect the new euro area composition.

For international reserves, the enlargement is implemented with the publication of the monthly Eurosystem international reserves template for the first period after enlargement, while for monthly and quarterly b.o.p./i.i.p. it takes place with the release of euro area monthly b.o.p. aggregates for the month after enlargement (typically with January data).³¹ In the case of the latter, comprehensive revisions to quarterly data (to accommodate the new euro area composition) have to be reported ahead of the monthly b.o.p. data for the new composition (see Box 2).

³¹ This assumes enlargements in January. If they occurred in other months, the reference period would be the first month after enlargement.

8.3.1 Exchange rate

Before joining the euro area, EU Member States transmit b.o.p./i.i.p. data to the ECB on a voluntary basis. These data are sent in national currency. From the enlargement date onwards, data should be reported in euro. All backdata should be converted to euro at the enlargement date using a reference market exchange rate.

Box 2

Frequently asked questions regarding enlargements of the euro area

This box summarises some of the most frequently asked questions regarding the process followed when a new country joins the euro area. It gives an overview of what is expected from current euro area countries and countries that are not in the euro area but are members of the EU.

1. What are the key dates relating to a euro area enlargement when a country joins as of 1 January 20XY?

Autumn 20XX (previous year)	An updated Requirements Matrix and the associated flat list (long list) of requirements will be submitted to the WG ES. Timing dependent on the update of the required codes in the CL_AREA (BOP DSD).
1 January 20XY	Country joins the euro area
9-12 February 20XY	First transmission deadline for reserve assets statistics (ref. January 20XY) reflecting the enlarged euro area composition. No changes in the series key needed as reserve assets use the moving euro area code list (U2/U4).
15-18 March 20XY	First transmission deadline for monthly data (ref. January 20XY) reflecting the new euro area fixed composition.
22-25 March 20XY	First transmission deadline for quarterly data (ref. Q4 20XX) reflecting the new euro area fixed composition.

2. What codes will the new composition of the euro area take?

At least two of the allowed values for the reference area dimension will change, namely the intra- and extra-euro area codes. This means that the old values will be discontinued and two updated values reflecting the new euro area will be introduced. Datasets that report data following the moving composition in the reserve assets template will continue to use the same dimensions as before.

3. How will the updated geographical breakdowns look?

In all definitions of geographical breakdowns (Geo 2, Geo 3, Geo 4, etc.) the “old” intra- and extra-euro area will be superseded by the “new” one (i.e. including the entering country).

4. Can revisions for data with the old intra- and extra-euro area be transmitted?

As of March 20XY, all data sent to the ECB should reflect the composition of the euro area. Reception of data with the “old” intra- and extra-euro area dimensions will be discontinued and will not be incorporated in the euro area aggregates.

5. How should holdings of instruments denominated in the currency of the entering country be recorded by the end of 20XY?

The domestic currency of the entering country will become the euro, giving rise to a currency change from “Other currency (X5)” (most probably) to “Euro” for all assets and liabilities denominated in the currency of the entering country. This change occurs from January 20XY and, following the fixed concept for time series, it should be incorporated in backdata revisions.

8.3.2 Geographical detail

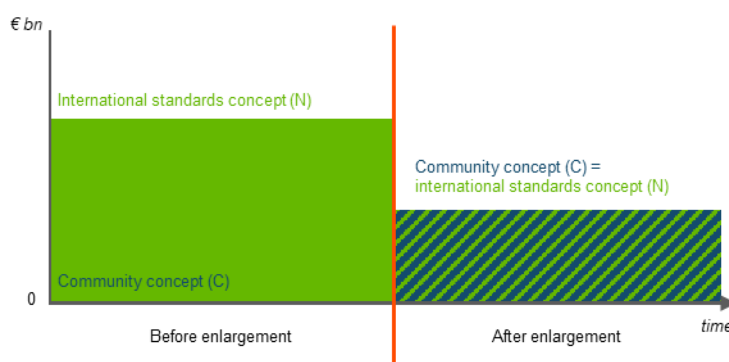
The entry into the euro area of an EU Member State obviously results in a change in the definition of intra- and extra-euro area requirements. Consequently, the codes in the series key reflecting those areas also change. The Geo 2 and Geo 3 geographical details also change accordingly.

8.3.3 Treatment of reserve assets

Within the b.o.p./i.i.p. aggregates, “reserve assets” is the only functional category following a “moving concept”. This means that the reserve assets contribution to the euro area aggregates of the joining countries, before entry into the euro area, should be zero. To ensure consistency across the accounts, all reserve assets before adopting the euro should be reclassified to other functional categories, portfolio investment, financial derivatives and other investment. Consequently, contributions to the euro area aggregates of Member States joining the euro area will have a break at the enlargement date that will be explained through other volume changes.

Figure 1

Reserve asset concepts before and after enlargement for a joining country



Before the adoption of the euro, the reserve assets of the joining country can be calculated according to two different definitions. The first corresponds to the standard definition of reserve assets, which will be shown and reported under the international standards concept. The second, compiled for the contributions to the euro area aggregate (community concept), will be equal to zero. After joining the euro area, both concepts will be identical, i.e. the reserve assets definition will be the Eurosystem definition (see Figure 1 above).

This treatment and reclassification should be performed consistently for all b.o.p./i.i.p.-related items, namely transactions (monthly and quarterly b.o.p. – investment income and financial account), positions (quarterly i.i.p.) and other flows (quarterly revaluations due to exchange rate changes, price changes and other volume changes). Once reclassified, for all periods before the enlargement date the data should be labelled as “community concept”, meaning that the penultimate dimension of the “Compilation methodology” series key should be coded “C”. For all

subsequent periods after joining the euro area, where national and community data are identical (in line with the WG ES agreement on the transmission of community versus international standards concept data for BPM6), only one set of data should be reported with the “N” code (see also Section 5.5). In summary:

- community concept data should be provided for all the items adjusted by the reclassified reserve assets, but only for periods up to the enlargement date; these data should be coded “C”;
- international standards concept data should be reported for the entire time span, with a break (reclassification) at the enlargement date due to changes in the definition of reserve assets; these data should be coded “N”.

Compilers of joining countries can consult a mapping table to guide the reclassification of reserve assets in the compilation of the community concept in Appendix D.

Given that this may be a rather demanding exercise, joining countries are invited to provide these data on a best effort basis, paying particular attention to periods from 2008 onwards or, if later, from the date they joined the EU.

8.4 Changes in the composition of the EU

Changes in the composition of the EU have no major impact on ECB data transmissions. Existing EU countries must reclassify transactions and positions vis-à-vis the new/exiting Member States from the moment they join/leave the EU – from extra-union to intra-union or vice versa. However, data that are required with Geo 4 detail must be checked, since bilateral data vis-à-vis the new Member State (in the case of a joining country) will be required.

Countries joining the EU are invited (voluntary data request) to comply with the ECB requirements, as defined in the ECB Guideline. They are encouraged to provide as much backdata as possible, even if those data are not fully in line with the methodological requirements and/or not all details are available.

9 Mapping between balance of payments categories and merchant category codes

Payments statistics (collected under Regulation ECB/2020/59 amending Regulation ECB/2013/43) can be integrated into the b.o.p compilation systems, as either a primary or a complementary data source. Given the diversity of compilation systems across countries, the procedures for integrating these statistics may vary. Payments statistics (as outlined in Table 9 of the above-mentioned Regulation) are broken down by merchant category code (MCC). To ensure consistency across the EU, it is recommended that all compilers adopt a harmonised mapping of MCCs to the various components of the b.o.p., including goods, services, and primary and secondary income.

Additionally, transactions pertaining to each MCC are further classified on the basis of whether a card payment was physically present during the transaction or not. This distinction enables compilers to incorporate both card-present (non-remote) and card-not-present (remote) data into the mapping process, enhancing the accuracy of the b.o.p. framework.

The mapping should be applied carefully by national b.o.p compilers, as certain MCCs may require adjustments in their allocation to accurately reflect local economic conditions. In some cases, the value associated with an MCC must be split across different b.o.p. categories, depending on the unique characteristics of the local compiling economy or as a result of the activities of economic agents such as digital intermediation platforms. For example, MCC 5621: Women's ready-to-wear shops should be split between travel and goods, particularly if some of the goods are purchased for resale within the compiling economy. Another example is MCC 5732: Electronics shops, where goods exceeding customs thresholds should not be categorised as travel but should instead be classified as imports of goods. While national compilers are encouraged to follow the mapping, they must also make adjustments to ensure it reflects the specific realities of their economies.

The Travel Workshop has produced a mapping of MCCs to different accounts in the b.o.p. This mapping has been reviewed by the ECB's payments statistics compilers as well as the WG ES. The mapping will be updated with each new release of the booklet to ensure it is accurate and that it remains relevant for b.o.p compilers.

The mapping can be accessed [here](#).

Appendices A1 to A8 – synchronised with Eurostat Vademecum

These appendices have been aligned with those of the Eurostat BOP Vademecum.

Appendix A1 – Integrity rules for data transmission

Table A1

Internal consistency/validation rules

Applicable dataflow	Type of rules	Applicable dimension	Acronym	Rule	Description of the left-hand side of the equation
MBOP, QBOP	Consistency	Accounting entry	ACC	B=C-D	Balance (credits minus debits)
RASS	Validation	Accounting entry	ACC	FN=FI+FO	Net flows (reserves template)
MBOP, QBOP, QIIP, OTHC, CHVL, CHPR	Consistency	Accounting entry	ACC	N=A-L	Net (assets minus liabilities)
MBOP, QBOP	Consistency	Other	BAL	N.EO=N.FA-B.CKA	Net E&O
All BPM6_BOP	Validation	Other	CONS	e.g.: Q.N.#.W1.S121.S1.LE.A.FA.R.FR1._Z\$.X1.M. N.ALL= SUM (corresponding SEFER code by geo counterpart)	Consistency among different datasets
All BPM6_BOP	Validation	Counterpart sector	CS	S1=S121+S12T+S13+S1P	Total economy
RASS	Validation	Counterpart sector	CS	S1=S122A+S122B	Total economy
RASS	Validation	Counterpart sector	CS	S1=S1XA+S12A+S12B	Total economy
RASS	Validation	Counterpart sector	CS	S122=S122A+S122B	Deposit-taking corporations except the central bank
All BPM6_BOP	Validation	Counterpart sector	CS	S12T=S122+S123	Monetary financial institutions except the central bank
BPM6_BOP_Q	Validation	Counterpart sector	CS	S1P=S12M+S1V	Sectors other than MFIs and general government
QIIP	Validation	Currency	CURR	_T = EUR + USD + X4	Currency breakdown of debt securities
RASS	Validation	Currency	CURR	X1=XDB+XDO	
MBOP, QBOP, QIIP	Validation	Counterpart sector	EQ0	item = 0	Intra-euro area assets for debt securities issued by the Eurosystem; debt securities issued by the Eurosystem vis-à-vis the rest of the world
All dataflows	Consistency	Frequency	CONS	Q = sum(M1, M2, M3)	Quarter = sum of corresponding months; e.g. Q1 = sum (Jan, Feb, Mar)
QBOP	Validation	International accounting item	FUNC	e.g.: Q.N.#.%S1.S1.T.A.FA.D.F5B._Z\$.T.X.N.ALL = Q.N.#.%S1.S1.T.C.D43S.D.F5._Z\$.T.X.N.ALL	In direct investment, income on equity (reinvested earnings) and its sector breakdown should be reflected in the financial account (reinvestment of earnings), for both credit/assets and debit/liabilities where applicable
QBOP	Validation	International accounting item	FUNC	e.g.: Q.N.#.%S1.S1.T.C.D4432.P.F52._Z\$.T.X.N.ALL=SUM (Q.N.#.%?.S1.T.A.FA.P.F52B._Z\$.T.M.N.ALL)	In portfolio investment, income on investment fund shares (reinvested earnings) and its sector breakdown should be reflected in the financial account (investment fund shares: of which, reinvested earnings), for both credit/assets and debit/liabilities where applicable
All BPM6_BOP	Validation	Functional category	FUNC	_T=D+P+O+F+R	All functional categories (for MBOP, QBOP, QCHPR, QOTHC: on a NET basis only)

Applicable dataflow	Type of rules	Applicable dimension	Acronym	Rule	Description of the left-hand side of the equation
QBOP, QIIP	Validation	Functional category	FUNC	$D=D1+D2+D3$	Direct investment
All BPM6_BOP	Validation	Counterpart area	GEO 2	$W1=I10+J10$	Rest of the world
All BPM6_BOP	Validation	Counterpart area	GEO 3	$W1=B6 + D6$	Rest of the world
All BPM6_BOP	Validation	Counterpart area	GEO 4	$D6>BR+CA+CN+GB+HK+IN+JP+RU+CH+US+R12+9B$	Extra-EU
All BPM6_BOP	Validation	Counterpart area	GEO 4	$B6 = I10 + (CZ + DK + HU + PL + RO + SE+ 4A + B09) -U29$	Intra-EU. Notice that U29 is included in both I10 and B09 and therefore must be deducted once
MBOP, QBOP	Validation	International accounting item	IAI	$CA=G+S+IN1+IN2$	Current account
QBOP	Validation	International accounting item	IAI	$D2=D21+D29$	Primary income: Taxes on production and imports
QBOP	Validation	International accounting item	IAI	$D3=D31+D39$	Primary income: Subsidies
QBOP	Validation	Functional category	FUNC	$D3=U1+U2+U3$	Between fellow enterprises (ultimate controlling parent)
QBOP	Validation	International accounting item	IAI	$D4O=D2+D3+D45$	Primary income: Other primary income
MBOP, QBOP	Validation	International accounting item	IAI	$D4P=D4S+D4Q = D4S+D41+D44P$	Primary income: Investment income
QBOP	Validation	International accounting item	IAI	$D4S=D42S+D43S$	Primary income: Investment income attributable to shareholders, including income on investment funds, including reinvested earnings
QBOP	Validation	International accounting item	IAI	$D9=D91+D92+D99$	Capital transfers
QBOP	Validation	International accounting item	IAI	$G= G1+ G2+ G3+G4EU;$ $G(Debit)=G1+G3+G4EU$	Goods
QBOP	Validation	International accounting item	IAI	$G2=G21+G22$	Net exports of goods under merchandising (applies only to counterpart area W1: Rest of the world)
MBOP, QBOP	Validation	International accounting item	IAI	$GS=G+S$	$GS=G+S$
MBOP, QBOP	Validation	International accounting item	IAI	$IN1=D1+D4P+D4O$	Primary income
QBOP	Validation	International accounting item	IAI	$IN2=D5+D61+D71+D72+D74+D75+D76+D8$	Secondary income
QBOP	Validation	International accounting item	IAI	$KA=NP+D9$	Capital account
RASS	Validation	International accounting item	IAI	$RT1=RT11+RT12$	Reserves template: principal and accrued interest/coupon
RASS	Validation	International accounting item	IAI	$RT1=RT3+RT4$	Reserves template: principal and accrued interest/coupon
RASS	Validation	International accounting item	IAI	$RT2=RT2P+RT2C$	Reserves template: short/long positions
QBOP	Validation	International accounting item	IAI	$S=SA+SB+SC+SD+SE+SF+SG+SH+SI+SJ+S$ $K+SL+SN$	Services
RASS	Validation	International accounting item	IAI	$RT9=RT9A+RT9B+RT9C+RT9D$	Securities lent and on repo
QBOP	Validation	International accounting item	IAI	$SG=SG1+SG2$	Services: Financial services
QBOP	Validation	International accounting item	IAI	$SJ=SJ1+SJ2+SJ3$	Services: Other business services
QBOP	Validation	International accounting item	IAI	$SA=SAY+SAZ$	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
QBOP	Validation	International accounting item	IAI	$SC=SCA+SCB+SCC$	Transport services
QBOP	Validation	International accounting item	IAI	$SD=SD1+SD2+SD3+SD4+SD5$	Travel services

Applicable dataflow	Type of rules	Applicable dimension	Acronym	Rule	Description of the left-hand side of the equation
QBOP	Validation	International accounting item	IAI	SE=SE1+SE2	Construction
QBOP	Validation	International accounting item	IAI	SF=SF1+SF2+SF3+SF4	Insurance and pension services
QBOP	Validation	International accounting item	IAI	SI=SI1+SI2+SI3	Telecommunications, computer and information services
QBOP	Validation	International accounting item	IAI	SK=SK1+SK2	Personal, cultural and recreational services
QIIP	Validation	Maturity	MAT	L = LL + LS	Long-term with redemption up to one year or more than one year
All BPM6_BOP and RASS	Validation	Maturity	MAT	T=S+L	All original maturities
RASS	Validation	Other	ORG	%S121.S1XA=%S121.S1X+5B.S121.S121+1C.S121.S121	Other national monetary authorities, BIS, IMF, and other international organisations
RASS	Validation	Other	OW	F11z LE F11	of which: monetary gold under swap or cash collateral
RASS	Validation	Other	OW	FR1z LE FR1	of which: Securities under repo for cash collateral
RASS	Validation	Other	OW	S1.LE.A.FA.RT.FR1 GE (S1.LE.A.FA.RT.FR1Z + S1H.LE.A.FA.RT.FR1)	of which: total securities item greater than or equal to the sum of its subitems
RASS	Validation	Other	OW	S1H.LE.A.FA.RT.FR1 LE S1.LE.A.FA.RT.FR1	of which: securities
All BPM6_BOP	Reconciliation	Flows and stocks indicator	REC	LE[T]=LE[T-1]+T[T]+K7B[T]+K7A[T]+KA[T]	Reconciliation between stocks and flows
All BPM6_BOP	Validation	Reference sector	RS	S1=S121+S12T+S13+S1P	Total economy
QBOP, QIIP	Validation	Reference sector	RS	S1=S13+S1W	Total economy
All BPM6_BOP except MBOP	Validation	Reference sector	RS	S12T=S122+S123	MFIs except the central bank
All BPM6_BOP	Validation	Reference sector	RS	S1P=S12M+S1V	Sectors other than MFIs and general government
All BPM6_BOP	Validation	Reference sector	RS	S1Z=S123+S1P	Sectors other than deposit-taking corporations and general government (other sectors – BPM6)
All BPM6_BOP	SIGN_WARNING SIGN_ERROR	Other	SIGN_WARNING SIGN_ERROR	item = absolute value(item)	Checks that the sign reported is positive
MBOP, QBOP	Validation	International accounting item	SIGN	(?.D4P.D.F.? - ?.D43S.D.F5.?) = ABS(?.D4P.D.F.? - ?.D43S.D.F5.?) (?.D4S.D.F5.? - ?.D43S.D.F5.?) = ABS(?.D4S.D.F5.? - ?.D43S.D.F5.?)	In most cases, the difference between direct investment income/direct investment equity and reinvested earnings should be positive. These equations highlight the cases where this is not valid
All BPM6_BOP and RASS	Validation	Instrument	STR	F=F11+F12+FK+FR2	Total financial assets/liabilities (reserve assets)
QBOP, QIIP	Validation	Instrument	STR	F=F519 +F2+F4+F6+F81+F89	Total financial assets/liabilities (other investment)
All BPM6_BOP and RASS	Validation	Instrument	STR	P,F=P,F5+P,F3	Total financial assets/liabilities (in portfolio investment)
RASS	Validation	Instrument	STR	F=F71FO+FR9	Total financial assets/liabilities
All BPM6_BOP and RASS	Validation	Instrument	STR	F11=F11A+F11B	Monetary gold
QBOP, QIIP	Validation	Instrument	STR	F51 = F511 + F512 + F519	Equity listed/unlisted
All BPM6_BOP except MBOP	Validation	Instrument	STR	F5=F51+F52	Equity and investment fund shares/units
QBOP	Validation	Instrument	STR	F5=F5A+F5B	Equity and investment fund shares/units
QIIP	Validation	Other	STR	P,F51=P,F511+P,F512	Equity listed/unlisted
RASS	Validation	Instrument	STR	F71=F712A+F712B+F712C+F711A+F71R	Financial derivatives
QBOP, QIIP	Validation	Instrument	STR	F7=F71+F72	Financial derivatives
QBOP, QIIP	Validation	Instrument	STR	F71=F711+F712	Financial derivatives (other than reserves)
QBOP, QIIP	Validation	Instrument	STR	F6=F61+F62+F63+F64+F65+F66	Insurance, pension schemes and standardised guarantee schemes

Applicable dataflow	Type of rules	Applicable dimension	Acronym	Rule	Description of the left-hand side of the equation
QIIP	Validation	Instrument	STR	FGED=F12+F2+F3+F4+F6+F8+D.FL	Gross external debt. FL is to be considered as associated with the specific international accounting item, as it refers to foreign direct investment debt
RASS	Validation	Other	STR	FN.RT1.RT.FR8=FO.RT1.RT.F29C+FI.RT1.RT.F29C+FO.RT1.RT.F81A+FI.RT1.RT.F81A+FO.RT1.RT.F89+FI.RT1.RT.F89	Foreign currency loans, securities and deposits
QIIP	Validation	Instrument	STR	FNED=F11B+F12+F2+F3+F4+F6+F8+D.FL+R.FR411+R.FK	Net external debt. FK, FL and FR411 are to be considered as associated with the specific international accounting item, as they include codes that are already part of F=F1+F2+F3+F4+F5+F6+F7+F8. Furthermore, FR411 should exclusively include debt instruments
All BPM6_BOP and RASS	Validation	Instrument	STR	FR1= F3 +F5	Securities (equity, investment fund shares/units and debt securities)
All BPM6_BOP and RASS	Validation	Instrument	STR	FR2=F2+FR1+F71+FR41	Other reserve assets, currency, deposits, securities, financial derivatives and other claims
RASS	Validation	Instrument	STR	FR5=FR1+F2+F4+F71+F11+FR51	Other foreign currency assets (securities, deposits, loans, financial derivatives and gold not included in reserve assets)
MBOP, QBOP, QIIP	Validation	Resident sector, counterpart sector	RSCS	S121.S1 + S122.S1 + S123.S1 + S13.S1 + S12M.S1 + S1V.S1 = S1.S121 + S1.S122 + S1.S123 + S1.S13 + S1.S12M + S1.S1V	For all counterparts reported, the sum of resident sectors = sum of counterpart sectors (RSCS_B is applied to the backdata requirements)
QIIP	Consistency	Accounting entry	ACC	NE=L-A	Net liabilities (liabilities minus assets) – net external debt context
QIIP, QBOP	Validation	Resident sector	RS	S1SP = S12SP + S1SSP	Sum of resident sectors for SPEs
QIIP	Validation	Resident sector, instrument	RS	Q.N.#.%S121.S1.LE.L.FA.O.F._Z._T._X.N GE SUM(S121)or Q.N.#.%S13.S1.LE.L.FA.O.F._Z._T._X.N GE SUM(S13)	For all counterparts reported, the total for S121 or S13 of other investment is greater than/equal to the sum of the same sector for all the instruments due to the SDR allocation (RS_B is applied to the backdata requirements)
BPM6_BOP_Q	Validation	Resident sector	RS	S12M=S124+S12O+S12Q	Sum of resident sectors
BPM6_BOP_Q	Validation	Resident sector	RS	S1V=S11+S1M	Sum of resident sectors
BPM6_BOP_Q	Validation	Resident sector	RS	S1=S121+S12T+S13+S124+S12Q+S12O+S11+S1M	Sum of resident sectors
BPM6_BOP_Q	Validation	Instrument	STR	FA.D.FL=FA.D.F3+FA.D.F4+FA.D.F81+FA.D.FL F	Sum of direct investment instruments
BPM6_BOP_Q	Validation	Resident sector	RS	S1P=S124+S12Q+S12O+S11+S1M	Sum of resident sectors
BPM6_BOP_Q	Validation	Instrument	STR	F51=F511+F51M	Sum of equity types
BPM6_BOP_Q	Validation	Instrument	STR	F51M=F511+F512	Breakdown of unlisted shares and other equity
BPM6_BOP_Q	Validation	Currency	CURR	_T = EUR + USD + JPY + X5	Currency breakdown
BPM6_BOP_Q	Validation	Counterpart area	Geo 4	SUM(CC.CCx)=CC.I10 where CCx is EA members	Sum of all euro area geo counterparts should equal total intra-euro area (I10)

Appendix A2 – Reference area requirements for b.o.p./i.i.p.

Table A2

List of reporting reference areas

Code	Description
AT	Austria
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
HR	Croatia
CY	Cyprus
DK	Denmark
EE	Estonia
FI	Finland
FR	France
DE	Germany
GR	Greece
HU	Hungary
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
LU	Luxembourg
LV	Latvia
LT	Lithuania
MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
ES	Spain
SE	Sweden
4F	ECB
4S	ESM
4W	EFSF

Appendix A3 – Geographical (counterpart area) requirements for b.o.p./i.i.p.

Table A3

Definitions of geographical lists

	Code	Geographical breakdowns (guideline terminology)
Geo 0	W0	Domestic + rest of the world
G1_I10 (Geo 1)	W1	Rest of the world
G2_I10 (Geo 2)	W1	Rest of the world
	I10	Euro area 21 (fixed composition)
	J10	Extra-euro area 21 (fixed composition)
G3_I10 (Geo 3)	W1	Rest of the world
	I10	Euro area 21 (fixed composition)
	J10	Extra-euro area 21 (fixed composition)
	B6	EU27 (fixed composition)
	D6	Extra-EU27 (fixed composition)
G4_I10 (Geo 4)	W1	Rest of the world
	I10	Euro area 21 (fixed composition)
	J10	Extra-euro area 21 (fixed composition)
	B6	EU27 (fixed composition)
	D6	Extra-EU27 (fixed composition)
	BG	Bulgaria
	CZ	Czech Republic
	DK	Denmark
	GB	United Kingdom
	HU	Hungary
	PL	Poland
	RO	Romania
	SE	Sweden
	BR	Brazil
	CA	Canada
	CN	China
	HK	Hong Kong
	IN	India
	JP	Japan
	RU	Russian Federation
	CH	Switzerland
	US	United States
	4A	All the European Union institutions excluding the institutions of the euro area
	4C	EIB
	B09	EU (Member States and institutions of the European Union), changing composition, not allocated
	R12	Offshore financial centres
	9A	International organisations excluding European Union institutions
	1C	International Monetary Fund
	AR	Argentina
	AU	Australia
AT	Austria	

	Code	Geographical breakdowns (guideline terminology)
	BE	Belgium
	BR	Brazil
	HR	Croatia
	CY	Cyprus
	EE	Estonia
	FI	Finland
	FR	France
	DE	Germany
	GR	Greece
	ID	Indonesia
	IE	Ireland
	IT	Italy
	LV	Latvia
	LT	Lithuania
	LU	Luxembourg
	MT	Malta
	MX	Mexico
	NL	Netherlands
	NO	Norway
	PT	Portugal
	KR	Republic of Korea
	SA	Saudi Arabia
	SK	Slovakia
	SI	Slovenia
	ZA	South Africa
	ES	Spain
	TR	Türkiye
	4F	ECB
	4S	ESM
	4W	EFSF
	R223	G20 countries (excluding the EU and individual euro area countries)
	U29	Euro area (member countries and institutions of the euro area), changing composition, not allocated
G4_o_I10 (Old Geo 4)	W1	Rest of the world
	I10	Euro area 21 (fixed composition)
	J10	Extra-euro area 21 (fixed composition)
	B6	EU27 (fixed composition)
	D6	Extra-EU27 (fixed composition)
	CZ	Czech Republic
	DK	Denmark
	GB	United Kingdom
	HU	Hungary
	PL	Poland
	RO	Romania
	SE	Sweden
	BR	Brazil
	CA	Canada

	Code	Geographical breakdowns (guideline terminology)
	CN	China
	HK	Hong Kong
	IN	India
	JP	Japan
	RU	Russian Federation
	CH	Switzerland
	US	United States
	4A	All the European Union institutions excluding the institutions of the euro area
	4C	EIB
	B09	EU (Member States and institutions of the European Union) changing composition, not allocated
	R12	Offshore financial centres
	9A	International organisations excluding European Union institutions
	1C	International Monetary Fund
G4D_I10 (Geo 4d)	W1	Rest of the world
	I10	Euro area 21 (fixed composition)
	J10	Extra-euro area 21 (fixed composition)
	B6	EU27 (fixed composition)
	D6	Extra-EU27 (fixed composition)
	GB	United Kingdom
	US	United States
	R223	G20 countries (excluding the EU and individual euro area countries)
G5_I10	4A	All the European Union institutions excluding the institutions of the euro area
G6_I10	1C	International Monetary Fund
G6_W1_W1X1	W1	Rest of the world
	W1X1	Rest of the world excluding IMF
	1C	International Monetary Fund
G7_I10	I10	Euro area 21 (fixed composition)
G9_I10	W19	Rest of the world (non-allocated geographically)
G10_I10	W1	Rest of the world
	I10	Euro area 21 (fixed composition)
	J10	Extra-euro area 21 (fixed composition)
	B6	EU27 (fixed composition)
	D6	Extra-EU27 (fixed composition)
	1C	International Monetary Fund
G11_I10	W1	Rest of the world
	I10	Euro area 21 (fixed composition)
	J10	Extra-euro area 21 (fixed composition)
	B6	EU27 (fixed composition)
	D6	Extra-EU27 (fixed composition)
	4A	All the European Union institutions excluding the institutions of the euro area
G12_I10	CY	Cyprus ¹⁾
	EE	Estonia ¹⁾
	GR	Greece ¹⁾
	LV	Latvia ¹⁾
	MT	Malta ¹⁾
	SI	Slovenia ¹⁾

	Code	Geographical breakdowns (guideline terminology)
	SK	Slovakia ¹⁾
	LT	Lithuania ¹⁾
	BG	Bulgaria
	CZ	Czech Republic
	DK	Denmark
	HR	Croatia ¹⁾
	HU	Hungary
	PL	Poland
	RO	Romania
	SE	Sweden
	B09	EU (Member States and institutions of the European Union), changing composition, not allocated
G13_I10	AT	Austria
	BE	Belgium
	BG	Bulgaria
	HR	Croatia
	CY	Cyprus
	EE	Estonia
	FI	Finland
	FR	France
	DE	Germany
	GR	Greece
	IE	Ireland
	IT	Italy
	LU	Luxembourg
	LV	Latvia
	LT	Lithuania
	MT	Malta
	NL	Netherlands
	PT	Portugal
	SI	Slovenia
	SK	Slovakia
	ES	Spain
	4F	ECB
	4S	ESM
	4W	EFSF
	U29	Euro area (member countries and institutions of the euro area), changing composition, not allocated
G13_E_I10	AT	Austria
	BE	Belgium
	BG	Bulgaria
	BR	Brazil
	CA	Canada
	CH	Switzerland
	CN	China
	CY	Cyprus
	CZ	Czech Republic
	DE	Germany

	Code	Geographical breakdowns (guideline terminology)
	DK	Denmark
	EE	Estonia
	ES	Spain
	FI	Finland
	FR	France
	GR	Greece
	HK	Hong Kong
	HR	Croatia
	HU	Hungary
	IE	Ireland
	IN	India
	IT	Italy
	JP	Japan
	LT	Lithuania
	LU	Luxembourg
	LV	Latvia
	MT	Malta
	NL	Netherlands
	PL	Poland
	PT	Portugal
	RO	Romania
	RU	Russian Federation
	SE	Sweden
	SI	Slovenia
	SK	Slovakia
	U29	Euro area (member countries and institutions of the euro area), changing composition, not allocated
	1C	International Monetary Fund
	4A	All the European Union institutions excluding the institutions of the euro area
	4C	EIB
	4F	ECB
	4S	ESM
	4W	EFSF
	9A	International organisations excluding European Union institutions
	B09	EU (Member States and institutions of the European Union), changing composition, not allocated
	R12	Offshore financial centres
Geo_x	J10	Extra-euro area 21 (fixed composition)
	K12	EU27 Member States not belonging to euro area 21 (fixed composition)
	D6	Extra-EU27 (fixed composition)
G14_I10	W1	Rest of the world
	B6	EU27 (fixed composition)
	D6	Extra-EU27 (fixed composition)

Note: Some Geo 4 code lists are named differently in the Eurostat BOP Vademecum:

- G4_I10 (Geo 4) is named GEO4_I10;

- G4D_I10 (Geo 4d) is named GEO4D;

- G4_o_I10 (old Geo 4) is not comparable to Eurostat BOP Vademecum code lists.

1) Only for periods until accession

Appendix A4 - Contents of selected country codes

Table A4

Territories included in and excluded from selected country codes (apply for all data requests)

Code	Country	ISO code	Contents
DE	Germany	DE	Germany <i>Including</i> Helgoland <i>Excluding</i> Büsingen and Büttenhardter Höfe (customs-free zones belonging to the customs territory of Switzerland)
DK	Denmark	DK	Denmark <i>Excluding</i> Faroe Islands (FO) and Greenland (GL)
ES	Spain	ES	Spain <i>Including</i> Balearic Islands, Ceuta and Melilla and Canary Islands <i>Excluding</i> Andorra (AD)
FI	Finland	FI	Finland <i>Including</i> Åland Islands (AX)
FR	France	FR FX MC GF MQ GP RE YT BL MF PM	France France, metropolitan Principality of Monaco <i>Including</i> overseas departments: French Guyana Martinique Guadeloupe (Grande Terre, Basse Terre, Marie Galante, Les Saintes, Iles de la Petite Terre and La Désirade) Réunion Mayotte <i>Including</i> territorial collectivities: Saint Barthélemy Saint Martin Saint Pierre et Miquelon <i>Excluding</i> overseas territories (French Polynesia (PF), New Caledonia and dependencies (NC), Wallis and Futuna Islands (WF), French Southern and Antarctic Lands (TF))
IT	Italy	IT	<i>Excluding</i> San Marino (SM) and the Holy See (VA)
NL	Netherlands	NL	Netherlands <i>Excluding</i> Aruba (AW), Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba (BQ), Curaçao (CW) and Sint Maarten (SX)
PT	Portugal	PT	Portugal <i>Including</i> Açores and Madeira <i>Excluding</i> Macau (MO)
GB	United Kingdom	GB	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland <i>Excluding</i> Channel Islands – Guernsey (GG), Jersey (JE); Gibraltar (GI), the Isle of Man (IM), Anguilla (AI), Bermuda (BM), Montserrat (MS), the British Virgin Islands (VG), the Turks and Caicos Islands (TC), the Cayman Islands (KY), Falkland Islands (FK), British Indian Ocean Territory (IO), St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha (SH), Pitcairn (PN) and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands (GS)
US	United States	US	United States <i>Including</i> Puerto Rico (PR) and Navassa
IN	India	IN	India <i>Including</i> Amindivi Island, Laccadive Island, Minicoy Island, Andaman Islands, Nicobar Islands and Sikkim

Appendix A5 – List of offshore centres

Table A5

Breakdown of R12 for b.o.p./i.i.p.

Code	Description
AD	Andorra
AG	Antigua and Barbuda
AI	Anguilla
AW	Aruba
BB	Barbados
BH	Bahrain
BM	Bermuda
BS	Bahamas
BZ	Belize
CK	Cook Islands
CW	Curaçao
DM	Dominica
GD	Grenada
GG	Guernsey
GI	Gibraltar
HK	Hong Kong
IM	Isle of Man
JE	Jersey
KN	Saint Kitts and Nevis
KY	Cayman Islands
LB	Lebanon
LC	Saint Lucia
LI	Liechtenstein
LR	Liberia
MH	Marshall Islands
MS	Montserrat
MU	Mauritius
NR	Nauru
NU	Niue
PA	Panama
PH	Philippines
SC	Seychelles
SG	Singapore
SX	Sint Maarten (Dutch part)
TC	Turks and Caicos Islands
VC	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
VG	Virgin Islands, British
VI	Virgin Islands, US
VU	Vanuatu
WS	Samoa

Note: Please note that an additional code (R121) has been created. This code is R12 excluding Hong Kong.

Appendix A6 - List of units of measurement for b.o.p./i.i.p.

Table A6

List of reporting currencies for EU countries

Code	Description
EUR	Euro
CZK	Czech koruna
DKK	Danish krone
HUF	Hungarian forint
PLN	Polish zloty
RON	Romanian leu
SEK	Swedish krona

Appendix A7 – List of international organisations

Table A7

Breakdown of 4Y and 9A

Code	Description	Integrity rule	Resident sector
1A	International organisations	1A=1B + 4A +4F+4S+4W+5A+6A	
4Y	1. All European Community institutions, organs and organisms, including the institutions of the euro area	4Y=4A+4F+4S+4W	
4A	1.1. European Union institutions excluding euro area institutions	4A=4B+4C+4D+4E+4G+4H+4I+4J+4M+4R+4T+4U+4V	
4AA	All European Union institutions excluding the ECB	4AA=4B+4C+4D+4E+4G+4H+4I+4J+4M+4R+4T+4U+4V+4S+4W	
4B	European Monetary System (EMS)		
4C	EIB (European Investment Bank)		S125
4D	EC (European Commission)		S13
4DJ	All European Union institutions financed via the EU's general budget	4DJ=4D+4J	
4E	EDF (European Development Fund)		S13
4G	EIF (European Investment Fund)		S125
4H	ECSC (European Community of Steel and Coal)		S13
4I	NIF (Neighbourhood Investment Facility)		S13
4J	Other European Union institutions and bodies covered by the EU's general budget	4J=4J1+4J2+4J3+4J4+4J5+4J6+4J7+4J8	
4J1	EP (European Parliament)		S13
4J2	CEU (Council of the European Union)		S13
4J3	CJ (Court of Justice)		S13
4J4	CA (Court of Auditors)		S13
4J5	Council (European Council)		S13
4J6	ESC (Economic and Social Committee)		S13
4J7	CR (Committee of Regions)		S13
4J8	Other European Union bodies, interinstitutional services and agencies		S13
4J81	Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators		S13
4J810	European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control		S13
4J811	European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training		S13

Code	Description	Integrity rule	Resident sector
4J812	European Chemicals Agency		S13
4J813	European Data Protection Supervisor		S13
4J814	European Defence Agency		S13
4J815	European Environment Agency		S13
4J816	European External Action Service		S13
4J817	European Fisheries Control Agency		S13
4J818	European Food Safety Authority		S13
4J819	European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions		S13
4J82	Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications		S13
4J820	European GNSS Agency		S13
4J821	European Institute for Gender Equality		S13
4J822	European Institute of Innovation and Technology		S13
4J823	European Maritime Safety Agency		S13
4J824	European Medicines Agency		S13
4J825	European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction		S13
4J826	European Union Agency for Cybersecurity		S13
4J827	European Ombudsman		S13
4J828	European Personnel Selection Office		S13
4J829	European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training		S13
4J83	Community Plant Variety Office		S13
4J830	European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation		S13
4J831	European Public Prosecutor's Office		S13
4J832	European Union Agency for Railways		S13
4J833	European School of Administration		S13
4J834	European Training Foundation		S13
4J835	European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights		S13
4J836	European Union Institute for Security Studies		S13
4J837	European Union Intellectual Property Office		S13
4J838	European Union Satellite Centre		S13
4J839	Publications Office of the European Union		S13
4J84	Computer Emergency Response Team		S13
4J840	European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation		S13
4J841	Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union		S13
4J842	European Peace Facility		S13
4J85	European Agency for Safety and Health at Work		S13
4J86	European Border and Coast Guard Agency		S13
4J87	European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice		S13
4J88	European Asylum Support Office		S13
4J89	European Union Aviation Safety Agency		S13
4J90	European High Performance Computing Joint Undertaking		S13
4M	SRB (Single Resolution Board)		S13
4R	EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund		S13
4T	Joint Committee of the European Supervisory Authorities	4T=4T1 + 4T2 + 4T3	S126
4T1	EBA (European Banking Authority)		S126
4T2	ESMA (European Securities and Markets Authority)		S126

Code	Description	Integrity rule	Resident sector
4T3	EIOPA (European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority)		S126
4U	Euratom (European Atomic Energy Community)		S13
4U1	Fusion for Energy (formerly code 5Z8)		
4U2	Euratom Supply Agency		S13
4V	FEMIP (Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership)		S125
4X	All European Union institutions not financed via the EU's general budget	4X=4C+4E+4G+4H+4I+4R+4T+4V+ 4F+4S+4U+4W	
	1.2. Institutions resident in the euro area		
4F	European Central Bank (ECB)		S121
4S	ESM (European Stability Mechanism)		S13*
4W***	EFSF (European Financial Stability Facility)		S13*
9A	2. International organisations excluding European Union institutions		
	2.1. International monetary organisations		
1B	UN organisations	1B=1C+1D+1E+1F+1G+1H+1J+1K+ 1L+1M+1N+1O+1P+1Q+1R+1S+1T +1X+1Y+1U	
1C	IMF (International Monetary Fund)		S122
5B	BIS (Bank for International Settlements)		S121
	2.2. International non-monetary organisations		
	2.2.1. Major United Nations organisations		
1D	WTO (World Trade Organization)		S13
1E	IBRD (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development – World Bank)		S125
1F	IDA (International Development Association)		S125
	2.2.2. Other United Nations organisations		
1G	ICSID (International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes)		S126
1H	UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)		S13
1J	FAO (Food and Agricultural Organization)		S13
1K	WHO (World Health Organization)		S13
1L	IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development)		S125
1M	IFC (International Finance Corporation)		S125
1N	MIGA (Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency)		S125
1O	UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)		S13
1R	IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency)		S13
1S	ILO (International Labour Organization)		S13
1T	ITU (International Telecommunication Union)		S13
1U	Other United Nations committees, funds and programmes (excl. World Food Programme)		S13
1X	UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime)		S13
1Y	United Nations World Food Programme		S13
	2.2.3. Other major international institutions, organs and organisms (excluding the ECB)		
5C	IADB (Inter-American Development Bank)		S125
5D	AfDB (African Development Bank)		S125
5E	ADB (Asian Development Bank)		S125
5F	EBRD (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development)		S125
5G	IIC (Inter-American Investment Corporation)		S125
5H	NIB (Nordic Investment Bank)		S125
5I	ECCB (Eastern Caribbean Central Bank)		S121
5J	IBEC (International Bank for Economic Cooperation)		S125
5K	IIB (International Investment Bank)		S125

Code	Description	Integrity rule	Resident sector
5L	CDB (Caribbean Development Bank)		S125
5M	AMF (Arab Monetary Fund)		S125
5N	BADEA (Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa)		S125
5O	BCEAO (West African Central Bank)		S121
5P	CASDB (Central African States Development Bank)		S125
5Q	AfDF (African Development Fund)		S125
5R	AsDF (Asian Development Fund)		S125
5S	SDF (Special Development Fund (related to the Caribbean Development Bank))		S125
5T	CABEI (Central American Bank for Economic Integration)		S122
5U	ADC (Andean Development Corporation)		S122
5W	BEAC (Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale)		S121
6O	OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)		S13
	2.2.4. Other international organisations		
1P	UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)		S13
1Q	UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees)		S13
1U1	UNECE (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe)		S13
1U2	UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)		S13
1V	Universal Postal Union		S11
1W	World Bank Group	1W=1E+1F+1G+1M+1N	S13
5A	Other international organisations (financial institutions)	5A=5B+5C+...+5Z+7A+7B+...+7O	S13
5AA	Multilateral lending agencies		S13
5X	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank		S13
5Z	Other international financial organisations n.i.e.		S13
5ZA	International Oil Pollution Compensation Funds		
5ZA1	International Oil Pollution Compensation 1992 Fund		
5ZA2	International Oil Pollution Compensation Supplementary Fund		
5Z1	Africa Finance Corporation		S13
5Z10	ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization)		S13
5Z11	ICCO (International Cocoa Organization)		S13
5Z12	ICO (International Coffee Organization)		S13
5Z13	ICSG (International Copper Study Group)		S13
5Z14	ICAC (International Cotton Advisory Committee)		S13
5Z15	IGC (International Grains Council)		S13
5Z16	IJSG (International Jute Study Group)		S13
5Z17	ILZSG (International Lead and Zinc Study Group)		S13
5Z18	IMO (International Maritime Organization)		S13
5Z19	INMARSAT (International Maritime Satellite Organization)		S13
5Z2	African Development Bank Group		S125
5Z20	IOC (International Olive Council)		S13
5Z21	IRSG (International Rubber Study Group)		S13
5Z22	ISO (International Sugar Organization)		S13
5Z23	SELA (Latin American and Caribbean Economic System)		S13
5Z24	OLADE (Latin American Energy Organization)		S13
5Z25	LAIA (Latin American Integration Association)		S13
5Z26	LAS (League of Arab States)		S13
5Z27	OECS (Organization of Eastern Caribbean States)		S13

Code	Description	Integrity rule	Resident sector
5Z28	OAS (Organization of American States)		S13
5Z29	OAPEC (Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries)		S13
5Z3	AFESD (Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development)		S125
5Z30	OCAS (Organization of Central American States)		S13
5Z31	OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries)		S13
5Z33	SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation)		S13
5Z34	UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development)		S13
5Z35	WAEC (West African Economic Community)		S13
5Z36	WAHO (West African Health Organization)		S13
5Z37	WAMA (West African Monetary Agency)		S13
5Z38	WAMI (West African Monetary Institute)		S13
5Z39	WCC (World Council of Churches)		S15
5Z4	ACU (Asian Clearing Union)		S125
5Z40	WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization)		S13
5Z41	WMO (World Meteorological Organization)		S13
5Z42	UNWTO (World Tourism Organization)		S13
5Z43	Nordic Development Fund		S13
5Z44	North American Development Bank		S13
5Z45	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)		S13
5Z46	Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe		S13
5Z47	NDB (New Development Bank)		S125
5Z5	Colombo Plan		S13
5Z6	ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States)		S13
5Z7	EFTA (European Free Trade Association)		S13
5Z9	CIPEC (Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries)		S13
6A	Other international organisations (non-financial institutions)	6A=6B+6C+...+6Z	S13
6A1	AU (African Union)		S13
6A10	IEA (International Energy Agency)		S13
6A11	Eurasian Economic Commission		S13
6A12	International Criminal Court (ICC)		S13
6A2	ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations)		S13
6A3	CARICOM (Caribbean Community and Common Market)		S13
6A4	CACM (Central American Common Market)		S13
6A5	EADB (East African Development Bank)		S125
6A6	EBID (ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development)		S125
6A7	ALIDE (Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions)		S126
6A8	OFID (OPEC Fund for International Development)		S125
6A9	Permanent Court of Arbitration		S13
6B	NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)		S13
6C	CE (Council of Europe)		S13
6D	ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross)		S13
6E	ESA (European Space Agency)		S13
6F	EPO (European Patent Office)		S13
6G	EUROCONTROL (European Organisation for the Safety of Air Navigation)		S13
6H	EUTELSAT (European Telecommunications Satellite Organization)		S13
6I	EMBL (European Molecular Biology Laboratory)		S13

Code	Description	Integrity rule	Resident sector
6J	ITSO (International Telecommunications Satellite Organization)		S13
6K	EBU (European Broadcasting Union)		S13
6L	EUMETSAT (European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites)		S13
6M	ESO (European Southern Observatory)		S13
6N	ECMWF (European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts)		S13
6P	CERN (European Organization for Nuclear Research)		S13
6Q	IOM (International Organization for Migration)		S13
6R	International Iberian Nanotechnology Laboratory		S13
6Z	Other international non-financial organisations n.i.e.		
6Z1	The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria		S13
6Z2	International Centre for Migration Policy Development		S13
6Z3	ESA (EFTA Surveillance Authority)		S13
7A	WAEMU (West African Economic and Monetary Union)		S13
7B	IDB (Islamic Development Bank)		S125
7B1	International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation		S125
7C	EDB (Eurasian Development Bank)		S125
7D	Paris Club (Paris Club Creditor Institutions)		S13
7E	Council of Europe Development Bank		S125
7F	Berne Union (International Union of Credit and Investment Insurers)		S126
7G	BSTDB (Black Sea Trade and Development Bank)		S125
7H	AFREXIMBANK (African Export-Import Bank)		S122
7I	BLADEX (Foreign Trade Bank of Latin America)		S122
7J	LARF (Latin American Reserve Fund)		S122
7K	RDC (Fonds Belgo-Congolais D'Amortissement et de Gestion)		S13
7L	IFFIm (International Finance Facility for Immunisation)		S13
7M	EUROFIMA (European Company for the Financing of Railroad Rolling Stock)		S125
7O	The Eastern and Southern African Trade and Development Bank		S125
9A	International organisations excluding European Union institutions	9A=1A-4Y	
9B	International organisations excluding the BIS and the IMF	9B=1A-1C-5B	

Note: The full list of international organisations can be found here: <https://registry.sdmx.org/data/datastructure.html>

* Until ref. July 2020 this code was S125.

** Sector code assigned provisionally.

*** Until ref. July 2020 the EFSF was resident in Luxembourg.

Appendix A8 - BOP BPM8 SDMX-ML 2.1: Compact message example

This part of the document refers to the SDMX-ML 2.1 Structure Specific standard, which is also supported by the ECB (see [here](#) for details).

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<message:StructureSpecificData

    xmlns:message="http://www.sdmx.org/resources/sdmxml/schemas/v2_1/me
ssage"

    xmlns:common="http://www.sdmx.org/resources/sdmxml/schemas/v2_1/co
mmon"

    xmlns:bop="urn:sdmx:org.sdmx.infomodel.datastructure.DataStructure=IMF:
BOP:1.7:ObsLevelDim:TIME_PERIOD"

    xmlns:xsi=http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance

    xmlns:data="http://www.sdmx.org/resources/sdmxml/schemas/v2_1/data/str
ucturespecific"

    xmlns:dsd="urn:sdmx:org.sdmx.infomodel.datastructure.DataStructure=IMF:
BOP(1.0):ObsLevelDim:TIME_PERIOD"

    xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.SDMX.org/resources/SDMXML/schemas/v
2_1/message SDMXMessage.xsd

    urn:sdmx:org.sdmx.infomodel.datastructure.DataStructure=IMF:BOP:1.7:Ob
sLevelDim:TIME_PERIOD IMF_BOP_StructureSpecific.xsd">

    <message:Header>

        <message:ID>IREF000001</message:ID>

        <message:Test>>false</message:Test>

        <message:Prepared>2016-10-
03T12:04:18.000+01:00</message:Prepared>

        <message:Sender id="COUNTRY">

            <message:Contact>

                <message:Name xml:lang="en">Surname
Name</message:Name>

                <message:Email>Name.Surname@Country.com</message:Email>

            </message:Contact>
```

```

</message:Sender>

<message:Receiver id="4F">

</message:Receiver>

<message:Structure structureID="IMF_BOP_1_7"
dimensionAtObservation="TIME_PERIOD"
namespace="urn:sdmx:org.sdmx.infomodel.datastructure.DataStructure=IMF:BOP(1
.8):ObsLevelDim:TIME_PERIOD">

    <common:Structure>

        <Ref agencyID="IMF" id="BOP"

/>

    </common:Structure>

</message:Structure>

<message:DataSetID>BPM6_BOP_Q</message:DataSetID>

</message:Header>

<message:DataSet data:action="Replace" data:structureRef="IMF_BOP_1_7"
xsi:type="dsd:DataSetType" data:dataScope="DataStructure">

    <bop:Series FREQ="Q" ADJUSTMENT="N" REF_AREA="LU"
COUNTERPART_AREA="W1" REF_SECTOR="S1"
COUNTERPART_SECTOR="S1" FLOW_STOCK_ENTRY="T"
ACCOUNTING_ENTRY="D" INT_ACC_ITEM="SD" FUNCTIONAL_CAT="_Z"
INSTR_ASSET="_Z" MATURITY="_Z" UNIT_MEASURE="EUR"
CURRENCY_DENOM="_T" VALUATION="_X" COMP_METHOD="N"
TYPE_ENTITY="ALL" TIME_FORMAT="P3M">

        <bop:Obs TIME_PERIOD="2014-Q3" OBS_VALUE="0"
OBS_STATUS="A" CONF_STATUS="F"/>

    </bop:Series>

</message:DataSet>

</message:StructureSpecificData>

```

Overview of the SDMX-ML 2.1 Structure Specific tags

In the case of b.o.p. data transmission, there are minor differences from the SDMX 2.0 Compact format and these are mainly due to the references of the data structure.

XML Header

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
```

<message:StructureSpecificData

The tag name for the Structure Specific SDMX-ML dataset.

`xmlns:message="http://www.sdmx.org/resources/sdmxml/schemas/v2_1/message`

`xmlns:common="http://www.sdmx.org/resources/sdmxml/schemas/v2_1/common"`

The core namespace for all SDMX-ML messages.

`xmlns:bop="urn:sdmx:org.sdmx.infomodel.datastructure.DataStructure=IMF:BOP:1.7:ObsLevelDim:TIME_PERIOD"`

Universal Resource Name (URN) – the unique identifier of BOP DSD maintained by the IMF `xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"`

Specifies the XML Schema definition language, which offers facilities for describing the structure and constraining the contents of XML 1.0 documents, including those which exploit the XML Namespace facility.

`xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.SDMX.org/resources/SDMXML/schemas/v2_1/message SDMXMessage.xsd`

`urn:sdmx:org.sdmx.infomodel.datastructure.DataStructure=IMF:BOP:1.7:ObsLevelDim:TIME_PERIOD IMF_BOP_StructureSpecific.xsd">`

Provides hints as to the physical location of schema documents used to validate the message. If the "SDMXMessage.xsd" schema is stored in a local or remote repository, the <path_to_xsd> should be replaced by either a local directory or a URL.

Message Header

<message:Header>

`<message:ID>IREF000001</message:ID>`

`<message:Test>>false</message:Test>`

`<message:Prepared>2016-10-03T12:04:18.000+01:00</message:Prepared>`

`<message:Sender id="COUNTRY">`

`<message:Contact>`

`<message:Name xml:lang="en">Surname Name</message:Name>`

`<message:Email>Name.Surname@Country.com</message:Email>`

`</message:Contact>`

```

</message:Sender>

<message:Receiver id="4F">

</message:Receiver>

<message:Structure structureID="IMF_BOP_1_7"
dimensionAtObservation="TIME_PERIOD">

    <common:Structure>

        <Ref agencyID="IMF" id="BOP" />

    </common:Structure>

</message:Structure>

<message:DataSetID>BPM6_BOP_Q</message:DataSetID>

</message:Header>

```

Statistical information

```
<message:DataSet dataScope="DataStructure" structureRef="IMF_BOP_1_7">
```

Identification of the data structure.

```

<bop:Series FREQ="Q" ADJUSTMENT="N" REF_AREA="LU"
COUNTERPART_AREA="W1" REF_SECTOR="S1"
COUNTERPART_SECTOR="S1" FLOW_STOCK_ENTRY="T"
ACCOUNTING_ENTRY="D" INT_ACC_ITEM="SD" FUNCTIONAL_CAT="_Z"
INSTR_ASSET="_Z" MATURITY="_Z" UNIT_MEASURE="EUR"
CURRENCY_DENOM="_T" VALUATION="_X" COMP_METHOD="N"
TYPE_ENTITY="ALL" TIME_FORMAT="P3M">

    <bop:Obs TIME_PERIOD="2014-Q3" OBS_VALUE="0"
OBS_STATUS="A" CONF_STATUS="F"/>

</bop:Series>

```

This is the tag which identifies the series key composed of the 16 DSD dimensions.

```

</message:DataSet>

</message:StructureSpecificData>

```

The end tags.

Appendix B – Data collection templates for RAS, BNT AND SEFER

This appendix show datasets other than the balance of payments that are collected and processed by the ECB in the context of the External Statistics Guideline.

Table B1
Monthly template on international reserve and foreign currency liquidity

(BPM6_RA_M dataflow. As of 1 November 2022. Timeliness: T+10 calendar days)

I Official reserve assets and other foreign currency assets

BPM6 item	Series code	List RASS
I.A Reserve assets	M.N.#.W1.S121.S1.LE.A.FA.R.F._Z\$.X1._X.N.ALL	G1_I10
I.A.1 Monetary gold (including gold deposits and gold swaps)	M.N.#.W1.S121.S1.LE.A.FA.R.F11._Z\$.XAU.M.N.ALL	G1_I10
I.A.1.i of which: monetary gold under swap for cash collateral	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.LE.A.FA.R.F11Z._Z\$.XAU.M.N.ALL	Geo0
I.A.1.1 Gold bullion	M.N.#.W19.S121.S1N.LE.A.FA.R.F11A._Z\$.XAU.M.N.ALL	G9_I10
I.A.1.1.i Memo: volume in millions of fine troy ounces	M.N.#.W19.S121.S1N.LE.A.FA.R.F11A._Z.XGO.XAU._Z.N.ALL	G9_I10
I.A.1.2 Unallocated gold accounts	M.N.#.W1.S121.S12K.LE.A.FA.R.F11B._Z\$.XAU.M.N.ALL	G1_I10
I.A.1.2.i Memo: volume in millions of fine troy ounces	M.N.#.W1.S121.S12K.LE.A.FA.R.F11B._Z.XGO.XAU._Z.N.ALL	G1_I10
I.A.2 SDRs	M.N.#.W1.S121.S1N.LE.A.FA.R.F12.T\$.XDR.M.N.ALL	G1_I10
I.A.3 Reserve position in the IMF	M.N.#.1C.S121.S121.LE.A.FA.R.FK._Z\$.XDR.M.N.ALL	G6_I10
I.A.4 Other reserve assets	M.N.#.W1.S121.S1.LE.A.FA.R.FR2._Z\$.X1._X.N.ALL	G1_I10
I.A.4.a Currency and deposits	M.N.#.W1.S121.S1.LE.A.FA.R.F2.T\$.X1.N.N.ALL	G1_I10
I.A.4.a.i Claims on other non-euro area central banks, the IMF and the BIS	M.N.#.W1.S121.S121.LE.A.FA.R.F2.T\$.X1.N.N.ALL	G1_I10
I.A.4.a.ii Claims on entities (banks)	M.N.#.W1.S121.S122.LE.A.FA.R.F2.T\$.X1.N.N.ALL	G1_I10
I.A.4.a.ii.1 Headquartered in the reporting country or currency area	M.N.#.W1.S121.S122A.LE.A.FA.R.F2.T\$.X1.N.N.ALL	G1_I10
I.A.4.a.ii.2 Headquartered outside the reporting country or currency area	M.N.#.W1.S121.S122B.LE.A.FA.R.F2.T\$.X1.N.N.ALL	G1_I10
I.A.4.b Securities	M.N.#.W1.S121.S1.LE.A.FA.R.FR1._Z\$.X1.M.N.ALL	G1_I10
I.A.4.b.CC of which: securities under repo for cash collateral	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.LE.A.FA.R.FR1Z._Z\$.X1.M.N.ALL	Geo0
I.A.4.b.HH of which: issuer headquartered in the reporting country or currency area	M.N.#.W1.S121.S1H.LE.A.FA.R.FR1._Z\$.X1.M.N.ALL	G1_I10
I.A.4.b.i Debt securities	M.N.#.W1.S121.S1.LE.A.FA.R.F3.T\$.X1.M.N.ALL	G1_I10
I.A.4.b.i.a Short-term	M.N.#.W1.S121.S1.LE.A.FA.R.F3.S\$.X1.M.N.ALL	G1_I10
I.A.4.b.i.b Long-term	M.N.#.W1.S121.S1.LE.A.FA.R.F3.L\$.X1.M.N.ALL	G1_I10
I.A.4.b.ii Equity and investment fund shares	M.N.#.W1.S121.S1.LE.A.FA.R.F5._Z\$.X1.M.N.ALL	G1_I10
I.A.4.c Financial derivatives (net)	M.N.#.W1.S121.S1.LE.N.FA.R.F71.T\$.X1.T.N.ALL	G1_I10
I.A.4.d Other claims	M.N.#.W1.S121.S1.LE.A.FA.R.FR41._Z\$.X1._X.N.ALL	G1_I10
I.A.4.d.i Loans to non-banks	M.N.#.W1.S121.S1Q.LE.A.FA.R.F4.T\$.X1.N.N.ALL	G1_I10
I.A.4.d.ii Other	M.N.#.W1.S121.S1.LE.A.FA.R.FR411._Z\$.X1._X.N.ALL	G1_I10
I.B Other foreign currency assets (not included in reserve assets)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.LE.A.FA.R.T.F._Z\$.X1._X.N.ALL	Geo0
I.B.1 Securities	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.LE.A.FA.R.T.FR1._Z\$.X1.M.N.ALL	Geo0
I.B.2 Deposits	M.N.#.W0.S121.S122.LE.A.FA.R.T.F2.T\$.X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
I.B.2.i Headquartered in the reporting country or currency area	M.N.#.W0.S121.S122A.LE.A.FA.R.T.F2.T\$.X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
I.B.2.ii Headquartered outside the reporting country or currency area	M.N.#.W0.S121.S122B.LE.A.FA.R.T.F2.T\$.X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
I.B.3 Loans	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1Q.LE.A.FA.R.T.F4.T\$.X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
I.B.4 Financial derivatives (net)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.LE.N.FA.R.T.F71.T\$.X1.T.N.ALL	Geo0

BPM6 item	Series code	List RASS
I.B.5 Gold	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1N.LE.A.FA.RT.F11_Z.\$XAU.M.N.ALL	Geo0
I.B.6 Other	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.LE.A.FA.RT.FR51_Z.\$X1_X.N.ALL	Geo0

II Predetermined short-term net drains on foreign currency assets

BPM6 item	Series code	List RASS
II.1 Foreign currency loans, securities and deposits	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FN.RT1.RT.FR6.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.1.1 Outflows (-)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FO.RT1.RT.FR6.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.1.1.a Principal	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FO.RT11.RT.FR6.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.1.1.b Interest	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FO.RT12.RT.FR6.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.1.2 Inflows (+)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FI.RT1.RT.FR6.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.1.2.a Principal	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FI.RT11.RT.FR6.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.1.2.b Interest	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FI.RT12.RT.FR6.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.2 Aggregate short and long positions in forwards and futures in foreign currencies vis-à-vis the domestic currency (including the forward leg of currency swaps)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FN.RT2.RT.F71FF.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.2.a Short positions (-)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FO.RT2.RT.F71FF.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.2.b Long positions (+)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FI.RT2.RT.F71FF.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.3 Other	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FN.RT1.RT.FR8.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.3.1 Outflows related to repos (-)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FO.RT1.RT.F29C.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.3.2 Inflows related to reverse repos (+)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FI.RT1.RT.F29C.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.3.3 Trade credit (-)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FO.RT1.RT.F81A.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.3.4 Trade credit (+)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FI.RT1.RT.F81A.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.3.5 Other accounts payable (-)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FO.RT1.RT.F89.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.3.6 Other accounts receivable (+)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FI.RT1.RT.F89.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.1 (1M) Foreign currency loans, securities and deposits	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FN.RT1.RT.FR6.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.1.1 (1M) Outflows (-)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FO.RT1.RT.FR6.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.1.1.a (1M) Principal	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FO.RT11.RT.FR6.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.1.1.b (1M) Interest	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FO.RT12.RT.FR6.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.1.2 (1M) Inflows (+)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FI.RT1.RT.FR6.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.1.2.a (1M) Principal	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FI.RT11.RT.FR6.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.1.2.b (1M) Interest	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FI.RT12.RT.FR6.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.2 (1M) Aggregate short and long positions in forwards and futures in foreign currencies vis-à-vis the domestic currency (including the forward leg of currency swaps)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FN.RT2.RT.F71FF.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.2.a (1M) Short positions (-)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FO.RT2.RT.F71FF.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.2.b (1M) Long positions (+)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FI.RT2.RT.F71FF.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.3 (1M) Other	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FN.RT1.RT.FR8.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.3.1 (1M) Outflows related to repos (-)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FO.RT1.RT.F29C.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.3.2 (1M) Inflows related to reverse repos (+)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FI.RT1.RT.F29C.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.3.3 (1M) Trade credit (-)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FO.RT1.RT.F81A.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.3.4 (1M) Trade credit (+)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FI.RT1.RT.F81A.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.3.5 (1M) Other accounts payable (-)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FO.RT1.RT.F89.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.3.6 (1M) Other accounts receivable (+)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FI.RT1.RT.F89.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.1 (1-3M) Foreign currency loans, securities and deposits	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FN.RT1.RT.FR6.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.1.1 (1-3M) Outflows (-)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FO.RT1.RT.FR6.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.1.1.a (1-3M) Principal	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FO.RT11.RT.FR6.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.1.1.b (1-3M) Interest	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FO.RT12.RT.FR6.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.1.2 (1-3M) Inflows (+)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FI.RT1.RT.FR6.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.1.2.a (1-3M) Principal	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FI.RT11.RT.FR6.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0

BPM6 item	Series code	List RASS
II.1.2.b (1-3M) Interest	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FI.RT12.RT.FR6.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.2 (1-3M) Aggregate short and long positions in forwards and futures in foreign currencies vis-à-vis the domestic currency (including the forward leg of currency swaps)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FN.RT2.RT.F71FF.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.2.a (1-3M) Short positions (-)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FO.RT2.RT.F71FF.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.2.b (1-3M) Long positions (+)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FI.RT2.RT.F71FF.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.3 (1-3M) Other	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FN.RT1.RT.FR8.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.3.1 (1-3M) Outflows related to repos (-)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FO.RT1.RT.F29C.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.3.2 (1-3M) Inflows related to reverse repos (+)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FI.RT1.RT.F29C.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.3.3 (1-3M) Trade credit (-)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FO.RT1.RT.F81A.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.3.4 (1-3M) Trade credit (+)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FI.RT1.RT.F81A.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.3.5 (1-3M) Other accounts payable (-)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FO.RT1.RT.F89.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.3.6 (1-3M) Other accounts receivable (+)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FI.RT1.RT.F89.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.1 (3M-12M) Foreign currency loans, securities and deposits	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FN.RT1.RT.FR6.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.1.1 (3M-12M) Outflows (-)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FO.RT1.RT.FR6.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.1.1.a (3M-12M) Principal	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FO.RT11.RT.FR6.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.1.1.b (3M-12M) Interest	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FO.RT12.RT.FR6.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.1.2 (3M-12M) Inflows (+)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FI.RT1.RT.FR6.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.1.2.a (3M-12M) Principal	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FI.RT11.RT.FR6.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.1.2.b (3M-12M) Interest	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FI.RT12.RT.FR6.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.2 (3M-12M) Aggregate short and long positions in forwards and futures in foreign currencies vis-à-vis the domestic currency (including the forward leg of currency swaps)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FN.RT2.RT.F71FF.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.2.a (3M-12M) Short positions (-)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FO.RT2.RT.F71FF.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.2.b (3M-12M) Long positions (+)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FI.RT2.RT.F71FF.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.3 (3M-12M) Other	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FN.RT1.RT.FR8.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.3.1 (3M-12M) Outflows related to repos (-)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FO.RT1.RT.F29C.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.3.2 (3M-12M) Inflows related to reverse repos (+)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FI.RT1.RT.F29C.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.3.3 (3M-12M) Trade credit (-)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FO.RT1.RT.F81A.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.3.4 (3M-12M) Trade credit (+)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FI.RT1.RT.F81A.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.3.5 (3M-12M) Other accounts payable (-)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FO.RT1.RT.F89.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
II.3.6 (3M-12M) Other accounts receivable (+)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FP.FI.RT1.RT.F89.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0

III Contingent short-term net drains on foreign currency assets

BPM6 item	Series code	List RASS
III.1 Contingent liabilities in foreign currency	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT1.RT.F.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.1.a Collateral guarantees on debt falling due within one year	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT3.RT.FL.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.1.b Other contingent liabilities	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT4.RT.F.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.2 Foreign currency securities issued with embedded options (puttable bonds)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT1.RT.F3D.XLS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.3.1 Undrawn, unconditional credit lines provided by:	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT1.RT.F41A.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.3.1.a Other national monetary authorities, BIS, IMF, and other international organisations	M.N.#.W1.S121.S1XA.FC.FI.RT1.RT.F41A.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	G1_110
III.3.1.a.1 Other national monetary authorities (+)	M.N.#.W1.S121.S1X.FC.FI.RT1.RT.F41A.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	G1_110
III.3.1.a.2 BIS (+)	M.N.#.5B.S121.S121.FC.FI.RT1.RT.F41A.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	5B
III.3.1.a.3 IMF (+)	M.N.#.1C.S121.S121.FC.FI.RT1.RT.F41A.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	G6_110
III.3.1.a.4 Other international organisations (+)	M.N.#.9B.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT1.RT.F41A.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	9B
III.3.1.b Banks and other financial institutions headquartered in the reporting country or currency area (+)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S12A.FC.FI.RT1.RT.F41A.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0

BPM6 item	Series code	List RASS
III.3.1.c Banks and other financial institutions headquartered outside the reporting country or currency area (+)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S12B.FC.FI.RT1.RT.F41A.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.3.2 Undrawn, unconditional credit lines provided to:	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT1.RT.F41A.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.3.2.a Other national monetary authorities, BIS, IMF, and other international organisations	M.N.#.W1.S121.S1XA.FC.FO.RT1.RT.F41A.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	G1_110
III.3.2.a.1 Other national monetary authorities (-)	M.N.#.W1.S121.S1X.FC.FO.RT1.RT.F41A.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	G1_110
III.3.2.a.2 BIS (-)	M.N.#.5B.S121.S121.FC.FO.RT1.RT.F41A.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	5B
III.3.2.a.3 IMF (-)	M.N.#.1C.S121.S121.FC.FO.RT1.RT.F41A.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	G6_110
III.3.2.a.4 Other international organisations (-)	M.N.#.9B.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT1.RT.F41A.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	9B
III.3.2.b Banks and other financial institutions headquartered in the reporting country or currency area (-)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S12A.FC.FO.RT1.RT.F41A.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.3.2.c Banks and other financial institutions headquartered outside the reporting country or currency area (-)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S12B.FC.FO.RT1.RT.F41A.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.4 Aggregate short and long positions of options in foreign currencies vis-à-vis the domestic currency	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FN.RT2.RT.F711.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.4.a Short positions	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT2.RT.F711.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.4.a.i Bought puts	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT2P.RT.F711.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.4.a.ii Written calls	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT2C.RT.F711.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.4.b Long positions	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT2.RT.F711.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.4.b.i Bought calls	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT2C.RT.F711.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.4.b.ii Written puts	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT2P.RT.F711.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M PRO MEMORIA: In-the-money options		
III.M.1 At current exchange rates	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FN.RT5.RT.F711.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.1.a Short position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT5.RT.F711.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.1.b Long position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT5.RT.F711.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.2 +5% (depreciation of 5%)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FN.RT5A.RT.F711.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.2.a Short position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT5A.RT.F711.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.2.b Long position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT5A.RT.F711.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.3 -5% (appreciation of 5%)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FN.RT5B.RT.F711.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.3.a Short position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT5B.RT.F711.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.3.b Long position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT5B.RT.F711.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.4 +10% (depreciation of 10%)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FN.RT5C.RT.F711.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.4.a Short position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT5C.RT.F711.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.4.b Long position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT5C.RT.F711.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.5 -10% (appreciation of 10%)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FN.RT5D.RT.F711.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.5.a Short position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT5D.RT.F711.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.5.b Long position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT5D.RT.F711.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.6 Other	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FN.RT5E.RT.F711.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.6.a Short position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT5E.RT.F711.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.6.b Long position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT5E.RT.F711.TS.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.1 (1M) Contingent liabilities in foreign currency	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT1.RT.F.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.1.a (1M) Collateral guarantees on debt falling due within one year	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT3.RT.FL.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.1.b (1M) Other contingent liabilities	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT4.RT.F.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.3.1 (1M) Undrawn, unconditional credit lines provided by:	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT1.RT.F41A.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.3.1.a (1M) Other national monetary authorities, BIS, IMF, and other international organisations	M.N.#.W1.S121.S1XA.FC.FI.RT1.RT.F41A.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	G1_110
III.3.1.a.1 (1M) Other national monetary authorities (+)	M.N.#.W1.S121.S1X.FC.FI.RT1.RT.F41A.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	G1_110
III.3.1.a.2 (1M) BIS (+)	M.N.#.5B.S121.S121.FC.FI.RT1.RT.F41A.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	5B
III.3.1.a.3 (1M) IMF (+)	M.N.#.1C.S121.S121.FC.FI.RT1.RT.F41A.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	G6_110

BPM6 item	Series code	List RASS
III.3.1.a.4 (1M) Other international organisations (+)	M.N.#.9B.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT1.RT.F41A.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	9B
III.3.1.b (1M) Banks and other financial institutions headquartered in the reporting country or currency area (+)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S12A.FC.FI.RT1.RT.F41A.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.3.1.c (1M) Banks and other financial institutions headquartered outside the reporting country or currency area (+)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S12B.FC.FI.RT1.RT.F41A.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.3.2 (1M) Undrawn, unconditional credit lines provided to:	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT1.RT.F41A.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.3.2.a (1M) Other national monetary authorities, BIS, IMF, and other international organisations	M.N.#.W1.S121.S1XA.FC.FO.RT1.RT.F41A.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	G1_110
III.3.2.a.1 (1M) Other national monetary authorities (-)	M.N.#.W1.S121.S1X.FC.FO.RT1.RT.F41A.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	G1_110
III.3.2.a.2 (1M) BIS (-)	M.N.#.5B.S121.S121.FC.FO.RT1.RT.F41A.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	5B
III.3.2.a.3 (1M) IMF (-)	M.N.#.1C.S121.S121.FC.FO.RT1.RT.F41A.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	G6_110
III.3.2.a.4 (1M) Other international organisations (-)	M.N.#.9B.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT1.RT.F41A.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	9B
III.3.2.b (1M) Banks and other financial institutions headquartered in the reporting country or currency area (-)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S12A.FC.FO.RT1.RT.F41A.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.3.2.c (1M) Banks and other financial institutions headquartered outside the reporting country or currency area (-)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S12B.FC.FO.RT1.RT.F41A.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.4 (1M) Aggregate short and long positions of options in foreign currencies vis-à-vis the domestic currency	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FN.RT2.RT.F711.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.4.a (1M) Short positions	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT2.RT.F711.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.4.a.i (1M) Bought puts	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT2P.RT.F711.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.4.a.ii (1M) Written calls	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT2C.RT.F711.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.4.b (1M) Long positions	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT2.RT.F711.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.4.b.i (1M) Bought calls	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT2C.RT.F711.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.4.b.ii (1M) Written puts	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT2P.RT.F711.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M (1M) PRO MEMORIA: In-the-money options		
III.M.1 (1M) At current exchange rates	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FN.RT5.RT.F711.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.1.a (1M) Short position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT5.RT.F711.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.1.b (1M) Long position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT5.RT.F711.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.2 (1M) +5% (depreciation of 5%)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FN.RT5A.RT.F711.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.2.a (1M) Short position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT5A.RT.F711.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.2.b (1M) Long position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT5A.RT.F711.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.3 (1M) -5% (appreciation of 5%)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FN.RT5B.RT.F711.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.3.a (1M) Short position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT5B.RT.F711.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.3.b (1M) Long position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT5B.RT.F711.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.4 (1M) +10% (depreciation of 10%)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FN.RT5C.RT.F711.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.4.a (1M) Short position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT5C.RT.F711.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.4.b (1M) Long position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT5C.RT.F711.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.5 (1M) -10% (appreciation of 10%)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FN.RT5D.RT.F711.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.5.a (1M) Short position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT5D.RT.F711.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.5.b (1M) Long position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT5D.RT.F711.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.6 (1M) Other	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FN.RT5E.RT.F711.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.6.a (1M) Short position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT5E.RT.F711.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.6.b (1M) Long position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT5E.RT.F711.TM_1.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.1 (1-3M) Contingent liabilities in foreign currency	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT1.RT.F.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.1.a (1-3M) Collateral guarantees on debt falling due within one year	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT3.RT.FL.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.1.b (1-3M) Other contingent liabilities	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT4.RT.F.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.3.1 (1-3M) Undrawn, unconditional credit lines provided by:	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT1.RT.F41A.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.3.1.a (1-3M) Other national monetary authorities, BIS, IMF, and other international organisations	M.N.#.W1.S121.S1XA.FC.FI.RT1.RT.F41A.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	G1_110

BPM6 item	Series code	List RASS
III.3.1.a.1 (1-3M) Other national monetary authorities (+)	M.N.#.W1.S121.S1X.FC.FI.RT1.RT.F41A.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	G1_110
III.3.1.a.2 (1-3M) BIS (+)	M.N.#.5B.S121.S121.FC.FI.RT1.RT.F41A.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	5B
III.3.1.a.3 (1-3M) IMF (+)	M.N.#.1C.S121.S121.FC.FI.RT1.RT.F41A.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	G6_110
III.3.1.a.4 (1-3M) Other international organisations (+)	M.N.#.9B.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT1.RT.F41A.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	9B
III.3.1.b (1-3M) Banks and other financial institutions headquartered in the reporting country or currency area (+)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S12A.FC.FI.RT1.RT.F41A.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.3.1.c (1-3M) Banks and other financial institutions headquartered outside the reporting country or currency area (+)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S12B.FC.FI.RT1.RT.F41A.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.3.2 (1-3M) Undrawn, unconditional credit lines provided to:	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT1.RT.F41A.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.3.2.a (1-3M) Other national monetary authorities, BIS, IMF, and other international organisations	M.N.#.W1.S121.S1XA.FC.FO.RT1.RT.F41A.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	G1_110
III.3.2.a.1 (1-3M) Other national monetary authorities (-)	M.N.#.W1.S121.S1X.FC.FO.RT1.RT.F41A.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	G1_110
III.3.2.a.2 (1-3M) BIS (-)	M.N.#.5B.S121.S121.FC.FO.RT1.RT.F41A.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	5B
III.3.2.a.3 (1-3M) IMF (-)	M.N.#.1C.S121.S121.FC.FO.RT1.RT.F41A.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	G6_110
III.3.2.a.4 (1-3M) Other international organisations (-)	M.N.#.9B.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT1.RT.F41A.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	9B
III.3.2.b (1-3M) Banks and other financial institutions headquartered in the reporting country or currency area (-)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S12A.FC.FO.RT1.RT.F41A.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.3.2.c (1-3M) Banks and other financial institutions headquartered outside the reporting country or currency area (-)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S12B.FC.FO.RT1.RT.F41A.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.4 (1-3M) Aggregate short and long positions of options in foreign currencies vis-à-vis the domestic currency	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FN.RT2.RT.F711.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.4.a (1-3M) Short positions	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT2.RT.F711.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.4.a.i (1-3M) Bought puts	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT2P.RT.F711.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.4.a.ii (1-3M) Written calls	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT2C.RT.F711.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.4.b (1-3M) Long positions	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT2.RT.F711.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.4.b.i (1-3M) Bought calls	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT2C.RT.F711.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.4.b.ii (1-3M) Written puts	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT2P.RT.F711.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M (1-3M) PRO MEMORIA: In-the-money options		
III.M.1 (1-3M) At current exchange rates	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FN.RT5.RT.F711.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.1.a (1-3M) Short position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT5.RT.F711.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.1.b (1-3M) Long position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT5.RT.F711.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.2 (1-3M) +5% (depreciation of 5%)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FN.RT5A.RT.F711.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.2.a (1-3M) Short position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT5A.RT.F711.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.2.b (1-3M) Long position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT5A.RT.F711.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.3 (1-3M) -5% (appreciation of 5%)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FN.RT5B.RT.F711.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.3.a (1-3M) Short position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT5B.RT.F711.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.3.b (1-3M) Long position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT5B.RT.F711.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.4 (1-3M) +10% (depreciation of 10%)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FN.RT5C.RT.F711.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.4.a (1-3M) Short position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT5C.RT.F711.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.4.b (1-3M) Long position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT5C.RT.F711.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.5 (1-3M) -10% (appreciation of 10%)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FN.RT5D.RT.F711.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.5.a (1-3M) Short position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT5D.RT.F711.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.5.b (1-3M) Long position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT5D.RT.F711.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.6 (1-3M) Other	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FN.RT5E.RT.F711.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.6.a (1-3M) Short position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT5E.RT.F711.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.6.b (1-3M) Long position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT5E.RT.F711.TM13.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.1 (3M-12M) Contingent liabilities in foreign currency	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT1.RT.F.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.1.a (3M-12M) Collateral guarantees on debt falling due within one year	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT3.RT.FL.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.1.b (3M-12M) Other contingent liabilities	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT4.RT.F.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0

BPM6 item	Series code	List RASS
III.3.1 (3M-12M) Undrawn, unconditional credit lines provided by:	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT1.RT.F41A.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.3.1.a (3M-12M) Other national monetary authorities, BIS, IMF, and other international organisations	M.N.#.W1.S121.S1XA.FC.FI.RT1.RT.F41A.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	G1_110
III.3.1.a.1 (3M-12M) Other national monetary authorities (+)	M.N.#.W1.S121.S1X.FC.FI.RT1.RT.F41A.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	G1_110
III.3.1.a.2 (3M-12M) BIS (+)	M.N.#.5B.S121.S121.FC.FI.RT1.RT.F41A.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	5B
III.3.1.a.3 (3M-12M) IMF (+)	M.N.#.1C.S121.S121.FC.FI.RT1.RT.F41A.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	G6_110
III.3.1.a.4 (3M-12M) Other international organisations (+)	M.N.#.9B.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT1.RT.F41A.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	9B
III.3.1.b (3M-12M) Banks and other financial institutions headquartered in the reporting country or currency area (+)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S12A.FC.FI.RT1.RT.F41A.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.3.1.c (3M-12M) Banks and other financial institutions headquartered outside the reporting country or currency area (+)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S12B.FC.FI.RT1.RT.F41A.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.3.2 (3M-12M) Undrawn, unconditional credit lines provided to:	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT1.RT.F41A.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.3.2.a (3M-12M) Other national monetary authorities, BIS, IMF, and other international organisations	M.N.#.W1.S121.S1XA.FC.FO.RT1.RT.F41A.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	G1_110
III.3.2.a.1 (3M-12M) Other national monetary authorities (-)	M.N.#.W1.S121.S1X.FC.FO.RT1.RT.F41A.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	G1_110
III.3.2.a.2 (3M-12M) BIS (-)	M.N.#.5B.S121.S121.FC.FO.RT1.RT.F41A.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	5B
III.3.2.a.3 (3M-12M) IMF (-)	M.N.#.1C.S121.S121.FC.FO.RT1.RT.F41A.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	G6_110
III.3.2.a.4 (3M-12M) Other international organisations (-)	M.N.#.9B.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT1.RT.F41A.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	9B
III.3.2.b (3M-12M) Banks and other financial institutions headquartered in the reporting country or currency area (-)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S12A.FC.FO.RT1.RT.F41A.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.3.2.c (3M-12M) Banks and other financial institutions headquartered outside the reporting country or currency area (-)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S12B.FC.FO.RT1.RT.F41A.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.4 (3M-12M) Aggregate short and long positions of options in foreign currencies vis-à-vis the domestic currency	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FN.RT2.RT.F711.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.4.a (3M-12M) Short positions	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT2.RT.F711.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.4.a.i (3M-12M) Bought puts	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT2P.RT.F711.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.4.a.ii (3M-12M) Written calls	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT2C.RT.F711.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.4.b (3M-12M) Long positions	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT2.RT.F711.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.4.b.i (3M-12M) Bought calls	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT2C.RT.F711.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.4.b.ii (3M-12M) Written puts	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT2P.RT.F711.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M (3M-12M) PRO MEMORIA: In-the-money options		
III.M.1 (3M-12M) At current exchange rates	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FN.RT5.RT.F711.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.1.a (3M-12M) Short position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT5.RT.F711.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.1.b (3M-12M) Long position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT5.RT.F711.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.2 (3M-12M) +5% (depreciation of 5%)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FN.RT5A.RT.F711.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.2.a (3M-12M) Short position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT5A.RT.F711.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.2.b (3M-12M) Long position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT5A.RT.F711.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.3 (3M-12M) -5% (appreciation of 5%)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FN.RT5B.RT.F711.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.3.a (3M-12M) Short position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT5B.RT.F711.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.3.b (3M-12M) Long position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT5B.RT.F711.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.4 (3M-12M) +10% (depreciation of 10%)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FN.RT5C.RT.F711.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.4.a (3M-12M) Short position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT5C.RT.F711.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.4.b (3M-12M) Long position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT5C.RT.F711.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.5 (3M-12M) -10% (appreciation of 10%)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FN.RT5D.RT.F711.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.5.a (3M-12M) Short position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT5D.RT.F711.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.5.b (3M-12M) Long position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT5D.RT.F711.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.6 (3M-12M) Other	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FN.RT5E.RT.F711.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.6.a (3M-12M) Short position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FO.RT5E.RT.F711.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0
III.M.6.b (3M-12M) Long position	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FC.FI.RT5E.RT.F711.TM3C.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0

IV Memo items

BPM6 item	Series code	List RASS	List RASS_V
IV.1.a Short-term domestic currency debt indexed to the exchange rate	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FM.L.RT6.RT.FL.TS.\$XDC.A.N.ALL	Geo0	
IV.1.b Financial instruments denominated in foreign currency and settled by other means (e.g. in domestic currency)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FM.FN.RT7.RT.F.T.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0	
IV.1.b.1 Derivatives (forwards, futures and options contracts)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FM.FN.RT7.RT.F71FO.T.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0	
IV.1.b.1.i Short positions	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FM.FO.RT7.RT.F71FO.T.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0	
IV.1.b.1.ii Long positions	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FM.FI.RT7.RT.F71FO.T.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0	
IV.1.b.2 Other instruments	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FM.FN.RT7.RT.FR9.T.\$X1.M.N.ALL	Geo0	
IV.1.c Pledged assets	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FM.A.RT8.RT.F.Z.\$X1.X.N.ALL	Geo0	
IV.1.c.1 Included in reserve assets	M.N.#.W1.S121.S1.FM.A.RT8.R.F.Z.\$X1.X.N.ALL	G1_I10	
IV.1.c.2 Included in other foreign currency assets	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FM.A.RT8.RT.FR5.Z.\$X1.X.N.ALL	Geo0	
IV.1.d Securities lent and on repo	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FM.A.RT9.RT.FR1.Z.\$X1.M.N.ALL	Geo0	
IV.1.d.1 Lent or repoed and included in Section I (-)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FM.A.RT9A.RT.FR1.Z.\$X1.M.N.ALL	Geo0	
IV.1.d.2 Lent or repoed but not included in Section I (-)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FM.A.RT9B.RT.FR1.Z.\$X1.M.N.ALL	Geo0	
IV.1.d.3 Borrowed or acquired and included in Section I (+)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FM.A.RT9C.RT.FR1.Z.\$X1.M.N.ALL	Geo0	
IV.1.d.4 Borrowed or acquired but not included in Section I (+)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FM.A.RT9D.RT.FR1.Z.\$X1.M.N.ALL	Geo0	
IV.1.e Financial derivative assets (net, marked to market)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FM.N.FA.RT.F71.T.\$X1.T.N.ALL	Geo0	
IV.1.e.1 Forwards	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FM.N.FA.RT.F712A.T.\$X1.T.N.ALL	Geo0	
IV.1.e.2 Futures	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FM.N.FA.RT.F712B.T.\$X1.T.N.ALL	Geo0	
IV.1.e.3 Swaps	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FM.N.FA.RT.F712C.T.\$X1.T.N.ALL	Geo0	
IV.1.e.4 Options	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FM.N.FA.RT.F711A.T.\$X1.T.N.ALL	Geo0	
IV.1.e.5 Other	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FM.N.FA.RT.F71R.T.\$X1.T.N.ALL	Geo0	
IV.1.f Financial derivatives (forward, futures, or options contracts) that have a residual maturity greater than one year	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FM.FN.RT10.RT.F71FO.TL.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0	
IV.1.f.1 Aggregate short and long positions in forwards and futures in foreign currencies vis-à-vis the domestic currency (including the forward leg of currency swaps)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FM.FN.RT2.RT.F71FF.TL.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0	
IV.1.f.1.a Short positions (-)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FM.FO.RT2.RT.F71FF.TL.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0	
IV.1.f.1.b Long positions (+)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FM.FI.RT2.RT.F71FF.TL.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0	
IV.1.f.2 Aggregate short and long positions of options in foreign currencies vis-à-vis the domestic currency	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FM.FN.RT2.RT.F711A.TL.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0	
IV.1.f.2.a Short positions (-)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FM.FO.RT2.RT.F711A.TL.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0	
IV.1.f.2.a.i Bought puts	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FM.FO.RT2P.RT.F711A.TL.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0	
IV.1.f.2.a.ii Written calls	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FM.FO.RT2C.RT.F711A.TL.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0	
IV.1.f.2.b Long positions (+)	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FM.FI.RT2.RT.F711A.TL.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0	
IV.1.f.2.b.i Bought calls	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FM.FI.RT2C.RT.F711A.TL.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0	
IV.1.f.2.b.ii Written puts	M.N.#.W0.S121.S1.FM.FI.RT2P.RT.F711A.TL.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Geo0	
IV.2 Currency composition of reserves (by groups of currencies)	M.N.#.W1.S121.S1.LE.A.FA.R.F.Z.\$X1.X.N.ALL	G1_I10	
IV.2.a Currencies in SDR basket	M.N.#.W1.S121.S1.LE.A.FA.R.F.Z.\$XDB.X.N.ALL	G1_I10	
IV.2.a.1 of which: in EUR*	M.N.#.W1.S121.S1.LE.A.FA.R.F.Z.\$EUR.X.N.ALL		G1_I10
IV.2.a.2 of which: in USD	M.N.#.W1.S121.S1.LE.A.FA.R.F.Z.\$USD.X.N.ALL		G1_I10
IV.2.b Currencies not in SDR basket	M.N.#.W1.S121.S1.LE.A.FA.R.F.Z.\$XDO.X.N.ALL	G1_I10	

Yellow shading of the geographical detail indicates series whose reporting has been agreed by the WG.

To increase readability, we use the following stand-ins:

serves as a stand-in for the reference area for which the codes are provided in Appendix A2.

\$ serves as a stand-in for the unit of measurement (currency) for which the codes are provided in Appendix A6.

* Only applicable to non-EA countries

Table B2**Monthly cross-border shipments of euro banknotes**

(ECB_BOP_BNT dataflow. As of 7 March 2023. Recipient institution: ECB. Timeliness: T+35 calendar days)

Item	Series codes for list SHIP	
	Exports	Imports
Total	M:FI:N:2:ALLD:U4:E	M:FI:N:3:ALLD:U4:E
By denomination:		
€5	M:FI:N:2:50P0:U4:E	M:FI:N:3:50P0:U4:E
€10	M:FI:N:2:10P1:U4:E	M:FI:N:3:10P1:U4:E
€20	M:FI:N:2:20P1:U4:E	M:FI:N:3:20P1:U4:E
€50	M:FI:N:2:50P1:U4:E	M:FI:N:3:50P1:U4:E
€100	M:FI:N:2:10P2:U4:E	M:FI:N:3:10P2:U4:E
€200	M:FI:N:2:20P2:U4:E	M:FI:N:3:20P2:U4:E
€500	M:FI:N:2:50P2:U4:E	M:FI:N:3:50P2:U4:E

Table B3**Securities held as foreign exchange reserves**

(BPM6_CPIS_Q dataflow*. As of 1 November 2022. Sent on a biannual basis)

BPM6 item	Series code
1 Securities (By non-resident issuer sector)	Q.N.#.%S121.S1.LE.A.FA.R.FR1._Z.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.CS.1 Central bank	Q.N.#.%S121.S121.LE.A.FA.R.FR1._Z.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.CS.2 Deposit-taking corporations except the central bank	Q.N.#.%S121.S122.LE.A.FA.R.FR1._Z.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.CS.3 Other financial corporations	Q.N.#.%S121.S12R.LE.A.FA.R.FR1._Z.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.CS.3.1 Insurance corporations and pension funds	Q.N.#.%S121.S12Q.LE.A.FA.R.FR1._Z.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.CS.3.2 Money market funds	Q.N.#.%S121.S123.LE.A.FA.R.FR1._Z.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.CS.3.3 Others	Q.N.#.%S121.S12P.LE.A.FA.R.FR1._Z.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.CS.4 General government	Q.N.#.%S121.S13.LE.A.FA.R.FR1._Z.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.CS.5 Non-financial corporations (NFCs), households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)	Q.N.#.%S121.S1V.LE.A.FA.R.FR1._Z.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.1 Debt securities (By non-resident issuer sector)	Q.N.#.%S121.S1.LE.A.FA.R.F3.T.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.1.CS.1 Central bank	Q.N.#.%S121.S121.LE.A.FA.R.F3.T.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.1.CS.2 Deposit-taking corporations except the central bank	Q.N.#.%S121.S122.LE.A.FA.R.F3.T.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.1.CS.3 Other financial corporations	Q.N.#.%S121.S12R.LE.A.FA.R.F3.T.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.1.CS.3.1 Insurance corporations and pension funds	Q.N.#.%S121.S12Q.LE.A.FA.R.F3.T.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.1.CS.3.2 Money market funds	Q.N.#.%S121.S123.LE.A.FA.R.F3.T.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.1.CS.3.3 Others	Q.N.#.%S121.S12P.LE.A.FA.R.F3.T.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.1.CS.4 General government	Q.N.#.%S121.S13.LE.A.FA.R.F3.T.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.1.CS.5 Non-financial corporations (NFCs), households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)	Q.N.#.%S121.S1V.LE.A.FA.R.F3.T.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.1.1 Short-term debt securities (By non-resident issuer sector)	Q.N.#.%S121.S1.LE.A.FA.R.F3.S.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.1.1.CS.1 Central bank	Q.N.#.%S121.S121.LE.A.FA.R.F3.S.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.1.1.CS.2 Deposit-taking corporations except the central bank	Q.N.#.%S121.S122.LE.A.FA.R.F3.S.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.1.1.CS.3 Other financial corporations	Q.N.#.%S121.S12R.LE.A.FA.R.F3.S.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.1.1.CS.3.1 Insurance corporations and pension funds	Q.N.#.%S121.S12Q.LE.A.FA.R.F3.S.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.1.1.CS.3.2 Money market funds	Q.N.#.%S121.S123.LE.A.FA.R.F3.S.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL

BPM6 item	Series code
1.1.1.CS.3.3 Others	Q.N.#.%S121.S12P.LE.A.FA.R.F3.S.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.1.1.CS.4 General government	Q.N.#.%S121.S13.LE.A.FA.R.F3.S.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.1.1.CS.5 Non-financial corporations (NFCs), households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)	Q.N.#.%S121.S1V.LE.A.FA.R.F3.S.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.1.2 Long-term debt securities (By non-resident issuer sector)	Q.N.#.%S121.S1.LE.A.FA.R.F3.L.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.1.2.CS.1 Central bank	Q.N.#.%S121.S121.LE.A.FA.R.F3.L.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.1.2.CS.2 Deposit-taking corporations except the central bank	Q.N.#.%S121.S122.LE.A.FA.R.F3.L.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.1.2.CS.3 Other financial corporations	Q.N.#.%S121.S12R.LE.A.FA.R.F3.L.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.1.2.CS.3.1 Insurance corporations and pension funds	Q.N.#.%S121.S12Q.LE.A.FA.R.F3.L.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.1.2.CS.3.2 Money market funds	Q.N.#.%S121.S123.LE.A.FA.R.F3.L.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.1.2.CS.3.3 Others	Q.N.#.%S121.S12P.LE.A.FA.R.F3.L.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.1.2.CS.4 General government	Q.N.#.%S121.S13.LE.A.FA.R.F3.L.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.1.2.CS.5 Non-financial corporations (NFCs), households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)	Q.N.#.%S121.S1V.LE.A.FA.R.F3.L.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.2 Equity (and investment fund shares) (By non-resident issuer sector)	Q.N.#.%S121.S1.LE.A.FA.R.F5_Z.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.2.CS.1 Central bank	Q.N.#.%S121.S121.LE.A.FA.R.F5_Z.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.2.CS.2 Deposit-taking corporations except the central bank	Q.N.#.%S121.S122.LE.A.FA.R.F5_Z.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.2.CS.3 Other financial corporations	Q.N.#.%S121.S12R.LE.A.FA.R.F5_Z.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.2.CS.3.1 Insurance corporations and pension funds	Q.N.#.%S121.S12Q.LE.A.FA.R.F5_Z.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.2.CS.3.2 Money market funds	Q.N.#.%S121.S123.LE.A.FA.R.F5_Z.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.2.CS.3.3 Others	Q.N.#.%S121.S12P.LE.A.FA.R.F5_Z.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.2.CS.4 General government	Q.N.#.%S121.S13.LE.A.FA.R.F5_Z.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL
1.2.CS.5 Non-financial corporations (NFCs), households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)	Q.N.#.%S121.S1V.LE.A.FA.R.F5_Z.EUR.X1.M.N.ALL

To increase readability, we use the following stand-ins:

serves as a stand-in for the reference area for which the codes are provided in Appendix A2.

% serves as a stand-in for the counterpart area for which the codes are provided in Appendix A3.

*) Dataflow name is provisional.

Appendix C – Enlargement estimates

Estimation of intra- and extra-euro area data for a fixed composition in the event of enlargement

This appendix provides information on the way in which the ECB estimates intra- and extra-euro area data for a fixed composition of the euro area in the event of enlargement. This text looks specifically at Bulgaria’s adoption of the euro (which brought the total number of countries in the euro area to 21), but the logic is applicable to previous and future enlargements as well.

The estimation method

The estimation process is sequential in nature and starts with the quarterly b.o.p. and i.i.p. datasets, for which bilateral data vis-à-vis Bulgaria have to be reported by all euro area/EU countries for series with “Geo 4” detail. By assumption, revaluations due to exchange rate changes and other volume changes vis-à-vis Bulgaria are deemed to be equal to zero. Revaluations due to price changes are estimated using the stock flow reconciliation equation, meaning that all other flows are implicitly allocated to this category. Monthly data are estimated at the end of the process, using the estimated quarterly I10/J10 data for reference.

This methodology does not ensure vertical consistency of the accounts at sector level. For example, the estimation of income for general government is disconnected from the respective financial transactions. Countries with significant national transactions vis-à-vis Bulgaria are strongly advised to produce their own estimates. Accounting imbalances and/or data inconsistencies in the original national data (I9/J9) will not play a significant role in the estimation process. However, as the estimation process is mostly proportional, the inconsistencies in the new composition (I10/J10) will be similar in size to those in the estimated national data in relative terms.

Quarterly balance of payments and international investment position (QBOP/QIIP)

Step 1: Time series with “Geo 4” detail

For all series with “Geo 4” detail, the “new” intra- and extra-euro area breakdowns for country “CC” are derived by simply adding the bilateral data vis-à-vis Bulgaria to the “old” intra-euro area breakdown and subtracting them from the “old” extra-euro area breakdown:

$$CC.J10 = CC.J9 - CC.BG$$

$$CC.I10 = CC.I9 + CC.BG$$

Step 2: Time series with “Geo 2/3” detail

For series with “Geo 2/3” detail, bilateral data vis-à-vis Bulgaria are not available. The I10/J10 breakdown is compiled on the basis of a top-down approach (with the reference “Geo 4” data used as a starting point – see Step 1 above), using either (i) a proportional estimation method based on national “old” intra-euro area data (I9) and mirror BG data vis-à-vis the euro area or (ii) a naive estimation approach. Observations within the current account, the capital account and the positions of the financial account are assumed to be strictly positive. For those data, therefore, the proportional estimation method is used to estimate the I10/J10 breakdown. The estimates ensure that the national structure of the intra-euro area accounts remains unchanged following Bulgaria’s adoption of the euro. Taking direct investment income/debt instruments/other sectors/credit as an example:

$$CC.I10.S1P.C.D41 = CC.I10.S1.C.D4Q * (CC.I9.S1P.C.D41) / (CC.I9.S1.C.D4Q)$$

$$CC.J10.S1P.C.D41 = CC.J9.S1P.C.D41 - (CC.I9.S1P.C.D41 - CC.I9.S1P.C.D41)$$

By contrast, transactions in the financial account can be either positive or negative. This makes the proportional estimation approach unsuitable, so the naive estimation approach is used instead. Lower-level items which are only required with “Geo 2/3” detail are estimated by allocating changes for the relevant higher-level series (“Geo 4” data) to the non-zero lower-level observations. The series that are reported as zero remain untouched.

Net/balancing items

Net items (for which no credit or debit data are reported), such as transactions in financial derivatives, are almost impossible to estimate for the new composition owing to a lack of information. Consideration is therefore given, at the time of each enlargement, to the question of how to adjust the net items of euro area countries in order to reflect the new composition. That adjustment is based, among other things, on the magnitude of the net items of the joining country. For example, given the relative size of the Bulgarian economy it can be assumed that, in this case, the data of the euro area countries vis-à-vis I10 and J10 will be the same as they were for I9 and J9 respectively.

$$CC.I10.S1.F7 = CC.I9.S1.F7$$

$$CC.J10.S1.F7 = CC.J9.S1.F7$$

The balancing items are compiled at the end of the process on the basis of the relevant accounting equations.

Quarterly other flows (QCHVL/QCHPR/QOTHC)

By assumption, revaluations due to exchange rate changes and other volume changes vis-à-vis Bulgaria are deemed to be equal to zero; in other words, I10 and J10 are set equal to I9 and J9. This implies that euro area asymmetries will change by the amount estimated by Bulgaria for these other flows vis-à-vis the euro area. Revaluations due to price changes are estimated using the stock flow reconciliation equation, meaning that all other flows are implicitly allocated to this category.

Monthly balance of payments (MBOP)

Monthly credit/asset and debit/liability data are estimated using (i) the newly estimated quarterly I10/J10 data and (ii) monthly I9/J9 data as a proportion of quarterly I9/J9 data where non-zero observations with the same sign are recorded in each of the three months in question (i.e. positive values are recorded in each month or negative values are recorded in each month).

An example of the proportional estimation method is given below:

$$\text{Jan.CC.J10} = (\text{Jan.CC.J9} / \text{Q1.CC.J9}) * \text{Q1.CC.J10}$$

If the monthly observations in the relevant quarter do not all have the same sign, a proportional allocation could result in estimations that deviate significantly and inaccurately from the expected values.

Where the monthly observations within a quarter do not all have the same sign, a naive method is used to estimate the observations pertaining to the new composition of the euro area. This means that the difference between the newly estimated quarterly data and the quarterly data prior to the enlargement is distributed evenly across the months that have non-zero observations.

Appendix D – Compiling community concept for reserve assets for countries joining the euro area

This appendix shows how countries joining the euro area should reallocate reserve assets to other functional categories.

Item	National concept key	Community concept key (List not extensive, only most important keys are mentioned)	Comment
Reserve assets	Q.N.#.%S121.S1.*^FA.R.F_Z\$.X1_X.N.ALL		When mapping each component of reserve assets into portfolio investment or other investment, it should be ensured that totals, geographical and counterpart sector breakdowns and income are consistent. For income, by convention all reserve asset income is allocated to "other investment income" to simplify the exercise. Also, quarterly/monthly consistency needs to be ensured for transactions in portfolio and other investment (monthly reserve assets other flows will be zero).
Monetary gold	Q.N.#.%S121.S1.*^FA.R.F11_Z\$.XAU.M.N.ALL	-	Only the unallocated gold accounts are reclassified to deposits.
Gold bullion	Q.N.#.%S121.S1N.*^FA.R.F11A_Z\$.XAU.M.N.ALL	-	Not mapped. Amounts disappear and other volume changes are recorded when joining the euro area – computed by the ECB. The reason for this is that there is no component other than reserve assets that can record gold bullion stocks.
Unallocated gold accounts	Q.N.#.%S121.S12K.*^FA.R.F11B_Z\$.XAU.M.N.ALL	Q.N.#.%S1.S1.*^FA.O.F_Z\$.T_X.C.ALL (Geo4 for stocks and transactions), Q.N.#.%S121.S1.*^FA.O.F2.S.\$_T.N.C.ALL (Geo 3 for stocks and transactions), Q.N.#.%S1.S1.*^FA.O.F2.T.\$_T.N.C.ALL (Geo2 for stocks, transactions and other flows)	Reclassified as "other investment" deposits. When maturity is not known the whole amount can be allocated to short term – it can be assumed the account is usable at any moment.
Special drawing rights	Q.N.#.%S121.S1N.*^FA.R.F12.T.\$XDR.M.N.ALL	Same as unallocated gold account but long-term maturity Q.N.#.%S121.S1.*^FA.O.F2.L.\$_T.N.C.ALL (Geo 3 for stocks and transactions),	
Reserve position in the IMF	Q.N.#.%S121.S121.*^FA.R.FK_Z\$.XDR.M.N.ALL	Same as unallocated gold account but long-term maturity Q.N.#.%S121.S1.*^FA.O.F2.L.\$_T.N.C.ALL (Geo 3 for stocks and transactions),	
Other reserve assets	Q.N.#.%S121.S1.*^FA.R.FR2_Z\$.X1_X.N.ALL	-	This is an aggregate.
Currency and deposits	Q.N.#.%S121.S1.*^FA.R.F2.T.\$X1.N.N.ALL	-	This is an aggregate.
Claims on monetary authorities	Q.N.#.%S121.S121.*^FA.R.F2.T.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Same as unallocated gold account	Can be either short/long if information is available, otherwise short.
Claims on other entities	Q.N.#.%S121.S122.*^FA.R.F2.T.\$X1.N.N.ALL	Same as unallocated gold account	Can be either short/long if information is available, otherwise short.
Securities	Q.N.#.%S121.S1.*^FA.R.FR1_Z\$.X1.M.N.ALL	Q.N.#.%S1.S1.*^FA.P.F_Z\$.T.M.C.ALL (Geo4 for stocks and transactions)	Total PI has more detail requirements than total securities in RA; Geo 4 is reported for both stocks and transactions.
Debt securities	Q.N.#.%S121.S1.*^FA.R.F3.T.\$X1.M.N.ALL	Q.N.#.%S1.S1.*^FA.P.F3.T.\$_T.M.C.ALL (Geo2)	
Short-term	Q.N.#.%S121.S1.*^FA.R.F3.S.\$X1.M.N.ALL	Q.N.#.%S121.S1.*^FA.P.F3.S.\$_T.M.C.ALL (Geo3), All counterpart sector Geo2: Q.N.#.%S1.S1.*^FA.P.F3.S.\$_T.M.C.ALL Currency denomination with Geo2: Q.N.#.%S1.S1.*^FA.P.F3.S.\$EUR.M.C.ALL	All counterpart sectors are requested in PI for short-term debt securities.

Item	National concept key	Community concept key (List not extensive, only most important keys are mentioned)	Comment
Long-term	Q.N.#.%S121.S1.*^FA.R.F3.L.\$X1.M.N.ALL	Q.N.#.%S1.S1.*^FA.P.F3.S.\$USD.M.C.ALL Q.N.#.%S1.S1.*^FA.P.F3.S.\$JPY.M.C.ALL Q.N.#.%S1.S1.*^FA.P.F3.S.\$X5.M.C.ALL Q.N.#.%S121.S1.*^FA.P.F3.L.\$_T.M.C.ALL (Geo3), All counterpart sectors with Geo2: Q.N.#.%S1.S1.*^FA.P.F3.L.\$_T.M.C.ALL Currency denomination with Geo2: Q.N.#.%S1.S1.*^FA.P.F3.L.\$EUR.M.C.ALL Q.N.#.%S1.S1.*^FA.P.F3.L.\$USD.M.C.ALL Q.N.#.%S1.S1.*^FA.P.F3.L.\$JPY.M.C.ALL Q.N.#.%S1.S1.*^FA.P.F3.L.\$X5.M.C.ALL	All counterpart sectors are requested in PI for long-term debt securities
Equity and investment fund shares	Q.N.#.%S121.S1.*^FA.R.F5_Z.\$X1.M.N.ALL	Q.N.#.%S121.S1.*^FA.P.F5_Z.\$_T.M.C.ALL (Geo1), Q.N.#.%S121.S1.*^FA.P.F51_Z.\$_T.M.C.ALL (Geo3), Q.N.#.%S121.S1.*^FA.P.F511_Z.\$_T.M.C.ALL (Geo2), Q.N.#.%S121.S1.*^FA.P.F52_Z.\$_T.M.C.ALL (Geo3) All counterpart sectors: Q.N.#.%S1.S1.*^FA.P.F51_Z.\$_T.M.C.ALL (Geo1) Q.N.#.%S1.S1.*^FA.P.F511_Z.\$_T.M.C.ALL (Geo2) Q.N.#.%S1.S1.*^FA.P.F512_Z.\$_T.M.C.ALL (Geo2) Q.N.#.%S1.S1.*^FA.P.F52_Z.\$_T.M.C.ALL (Geo2)	All counterpart sectors are requested in PI, as well as instrument breakdown.
Financial derivatives	Q.N.#.%S121.S1.*^FA.R.F71.T.\$X1.T.N.ALL	Q.N.#.%S1.S1.*^FA.F.F7.T.\$_T.T.C.ALL (Geo4 for stocks assets) Q.N.#.%S121.S1.*^FA.F.F7.T.\$_T.T.C.ALL (Geo3 for transactions, Geo2 for stocks assets)	
Other claims	Q.N.#.%S121.S1.*^FA.R.FR41_Z.\$X1_X.N.ALL	Q.N.#.%S1.S1.*^FA.O.F_Z.\$_T_X.C.ALL (Geo4 for stocks and transactions), Q.N.#.%S121.S1.*^FA.O.F4.S.\$_T.N.C.ALL (Geo 3 for stocks and transactions), Q.N.#.%S1.S1.*^FA.O.F4.T.\$_T.N.C.ALL (Geo2 for stocks, transactions and other flows)	Can be either short/long if information is available, otherwise short.
Income	Q.N.#.%S121.S1.T.@D4P.R.F_Z.\$X1_X.N.ALL	Q.N.#.%S121.S1.T.@D41.O.FLA.T.\$_T_X.C.ALL	For reserve assets income, all income can be allocated to other investment income to simplify the exercise.

Appendix E – SEFER counterpart areas

Code	Description
1A	International organisations
AD	Andorra
AU	Australia
BG	Bulgaria
BM	Bermuda
BR	Brazil
CA	Canada
CH	Switzerland
CI	Cote d'Ivoire
CL	Chile
CN	China
CW	Curaçao
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
GB	United Kingdom
HK	Hong Kong, China
HR	Croatia
HU	Hungary
IL	Israel
IM	Isle of Man
IN	India
IS	Iceland
JE	Jersey
JP	Japan
KR	Korea, Republic of
KY	Cayman Islands
LR	Liberia
MX	Mexico
NO	Norway
NZ	New Zealand
PA	Panama
PG	Papua New Guinea
PL	Poland
RO	Romania
RU	Russian Federation
SA	Saudi Arabia
SE	Sweden
SG	Singapore
US	United States
VE	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
VG	Virgin Islands (British)

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Postal address 60640 Frankfurt am Main, Germany
Telephone +49 69 1344 0
Website www.ecb.europa.eu

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