

Template for national reports providing information on quality, sources and methods, together with information on the statistical processes used for the compilation of the statistics underlying the MIP indicators (financial accounts)

Reporting institutions: Bank of Slovenia (October 2024)

Selected principles					Some specific examples for indicators and related questions (Response options, unless indicated otherwise: not implemented; partially implemented; fully implemented)	Statistical domain specifications for financial accounts for <i>Financial accounts</i> Please provide information regarding <u>all</u> cells using the indicated numbering.
European Code of Practice principles	Public Commitment on European Statistics by the ESCB	Selected elements				
<i>Institutional Environment</i>	<i>Institutional Environment</i>	<i>CoP/PC</i>	<i>IMF DQAF</i>	<i>SIMS</i>	<i>Question(s)</i>	
CoP1 Professional Independence	PC1 Professional Independence	1.1/1.1	1.1.1 1.1.2		<p>The independence of [name of reporting institution], from political and other external interference in developing, producing and disseminating official statistics is guaranteed by law.</p> <p><i>Legal basis: Pls confirm the independence by referring to the relevant national and EU legal act(s) and the formulation used in the legal act.</i></p>	
		1.4/1.5			<p>The [name of reporting institution] has an annual statistical work programme which is made public.</p> <p><i>Statistics work programme: Pls confirm the existence of a statistics work</i></p>	

					<p><i>programme and specify where to find it (or similar document), if available.</i></p> <p><i>institutions and bodies and governments of the Member States undertake to respect this principle and not to seek to influence the members of the decision making bodies of the ECB or of the national central banks in the performance of their tasks.”</i></p> <p><i>A.1.2 Statistics work programme</i></p> <p>A national work programme is set out and it is made public. The legal basis is National Statistics Act with its Programme of Statistical surveys. The Slovene statistics work programme can be found on the following link. BoS is responsible for producing annual and quarterly financial accounts in Slovenia.</p> <p>National financial accounts work programmes are principally guided, at the European level, by the work programmes of both</p> <p>(i) Eurostat, see ESS Work Programme</p> <p>(ii) ECB – From a quarterly perspective the work programme for quarterly financial accounts is determined by the WG FGS operating under a mandate from the ECB Statistics Committee (STC). This programme is reviewed and updated annually.</p>
CoP2 Mandate for data collection	PC2 Mandate for data collection	2.1/2.1	0.1.1	S 7.1	<p>The mandate(s) of the [name of the institution(s)] to collect information for the development, production and dissemination of European Statistics is specified in law.</p> <p><i>Allocation of responsibilities: Pls explain the allocation of responsibilities in producing the relevant statistics.</i></p> <p><i>Legal basis: Pls confirm the mandate by referring to the relevant legal act(s) and any other kind of formal agreements.</i></p> <p><i>A.2.1 Allocation of responsibilities</i></p> <p>Both the annual and quarterly financial accounts are produced and disseminated by the BoS.</p> <p><i>A.2.2 Legal basis</i></p> <p>On the basis of Memorandum of understanding in the field of macroeconomic and financial statistics, adopted by BoS and SORS, BoS is responsible for financial accounts and SORS for non-financial accounts (see the following link).</p> <p>The BoS, as member of the ESCB, is required to transmit quarterly financial account to the ECB according to the Guideline ECB/2013/24 amended by Guideline (EU) 2021/827 of the ECB (ECB/2021/20), annual financial accounts and quarterly financial accounts for general government (tables 6, 7 and 27) to Eurostat according to the Regulation (EU) 549/2013 and 734/2023.</p>

CoP6 Impartiality and objectivity	PC6 Impartiality and objectivity	6.6/6.6	1.2.4	S9.1 S9.2 S.20.1	<p>Advance notice is given on release calendars and on major revisions or changes in methodologies, source data and techniques.</p> <p><i>Advance release calendar: Pls confirm the existence of an advance release calendar and provide a link to it.</i></p> <p><i>Revision policy: Pls explain succinctly the revision policy and provide a link to material on the revision policy, if existent.</i></p>	<p><i>A.3.1 Advance release calendar</i> A release calendar for the financial accounts is not available on the BoS website, but can be found on the SORS website on the following link. The data are in general published around t+105 days.</p> <p><i>A.3.2 Revision policy</i> Financial accounts are elaborated on a quarterly basis. Annual accounts are derived from quarterly ones. Therefore the subject of revision is quarterly data. The financial accounts data are in general revised twice a year, in the first and third quarter. The subjects of regular revision are last four years. If necessary major ad-hoc and benchmark revisions are made, and as far back as needed. The last benchmark revision was made in summer 2024.</p>
Statistical Processes	Statistical Processes	CoP/PC	IMF DQAF	SIMS	Question(s)	Financial accounts
CoP7 Sound methodology	PC7 Sound methodology	7.1/7.1	2.1 2.2 2.3 2.4	S4.3 S4.4 S4.5 S4.6 S 6 S12.1	<p>Pls specify the relevant statistical standards to which the statistics abide</p> <p><i>Links/references to existing comprehensive methodological documentation on specific aspects of the national sources and methods can also be provided</i></p> <p>Pls specify adherence or deviations from concepts and rules according to international standards and highlight coverage gaps that are of <u>material relevance</u> for the statistics.</p> <p>Pls indicate whether actions to address the deviations and coverage gaps are envisaged.</p>	<p><i>B.1.1 General remarks</i> The financial accounts are compiled in accordance with the principles, requirements and conceptual framework of ESA2010. A presentation of the methodology and data sources for the Slovene financial accounts is available on BoS website (link).</p> <p><i>B.1.2 Residency and territory</i> In the compilation of the financial accounts residency and territory are compliant with the definitions in ESA2010.</p> <p><i>B.1.3 Institutional unit definition</i> In the compilation of the financial accounts the definition of institutional unit is compliant with the definitions in ESA2010.</p> <p><i>B.1.4 Sectorisation and sector delimitation</i> In the compilation of the financial accounts the sector definition and delimitation are compliant with the definitions in ESA2010.</p>

B.1.5 Instrument identification

In the compilation of the financial accounts the definitions of the financial instruments are compliant with the definitions in ESA2010.

B.1.6 Valuation, including derivation of transactions and other flows

The general principle of valuation at the market price as at the cut-off date applies to the stock of financial assets and liabilities. Unquoted shares and other equity are valued at book value. Nominal valuation is used for positions in currency and deposits, loans and other accounts receivable/payable.

Other flows in assets and liabilities consist of holding gains/losses from changes in market prices and exchange rates, reallocations of financial instruments/sectors, write-downs of claims/debts, status changes (acquisitions, mergers...), changes in methodology, changes in equity components other than nominal capital or capital reserves.

Transactions are based on source data, other flows are residual, and then after additional information the other flows are divided into other volume changes and revaluations.

B.1.7 Time of recording (accrual accounting)

The general principle of accrual accounting applies to all flows of financial assets and liabilities.

As a rule accrued interest is included in the instrument to which it relates (deposits, loans, securities).

B.1.8 Coverage

AJPES (Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services) manages the Slovenian Business Register as a central public database on all business entities, their subsidiaries, and other organization segments located in Slovenia which perform profitable or non-profitable activities. Information about the identity, formation, legal and organizational form, assets and performed activity is provided for each business entity.

Primary sources for OFI sector are quarterly data (stocks and transactions)

					<p>based on direct reporting by individual institutional units (financial corporations, <i>where reporting threshold: balance sheet total of EUR 1 million</i>), statistics of institutions providing leasing activity, banking statistics, investment fund statistics, IIP/BoP data and securities statistics.</p> <p>Thus we achieve coverage near 100%.</p> <p>No grossing-up is needed, coverage near 100%.</p> <p>In accordance with reporting instructions, individual institutional units have to report when they reach the prescribed reporting threshold. At the beginning of reporting, AJPES sends a notice to the reporting agents that they are obliged to report.</p> <p>In general: We have no coverage gaps of high material relevance.</p> <p>Other coverage gaps in the financial accounts are of minor importance. This might occur for instruments/sectors where primary sources are not available and at the same time the relevance of the data is marginal. For example, loans from households to households are not recorded.</p> <p><i>B.1.9 Non-consolidation/Consolidation at sectoral level – As required under the ESA2010 Transmission programme (Tables 6 and 7)</i></p> <p>The BoS is reporting the financial accounts (both quarterly and annual) on the non-consolidated and consolidated basis.</p> <p>Table 6 and 7 transmitted to Eurostat are consistent with the ESA2010 Transmission programme in terms of requested series (non-consolidated/consolidated), and regarding the corresponding time span the data from 1995 onwards are transmitted with confidentiality status F (free for publication).</p> <p><i>B.1.10 Specific issues for instruments covered by MIP indicators</i></p> <p>None.</p> <p><i>B.1.11 Other major deviations not listed above</i></p> <p>None.</p>
CoP8 Appropriate	PC8 Appropriate	8.2/8.2	3.1	S12.1	<p>Pls provide a succinct assessment of the robustness of the statistics by elaborating</p> <p><i>B.2 Compilation</i></p>

Statistical procedures	Statistical procedures		3.3 3.4	S21.1 S21.3 S 21.5-6	<p>briefly on the relevant sources of information, statistical methods and procedures used across the various frequencies.</p> <p><i>Pls provide links/references to existing comprehensive methodological documentation on specific aspects of the national statistical procedures. The objective should be to get an overview on how much the statistical output are anchored in actual collected data rather than on estimation methods or similar judgemental inputs.</i></p>	<p><i>B.2.1 Data source map (reference to separate page)</i></p> <p>See the fulfilled table below.</p> <p><i>B.2.2 Description of procedures and methods (brief overall description, to clarify the data source map) and B.2.4 Balancing procedures (horizontal and vertical)</i></p> <p>Primary and secondary sources are used for the compilation of the financial accounts. Primary sources are quarterly data (stocks and transactions) based on direct reporting by individual institutional units (non-financial corporations, where reporting threshold: balance sheet total of EUR 2 million; insurance corporations and pension funds, where reporting threshold: balance sheet total of EUR 1 million; general government units, where reporting threshold: balance sheet total of EUR 8 million), banking statistics, investment fund statistics, statistics of institutions providing leasing activity, IIP/BoP data and securities statistics. Secondary sources are used mostly for general government sector.</p> <p>The compilation of the financial accounts is divided into three horizontal and five vertical phases.</p> <p><u>Horizontal phases</u></p> <p>Phase 1: preparation of basic data for individual sectors and subsectors on the basis of primary data sources.</p> <p>Phase 2: compilation of non-consolidated financial accounts. The process is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • transfer of the basic data from phase 1 into the relevant tables of individual institutional sectors and subsectors; • completion of the empty cells for S.14 and S.15 with data from the counterpart side. <p>The process of reconciling the data between the two sides (claims of one sector, liabilities of another sector) then follows, with the most appropriate data being selected. This is a step-by-step process:</p> <p><i>A) Compilation of stocks</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data from the two sides/sources is compared for a specific instrument,
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where usually the figures from the two sources differ. A hierarchy of sources is used for the purpose of equalising the two figures. Secondary sources are also used as an additional/comparative source.

- Based on the findings, the claims of one sector are equalised with the liabilities of the counterpart sector in the same financial instrument.

B) Compilation of transactions

Transactions are compiled with the use of:

- data from direct reporting;
- SEC and SHS: the data from the national data base KDD (Central Securities Clearing Corporation) and VRP (Reports on operations in securities);
- supplementary information (e.g. changes in sectoral classification).

Phase 3: compilation of consolidated financial accounts. The process of consolidation comprises:

- consolidation at the subsector level: eliminating stocks and transactions between units in the same subsector;
- consolidation at the sector level: eliminating stocks and transactions between units in the same sector.

Vertical phases

- stock (ST0): represents the stock at the end of the period preceding the period for which the financial accounts are being compiled;
- stock (ST1): represents the stock at the end of the period for which the financial accounts are being compiled;
- change in stocks (ST1 - ST0);
- transactions (TR): represents the transactions in the period for which the financial accounts are being compiled;
- other flows: represents other volume changes (reallocations of financial instruments/sectors, changes in methodology, ...) and revaluations (the holdings gain/losses).

The compilation of the financial accounts is followed by analysis of the compliance of the data with other statistics, in particular those of the general government (S.13) and the rest of the world (S.2). The net transactions of S.13 from the financial accounts are being compared with net item of S.13 in the non-financial accounts, as the two net items should in principle be equal. Vertical discrepancies for other sectors are reviewed once a year and within

						<p>revision process adjustments are made for households sector (S.14), with effects on S.11 and S.2. The data of S.2 from the financial accounts is compared with the IIP and BoP data.</p> <p>The methodology is published on the following link.</p> <p><i>B.2.3 Estimation of missing data</i> Due to low coverage of source data (e.g. currency, assets abroad) some estimations are made for households sector.</p> <p><i>B.2.4 Balancing procedures (horizontal and vertical)</i> See the answer under B.2.2.</p> <p><i>B.2.5 Methods to align quarterly and annual data</i> Annual data are derived directly from quarterly data. In case where annual data sources are used, quarterly and annual data are aligned in the fourth quarter. Annual data sources, in the form of annual reports, are used where needed for S.11 and S.13, in particular since quarterly direct reports for the two sectors cover part of the population, while annual resources cover the entire population. Consistency across quarterly and annual data is ensured. The quarterly and annual data are produced from the same database. For transactions, revaluations and other volume changes the annual data is the sum of the four quarters. For outstanding amounts, the end-of-year stocks in the annual accounts are equal to the stocks at the end of the fourth quarter.</p>
<i>Statistical Output</i>	<i>Statistical Output</i>	<i>CoP/PC</i>	<i>IMF DQAF</i>	<i>SIMS</i>	<i>Question(s)</i>	<i>Financial accounts</i>
CoP11 Relevance	PC11 Relevance	11.1-11.3	0.3	S.14	<p>Pls specify briefly why the statistics are relevant by referring to the multiple purposes for which the statistics are used at (i) international, (ii) EU and (iii) national level.</p> <p>References to the statistical legislation and other formal or informal commitments could be sufficient.</p>	<p><i>C.1 Relevance</i> At (i) international level they are part of the ‘Special Data Dissemination Standard Plus’ of the IMF and are used for IMF 'Article IV consultations' of the EU Member States.</p> <p>In (ii) the EU, they are part of the ‘scoreboard’ of the macroeconomic imbalances procedure (MIP), and support the assessment of vulnerabilities and interconnectedness for financial stability purposes by the European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB, see its ‘risk dashboard’). For the euro area, financial</p>

					In addition, if applicable, the outcome of user consultation processes could also be given.	accounts statistics support the Eurosystem in its tasks to define and implement the single monetary policy. At (iii.) national level, the financial accounts are used within some departments in BoS (e.g. Analysis and Researches, Financial Stability and Macroprudential Policy), in different institutes (e.g. Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development) and by the interested public for performing various analysis, economic researches and policies purposes.
CoP12 Accuracy and reliability	PC12 Accuracy and reliability (including stability)	12.1/12.1	3.5	S 15.1	The ECB/Eurostat should consider performing quantitative analyses based on the following indicators, on the reliability of first releases for the relevant series (selected for their material impact and to avoid compensatory effects in the case of balancing items): Directional reliability indicators; Revisions' indicators (e.g. MAPE, MACE or RMSRE depending on the indicator). Pls provide a succinct assessment of the accuracy and reliability of the statistics on the basis of the results, with an attempt to provide a relative objective measure, explaining also the main reasons for revisions.	<p><i>C.2.1 Accuracy and reliability</i></p> <p>The financial accounts are subject of the validation process undertaken by ECB and Eurostat. So far, the financial accounts in Slovenia have passed all validation checks.</p> <p>As already mentioned in <i>B.2</i> the compilation of the financial accounts is followed by analysis of the compliance of the data with other statistics, in particular those of the general government (S.13) and the rest of the world (S.2). The net transactions of S.13 from the financial accounts are being compared with net item of S.13 in the non-financial accounts. Vertical discrepancies for other sectors are also monitored and kept within certain threshold. The data of S.2 from the financial accounts is compared with the IIP and BoP data.</p> <p>Revisions in generally take place twice a year in the first and the third quarter (as mentioned in <i>A.3.2</i>).</p> <p>No quantitative measuring of reliability is performed at the national level.</p>
				S 15.2		

						ECB draws up an internal quality report for the Euro Area financial accounts which contains a section with short country comments.
CoP13 Timeliness and punctuality	PC13 Timeliness (including punctuality)	13.1 13.4	4.1	S.16	Pls specify the timeliness requirements for international and EU purposes and the national target publication dates. Pls specify punctuality defined as deviations in relation to the timeliness requirements and target dates specified above.	<p><i>C.3.1 National requirements</i> Publication of quarterly data is due by t+105 days and publication of annual data is due by T+4 months. Updated annual financial accounts are published after every data revision.</p> <p><i>C.3.2 International requirements</i> In the EU, the ESA2010 transmission programme requires reporting of annual data at T+9 months. The quarterly data requirements of the ECB are t+85 days (supplementary data, for compilation of euro area aggregates only) and t+97 days (national data). For the IMF, quarterly financial accounts are required at t+4 months in SDDS Plus. For the BIS, quarterly financial accounts data are sent around t+105 days. Data for Slovenia were transmitted by the respective deadlines.</p>
CoP14 Coherence and comparability	PC14 Consistency and comparability	14.1/14.1	4.2.1 4.2.2 4.2.3	S17.2 S 18.1	Pls provide a succinct assessment of the results of the consistency check of the statistics with other related domains or data sets with which the statistics must show coherence (“ <i>external consistency</i> ”). The results should provide a relative objective measure to facilitate cross-country comparability, e.g. be presented as a ratio of the inconsistency between compared statistics, as a percentage of GDP, where appropriate.	<p><i>C.4.1 External consistency</i> The financial accounts are compiled using various primary statistics. Therefore comparing financial accounts data with other financial statistics can be difficult.</p> <p>In theory the net lending/net borrowing of the non-financial sector accounts (B.9) should be equal to the net lending/net borrowing of the financial accounts (B.9F). In practice, large discrepancies are observed sometimes. These discrepancies arise from the use of different data sources and methodology when compiling the data. In practice, a detailed comparison of financial accounts for the general government sector with other statistics, including non-financial government accounts, is already underway. In 2019, a detailed analysis and, in the context of the benchmark revision, the reconciliation of financial accounts with non-financial accounts for the household sector were carried out. For other sectors, the discrepancies are being monitored by both compilers of financial and non-financial accounts, in search for potential improvements. With benchmark revision in 2024</p>

					<p>improvements in non-financial accounts (non-financial corporations and financial corporations sector) were implemented and reduced the discrepancy with financial accounts. <i>See the fulfilled table below.</i></p> <p>The comparability between IIP/BoP and financial accounts could be improved considerably due to the introduction of the new methodologies ESA2010 and BPM6, which have to large extent common definitions. However, in the compilation of the financial accounts for the rest of the world, BoP/IIP is not always the primary source. For the instruments and sectors where BoP/IIP is the primary source, the main reason for differences is vintage issues.</p>
				<p>Pls provide a succinct assessment of the time consistency, specifying (i) whether the time series presents breaks and if so explaining the reasons for the breaks; (ii) the length of the series for which back data are consistent; and (iii) whether the statistics are consistent across the various frequencies (monthly/quarterly/annual) where relevant.</p>	<p><i>C.4.2 "Time" and back data consistency</i></p> <p>There are no significant breaks in the time-series of the financial accounts. Annual data are available from 1995 for outstanding amounts and transactions (flows). Quarterly back data are available from 2004q1 onwards.</p> <p><i>C.4.3 Consistency across frequencies</i></p> <p>Consistency across quarterly and annual data is ensured. The quarterly and annual data are produced from the same database. For transactions, revaluations and other changes in volume the annual data is the sum of the four quarters. For outstanding amounts, the end-of-year stocks in the annual accounts are equal to the stocks at the end of the fourth quarter.</p>
CoP15 Accessibility and Clarity	PC15 Accessibility and Clarity	15.1/15.1	5.1.1 5.2.1	S9.3 S 11 S12.1	<p>Pls provide a brief description of the dissemination policy and dissemination means, including links to the data and respective metadata.</p> <p><i>C.5.1 Data</i></p> <p>The financial accounts data are available on the website of the BoS. The data, publications and the methodology can be found on the following link.</p> <p>The national financial accounts data are also available through the website of different international institutions.</p> <p>ECB: http://sdw.ecb.europa.eu/reports.do?node=1000002779 Eurostat: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database OECD: http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=FIN_IND_FBS#</p> <p><i>C.5.2 Metadata</i></p> <p><i>C.5.3 Contact</i></p> <p>Darja Šterk, darja.sterk@bsi.si and Saša Kovačič, sasa.kovacic@bsi.si</p>

Data source map for financial accounts

Map of main data sources

Country:
Name of institution:
Year:

Slovenia
BoS
2024

		Assets									Liabilities										
		S11	S12K	S124	S12O	S128	S129	S13	S14+ S15 HH+ NPISH	S2	S11	S12K	S124	S12O	S128	S129	S13	S14+ S15 HH+ NPISHs	S2		
		NFCs	MFI	IFs	OFIs	IC	PF	Gov	RoW	NFCs	MFI	IFs	OFIs	IC	PF	Gov	RoW				
F11	Monetary gold		MFI					0	0		0									NFC	Non-financial corporation balance sheets
F12	SDRs		MFI					0	MFI							0				Sur	Survey data
F21	Currency	Sur ²	MFI	IF	OFI	Sur	Sur	QFAGG	est	res ³		MFI					0			MFI	MFI balance sheet statistics
F22	Deposits, transferable	MFI, BoP	MFI	MFI, IF	MFI, OFI	MFI, Sur	MFI, Sur	MFI, QFAGG	MFI	MFI	0	MFI, QFAGG					0			MFI, Sur, res	Investment fund statistics
F29	Deposits, other	MFI, QFAGG, BoP	MFI	MFI, IF	OFI, MFI, QFAGG	MFI, Sur	MFI, Sur	QFAGG, MFI	MFI, BoP, QFAGG	MFI	0	MFI, QFAGG					QFAGG, MFI			MFI, QFAGG, BoP	Other financial institution statistics
F3	Debt securities	SHS ¹⁾ , Sur, MFI	SHS, BoP, MFI	IF, SHS	SHS, OFI	Sur, SHS, MFI	Sur, SHS, MFI	SHS, QFAGG, MFI	SHS, Sur	SHS, MFI, BoP	SEC ¹⁾ , Sur	MFI, SEC	0	SEC, OFI	SEC, Sur	SEC, Sur	SEC, QFAGG	0		SEC, Sur	
F4	Loans	Sur, BoP, OFI	MFI, QFAGG	IF, OFI, Sur	OFI, QFAGG, MFI	Sur, MFI, OFI	Sur, MFI, OFI	QFAGG	Sur, OFI, na	BoP, MFI, QFAGG	MFI, BoP, Sur	MFI, QFAGG	MFI, OFI	OFI, MFI, QFAGG	Sur, MFI	Sur, MFI	BoP, MFI, QFAGG	MFI, OFI, BoP		BoP, MFI, QFAGG	
F511	Listed shares	SHS, Sur, BoP	SHS, MFI, BoP	SHS, IF	SHS, OFI	SHS, Sur	SHS, Sur	SHS, QFAGG	SHS	SHS	SEC	0	0	SEC	SEC	0	0	0		QFAGG	Quarterly financial accounts for general government
F512	Unlisted shares	SHS, Sur, BoP	SHS, MFI, BoP	SHS, IF	SHS, OFI	SHS, Sur	SHS, Sur	SHS, QFAGG	SHS, est	SHS	SEC	SEC, QFAGG	SEC	SEC	SEC	SEC	SEC, QFAGG	0		BoP	Balance of payments and international investment position.
F519	Other equity	Sur, NFC, QFAGG, BoP	MFI, BoP	IF	OFI	Sur, IF, OFI	Sur, OFI	QFAGG, MFI, OFI	Sur, OFI, BoP	Sur, NFC, BoP	Sur, NFC, QFAGG, BoP	MFI	IF, MFI	OFI, MFI	Sur	Sur	QFAGG, Sur	0		SEC	Securities issues statistics
F52	Investment fund shares/units	IF, Sur, MFI, BoP	MFI, BoP	IF, MFI	IF, OFI, MFI	IF, Sur, MFI	Sur, IF, MFI	QFAGG, IF, SHS, MFI	IF, SHS, MFI	IF, MFI		MFI	IF, MFI							Sur, SEC	Securities holdings statistics
F61	Non-life insurance techn. res.	Sur	Sur		Sur	Sur	Sur	Sur	Sur	Sur					Sur	Sur				Sur	
F62	Life insurance and annuities																			Sur	
F63- F65	Pension entitlements	0	0		0	0	0	0	Sur	Sur	0	0		0	Sur	Sur	0	0	0	0	
F66	Standardised guarantees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										0	known to be zero (e.g. if concept does not exist)
F7	Financial derivatives	MFI, Sur	MFI, BoP	IF	MFI	MFI, Sur	MFI, Sur	QFAGG	SHS	MFI, Sur, BoP	MFI, Sur	MFI, BoP	0	OFI	Sur	Sur	S13	0		MFI, Sur, BoP	
F81	Trade credits and advances	Sur, BoP, QFAGG	MFI, QFAGG	IF, QFAGG, MFI	OFI, QFAGG, MFI	Sur, OFI, QFAGG	Sur, OFI, MFI	QFAGG, MFI, Sur	Sur, QFAGG, BoP	BoP, QFAGG, Sur	BoP, NFC, Sur	MFI	IF, Sur, MIF	OFI, MFI, Sur	Sur, QFAGG, MFI	Sur, MFI	QFAGG, MFI, Sur	Sur, QFAGG, MFI		Sur, QFAGG, MFI	
F89	Other accounts excl. F81	Sur, QFAGG, BoP	MFI, QFAGG	QFAGG, MFI	QFAGG, MFI, OFI	Sur, OFI, QFAGG	Sur, OFI, MFI	QFAGG, MFI, Sur	Sur, QFAGG, BoP	Sur, QFAGG, BoP, Sur	Sur, NFC, BoP	MFI, S13	IF, MFI, Sur	OFI, MFI, Sur	Sur, MFI, QFAGG	Sur, MFI	QFAGG, MFI, Sur	Sur, QFAGG, MFI		na	not available, estimation not meaningful

Key for data sources and calculation/estimations:

NFC Non-financial corporation balance sheets
Sur Survey data
MFI MFI balance sheet statistics

IF Investment fund statistics

OFI Other financial institution statistics

QFAGG Quarterly financial accounts for general government

BoP Balance of payments and international investment position.

SEC Securities issues statistics

SHS Securities holdings statistics

0 known to be zero (e.g. if concept does not exist)

na not available, estimation not meaningful

Note

- 1) SEC and SHS: the data from the national data base KDD (Central Securities Clearing Corporation), VRP (Reports on operations in securities) are used, and SHS (securities Holding Statistics).
- 2) In our case, Sur refers to quarterly data based on direct reporting by individual institutional units (non-financial corporations, insurance corporations, pension funds, general government units).
- 3) Res stands for residual.

Vertical reconciliation adjustments in financial and non-financial sector accounts

	Adjustments to:			Target for maximum difference of net lending/net borrowing between financial and non-financial accounts (4-quarter sums / annual data).				Reconciliation every quarter
	Sectors ¹⁾ [^]	Financial transactions ²⁾ [^]	Non-financial transactions ³⁾ [^]	Non-financial corporations (S.11)	Financial corporations (S.12)	Households including NPISHs (S.1M)	Rest of the world (S.2)	
Adjustments to improve vertical consistency								
Yes	S.1M (S.11, S.2)	F.512, F.519, F.2, F.81		2% of GDP	2% of GDP	2% of GDP	2% of GDP	No ⁴⁾

[^] Adjustments are generally based on the relative quality of data sources. These columns indicate sectors as well as financial and non-financial transactions which tend to be adjusted more frequently.

1) Non-financial corporations (S.11); Financial corporations (S.12), of which: Other financial intermediaries (S.125); Financial auxiliaries (S.126), Captive financial institutions (S.127); Households and non-profit institutions serving households (S.1M=S.14+S.15); rest of the world (S.2). For information on the sector general government, (excluded from above table) please see the Eurostat Manual on quarterly financial accounts for general government.

2) Currency and deposits (F.2); Unlisted shares (F.512); Other equity (F.519); Financial derivatives (F.7); Other accounts receivable (F.8), of which: Trade credit (F.81), Other accounts receivable other than trade credit (F.89).

3) Property income (D.4), of which interest (D.41), distributed income of corporations (D.42), miscellaneous current transfers, capital transfers (D.9).

4) For countries where GDP is less than 1% of the EU GDP, the transmission of quarterly non-financial sector accounts to Eurostat is not mandatory for resident sectors other than the government sector.

