

Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Regulation (EU) No 1011/2012 of the European Central Bank. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details) [View outstanding changes](#)

ANNEX II

DEFINITIONS

PART 1

Definitions of instrument categories

[^{F1}This table provides a detailed description of instrument categories, which the relevant national central bank (NCB), or where group data is reported to the European Central Bank (ECB) pursuant to Article 3a(5), the ECB transpose into categories applicable at national level in accordance with this Regulation.]

Textual Amendments

F1 Substituted by [Regulation \(EU\) 2018/318 of the European Central Bank of 22 February 2018 amending Regulation \(EU\) No 1011/2012 concerning statistics on holdings of securities \(ECB/2018/7\)](#).

[^{F2} Category	Description of main features
1. Debt securities (F.3)	<p>Debt securities are negotiable financial instruments serving as evidence of debt. Debt securities display the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an issue date on which the debt security is issued; (b) an issue price at which investors buy the debt securities when first issued; (c) a redemption date or maturity date, on which the final contractually scheduled repayment of the principal is due; (d) a redemption price or face value, which is the amount to be paid by the issuer to the holder at maturity; (e) an original maturity, which is the period from the issue date until the final contractually scheduled payment; (f) a remaining or residual maturity, which is the period from the reference date until the final contractually scheduled payment; (g) a coupon rate that the issuer pays to holders of the debt securities; the coupon may be fixed throughout the life of the debt security or vary with inflation, interest rates, or asset prices. Bills and zero-coupon debt securities offer no coupon interest;

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		<p>(h) coupon dates, on which the issuer pays the coupon to the securities' holders;</p> <p>(i) the issue price, redemption price, and coupon rate may be denominated (or settled) in either national currency or foreign currencies.</p> <p>The credit rating of debt securities, which indicates the credit worthiness of individual debt securities issues, is assigned by recognised agencies on the basis of rating categories.</p> <p>With regard to point (c), the maturity date may coincide with the conversion of a debt security into a share. In this context, convertibility means that the holder may exchange a debt security for the issuer's common equity. Exchangeability means that the holder may exchange the debt security for shares of a corporation other than the issuer. Perpetual securities, which have no stated maturity date, are classified as debt securities.</p>
1a.	Short-term debt securities (F.31)	Debt securities whose original maturity is one year or less, and debt securities repayable on demand of the creditor.
1b.	Long-term debt securities (F.32)	Debt securities whose original maturity is more than one year, or of no stated maturity.
2.	Equity (F.51)	<p>Equity is a financial asset that is a claim on the residual value of a corporation, after all other claims have been met. Ownership of equity in legal entities is usually evidenced by shares, stocks, depository receipts, participations, or similar documents. Shares and stocks have the same meaning.</p> <p>Equity is sub-categorised into the following: listed shares (F.511); unlisted shares (F.512); and other equity (F.519).</p>
2a.	Listed shares (F.511)	Listed shares are equity securities listed on an exchange. Such an exchange may be a recognised stock exchange or any other form of secondary market. Listed shares are also referred to as quoted shares. The existence of quoted prices of shares listed on an exchange means that current market prices are usually readily available.
3.	Investment fund shares or units (F.52)	Investment fund shares are shares of an investment fund if the fund has a corporate structure. They are known as units if the fund

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is a trust. Investment funds are collective investment undertakings through which investors pool funds for investment in financial and/or non-financial assets. Investment fund shares are subdivided into: money market fund (MMF) shares or units (F.521); and non-MMF investment fund shares or units (F.522).]

Textual Amendments

- F2** Substituted by [Regulation \(EU\) 2015/730 of the European Central Bank of 16 April 2015 amending Regulation \(EU\) No 1011/2012 concerning statistics on holdings of securities \(ECB/2012/24\) \(ECB/2015/18\)](#).

PART 2

Definitions of sectors

[^{F1}This table provides a description of sector categories, which the relevant NCB, or where group data is reported to the ECB pursuant to Article 3a(5), the ECB transpose into categories applicable at national level in accordance with this Regulation.]

[^{F2} Sector	Definition
1. Non-financial corporations (S.11)	The sector non-financial corporations (S.11) consists of institutional units which are independent legal entities and market producers, and whose principal activity is the production of goods and non-financial services. This sector also includes non-financial quasi-corporations.
2. The central bank (S.121)	The sub-sector the central bank (S.121) consists of all financial corporations and quasi-corporations whose principal function is to issue currency, to maintain the internal and external value of the currency and to hold all or part of the international reserves of the country.
3. Deposit-taking corporations except the central bank (S.122)	The sub-sector deposit-taking corporations except the central bank (S.122) includes all financial corporations and quasi-corporations, except those classified in the central bank and in the MMF sub-sectors, which are principally engaged in financial intermediation and whose business is to receive deposits and/or close substitutes for deposits from institutional units, i.e. not only from MFIs, and, for their own account, to

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		grant loans and/or to make investments in securities.
4.	Money market funds (MMFs) (S.123)	The sub-sector MMFs (S.123) consists of all financial corporations and quasi-corporations, except those classified in the central bank and in the credit institutions sub-sectors, which are principally engaged in financial intermediation. Their business is to issue investment fund shares or units as close substitutes for deposits from institutional units and, for their own account, to make investments primarily in MMF shares/units, short-term debt securities, and/or deposits. MMF investment funds cover investment trusts, unit trusts and other collective investment schemes whose investment fund shares or units are close substitutes for deposits.
5.	Non-MMF investment funds (S.124)	The sub-sector non-MMF investment funds (S.124) consists of all collective investment schemes, except those classified in the MMF sub-sector, which are principally engaged in financial intermediation. Their business is to issue investment fund shares or units which are not close substitutes for deposits and, on their own account, to make investments primarily in financial assets other than short-term financial assets and in non-financial assets (usually real estate). Non-MMF investment funds cover investment trusts, unit trusts and other collective investment schemes whose investment fund shares or units are not seen as close substitutes for deposits.
6.	Other financial intermediaries, except insurance corporations and pension funds (S.125)	The sub-sector other financial intermediaries, except insurance corporations and pension funds (S.125) consists of all financial corporations and quasi-corporations which are principally engaged in financial intermediation by incurring liabilities in forms other than currency, deposits, or investment fund shares, or in relation to insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes from institutional units.
[^{F37} .	Financial vehicle corporations (S.125A)	Financial vehicle corporations (FVCs) are undertakings carrying out securitisation transactions. FVCs that satisfy the criteria of an institutional unit are classified in S.125, otherwise they are treated as an integral part of the parent.]

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8.	Financial auxiliaries (S.126)	The sub-sector financial auxiliaries (S.126) consists of all financial corporations and quasi-corporations which are principally engaged in activities closely related to financial intermediation but which are not financial intermediaries themselves.
9.	Captive financial institutions and money lenders (S.127)	The sub-sector captive financial institutions and money lenders (S.127) consists of all financial corporations and quasi-corporations which are neither engaged in financial intermediation nor in providing financial auxiliary services, and where most of either their assets or their liabilities are not transacted on open markets.
10.	Insurance corporations (S.128)	The sub-sector insurance corporations (S.128) consists of all financial corporations and quasi-corporations which are principally engaged in financial intermediation as a consequence of the pooling of risks, mainly in the form of direct insurance or reinsurance.
11.	Pension funds (S.129)	The sub-sector pension funds (S.129) consists of all financial corporations and quasi-corporations which are principally engaged in financial intermediation as a consequence of the pooling of social risks and needs of the insured persons (social insurance). Pension funds as social insurance schemes provide income in retirement, and often benefits for death and disability.
12.	General government (S.13)	The sector general government (S.13) consists of institutional units which are non-market producers whose output is intended for individual and collective consumption, and are financed by compulsory payments made by units belonging to other sectors, and institutional units principally engaged in the redistribution of national income and wealth. The general government sector is divided into four sub-sectors: central government (S.1311); state government (S.1312); local government (S.1313); and social security funds (S.1314).
13.	Households (S.14)	The sector households (S.14) consists of individuals or groups of individuals as consumers and as entrepreneurs producing market goods and non-financial and financial services (market producers) provided that the production of goods and services is not by separate entities treated as quasi-

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	corporations. It also includes individuals or groups of individuals as producers of goods and non-financial services for exclusively own final use.
14. Non-profit institutions serving households (S.15)	The sector non-profit institutions serving households (S.15) consists of non-profit institutions which are separate legal entities, which serve households and are private non-market producers. Their principal resources are voluntary contributions in cash or in kind from households in their capacity as consumers, from payments made by general governments and from property income.]

Textual Amendments

- F3** Substituted by [Regulation \(EU\) 2016/1384 of the European Central Bank of 2 August 2016 amending Regulation \(EU\) No 1011/2012 \(ECB/2012/24\) concerning statistics on holdings of securities \(ECB/2016/22\)](#).

PART 3

Definition of financial transactions

1. The actual reporting agents report transactions data as set out in Article 3(5).
2. Financial transactions are defined as transactions in financial assets and liabilities between resident institutional units, and between them and non-resident institutional units. A financial transaction between institutional units is a simultaneous creation or liquidation of a financial asset and the counterpart liability, or a change in ownership of a financial asset, or an assumption of a liability. Accrued interest not yet paid is recorded as a financial transaction, showing that interest is reinvested in the relevant financial instrument.

Financial transactions are recorded at transaction values, that is, the values in national currency at which the financial assets and/or liabilities involved are created, liquidated, exchanged or assumed between institutional units.

The transaction value includes accrued interest and does not include service charges, fees, commissions, and similar payments for services provided in carrying out the transactions, nor taxes on the transactions. Valuation changes are not financial transactions.

[^{F4}In particular, financial transactions include cancellation of debt by mutual agreement between debtor and creditor (debt cancellation or debt forgiveness).]

Textual Amendments

- F4** Inserted by [Regulation \(EU\) 2015/730 of the European Central Bank of 16 April 2015 amending Regulation \(EU\) No 1011/2012 concerning statistics on holdings of securities \(ECB/2012/24\) \(ECB/2015/18\)](#).

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3. Financial transactions are measured as the difference between securities positions (including accrued interest) at end-period reporting dates, from which the effect of changes due to influences from ‘revaluation adjustments’ (caused by price and exchange rates changes) and ‘other changes in volume’ is removed.
4. Price and exchange rate revaluations refer to fluctuations in the valuation of the securities that arise either from changes in the price of securities and/or in exchange rates that affect the values expressed in euro of securities denominated in a foreign currency. As these changes represent holdings gains or losses which are not due to financial transactions, these effects need to be removed from the transactions data.
- [F²Price revaluations include changes in the value of end-period positions that occur in the reference period because of changes in the reference value at which they are recorded, i.e. holding gains or losses. They also include changes in financial claims resulting from write-downs that reflect the actual market values of tradable financial claims.]
- Exchange rate revaluations refer to movements in exchange rates against the euro that occur between end-period reporting dates, which give rise to changes in the value of foreign currency securities expressed in euro.
- [F²⁵. Other changes in volume refer to changes in the volume of assets which may arise on the investor side, due to any of the following: (a) the alteration in the statistical coverage of the population (e.g. the reclassification and restructuring of institutional units⁽¹⁾); (b) the reclassification of assets; (c) reporting errors that have been corrected in data reported only over a limited time range; (d) the writing-off or writing-down of bad debts, when these are in the form of securities, by creditors; (e) changes of residence of the investor.]

PART 4

Definitions of security-by-security attributes

Field	Description
Security identification number	A code that uniquely identifies a security. It is the ISIN code if this has been assigned to the security, or another security identification number.
Positions at nominal value (in nominal currency or euro or positions in number of shares or units)	Number of units of a security, or aggregated nominal amount if the security is traded in amounts rather than in units, excluding the accrued interest.
Positions at market value	[F ¹ Amount held of a security at the price quoted in the market in euro. The relevant NCB, or, where group data is reported to the ECB pursuant to Article 3a(5), the ECB must in principle require accrued interest
a	Guideline ECB/2011/23 of 9 December 2011 on the statistical reporting requirements of the European Central Bank in the field of external statistics (OJ L 65, 3.3.2012, p. 1).
b	[F ⁵ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014 of 16 April 2014 laying down implementing technical standards with regard to supervisory reporting of institutions according to Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 191, 28.6.2014, p. 1).]

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	to be reported either under this position or separately. However, the relevant NCBs, or the ECB, as applicable, may at their discretion require data excluding accrued interest.]
Other changes in volume (nominal value)	Other changes in the volume of the security held, at nominal value in nominal currency/unit or euro.
Other changes in volume (market value)	Other changes in the volume of the security held, at market value in euro.
Financial transactions	The sum of purchases minus sales of a security, recorded at transaction value in euro.
Portfolio investment or direct investment	The function of the investment according to the classification of balance of payments statistics ^a .
Price value	Price of the security at the end of the reference period.
[^{F3} Reporting basis]	Indicates whether the security is quoted in percentage or in units.
Revaluation adjustments	Price and exchange rate revaluations, as referred to in Part 3.
Security currency of denomination	The International Standards Organisation code, or equivalent, of the currency used to express the price and/or the amount of the security.
[^{F5} Issue date]	The date on which the securities are delivered to the underwriter by the issuer against payment. This is the date when the securities are available for delivery to investors for the first time. For a strip this column indicates the date on which the coupon/principal is stripped.
Maturity date	Date on which the debt instrument is actually redeemed.
Security issued by the holder	Indicates whether the security was issued by the holder.
Primary asset classification	Classification of the instrument.
Asset securitisation type	Type of asset provided as security.

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

^b [^{F5}Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014 of 16 April 2014 laying down implementing technical standards with regard to supervisory reporting of institutions according to Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 191, 28.6.2014, p. 1).]

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Security status	Supplementary attribute that indicates the status of the security, it may indicate whether the instrument is alive or not e.g. defaulted, matured or redeemed early.
Security status date	The date on which a security status as reported under 'Security status' came into effect.
Arrears for the instrument	Aggregate amount of principal, interest and any fee payment outstanding at the reference date, which is contractually due and has not been paid (past due). This amount is always to be reported. The figure '0' is to be reported if the instrument was not past due on the reference date.
Date of arrears for the instrument	The date on which the instrument became past due in accordance with Part 2.48 of Annex V to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014 ^b . This is the earliest date for which the instrument has an amount unpaid at the reference date, and it is to be reported if the instrument is past due on the reference date.
Instrument seniority type	Instrument seniority type indicates whether the instrument is guaranteed or not, its rank level and whether it is secured or not.
Collateral geographical location	Geographical allocation of the collateral.
Guarantor identifier code	[^{F1} A standard code, agreed with the relevant NCB or, where group data is reported to the ECB pursuant to Article 3a(5), with the ECB, that uniquely identifies a guarantor, and information on the identifier type of the code that is used, e.g. legal entity identifier, EU identifier or national identifier.]]
a	Guideline ECB/2011/23 of 9 December 2011 on the statistical reporting requirements of the European Central Bank in the field of external statistics (OJ L 65, 3.3.2012, p. 1).
b	[^{F5} Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014 of 16 April 2014 laying down implementing technical standards with regard to supervisory reporting of institutions according to Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 191, 28.6.2014, p. 1).]

Textual Amendments

- F5** Inserted by Regulation (EU) 2016/1384 of the European Central Bank of 2 August 2016 amending Regulation (EU) No 1011/2012 (ECB/2012/24) concerning statistics on holdings of securities (ECB/2016/22).

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[^{F5}PART 5

General definitions

Field	Description
Legal entity identifier	A reference code in line with the International Organisation for Standardisation's (ISO) 17442 standard, which is assigned to a legal entity requiring a legal entity identifier (LEI). The LEI code enables the unique identification globally of entities requiring a LEI.
EU identifier	[^{F1} EU identifier means a commonly used identification code, agreed with the relevant NCB, or, where group data is reported to the ECB pursuant to Article 3a(5), with the ECB, which enables the unambiguous identification of any entity within the EU.]
National identifier	[^{F1} National identifier means a commonly used identification code, agreed with the relevant NCB, or, where group data is reported to the ECB pursuant to Article 3a(5), with the ECB, which enables the unambiguous identification of any entity within its country of residency.]
Prudential scope of consolidation	Prudential scope of consolidation refers to the consolidation scope as defined in Chapter 2 of Title II of Part One of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.
International Financial Reporting Standards	International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council ^a .
Accounting scope of consolidation	Accounting scope of consolidation refers to the scope of the consolidation for financial reporting according to the IFRS or, if this is inapplicable, to any other national or international standards that apply to the actual reporting agents.
NACE classification	Classification of counterparties according to their economic activities, in accordance with the NACE revision 2 statistical classification as laid down in Regulation (EC) No
a	Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 July 2002 on the application of international accounting standards (OJ L 243, 11.9.2002, p. 1).
b	Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 establishing the statistical classification of economic activities NACE Revision 2 and amending Regulation (EEC) No 3037/90 as well as certain EC Regulations on specific statistical domains (OJ L 393, 30.12.2006, p. 1).

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	1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council ^b . NACE code means a level two, three or four NACE code in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.
IRB approach	Internal Ratings Based (IRB) approach to calculate the risk-weighted exposure amounts in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.
Level of reporting	[^{F1} Level of reporting refers to whether data is reported on an entity-by-entity basis or on a group basis as defined in points 23 and 24 of Article 1. Harmonised accounting and consolidation principles should be applied, in agreement with the relevant NCB, or, where group data is reported to the ECB pursuant to Article 3a(5), with the ECB to the data reported at entity level, i.e. information on entity level should follow the accounting and risk calculation principles of the group to the extent possible.]
Reference date	The last date of the reference period to which the data relates i.e. the end of the quarter in accordance with Article 6a.
a	Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 July 2002 on the application of international accounting standards (OJ L 243, 11.9.2002, p. 1).
b	Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 establishing the statistical classification of economic activities NACE Revision 2 and amending Regulation (EEC) No 3037/90 as well as certain EC Regulations on specific statistical domains (OJ L 393, 30.12.2006, p. 1).

PART 6

Definition of holder attributes

Field	Description
Holder identifier code	[^{F1} A standard code, agreed with the relevant NCB, or, where group data is reported to the ECB pursuant to Article 3a(5), with the ECB, that uniquely identifies the holder and information on the identifier type of the code that is used, e.g. EU identifier or national identifier.]
Identifier code of the immediate parent of the holder	[^{F1} A standard code, agreed with the relevant NCB, or, where group data is reported to the ECB pursuant to Article 3a(5), with the ECB, that uniquely identifies the immediate legal entity that the holder is a legally dependant part of and information on the identifier type of the code that is used, e.g. legal

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	entity identifier, EU identifier or national identifier.]
Issuer is part of the reporting group (prudential scope)	Indicates that the security was issued by an entity of the same group in line with the prudential scope of consolidation.
Issuer is part of the reporting group (accounting scope)	Indicates that the security was issued by an entity of the same group in line with the accounting scope of consolidation.

PART 7

Definition of issuer attributes

Field	Description
Issuer identifier code	[^{F1} A standard code, agreed with the relevant NCB, or, where group data is reported to the ECB pursuant to Article 3a(5), with the ECB, that uniquely identifies an issuer and information on the identifier type of the code that is used, e.g. EU identifier or national identifier.]
Entity status	Supplementary attribute to cover information on the status of the issuing entity, including the default status and information on the reasons why the entity may be in default in accordance with Article 178 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013), and any other information on the issuing entity's status, such as whether it has merged, been acquired etc.
Entity status date	The date on which the entity changed status.

PART 8

Definition of accounting and risk related attributes

Field	Description
Status of forbearance and renegotiation	Identification of forborne and renegotiated instruments.
Date of the forbearance and renegotiation status	The date on which a forbearance or renegotiation status as reported under status of forbearance and renegotiation came into effect.
Performing status of the instrument	Identification of non-performing instruments in accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014.

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Date of the performing status of the instrument	The date on which the performing status as reported in performing status of the instrument came into effect or changed.
Default status of the issuer	Identification of the default status of the issuer in accordance with Article 178 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.
Date of default status of the issuer	The date on which the default status as reported under the 'default status of the issuer' came into effect or changed.
Default status of the instrument	Identification of the default status of the instrument in accordance with Article 178 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.
Date of default status of the instrument	The date on which the default status as reported under the 'default status of the instrument' came into effect or changed.
Accounting standard	Accounting standard used by the reporting agent.
Carrying amount	The carrying amount in accordance with Annex V to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014.
Type of impairment	Type of impairment in accordance with the applied accounting standards.
Impairment assessment method	The method by which the impairment is assessed, if the instrument is subject to impairment in accordance with applied accounting standards. A distinction is made between collective and individual methods.
Accumulated impairment amount	The amount of loss allowances that are held against or are allocated to the instrument on the reference date. This data attribute applies to instruments subject to impairment under the applied accounting standard.
Sources of encumbrance	Type of transaction in which the exposure is encumbered in accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014. An asset will be treated as encumbered if it has been pledged or if it is subject to any form of arrangement to secure, collateralise or credit enhance any instrument from which it cannot be freely withdrawn.
Accounting classification of instruments	Accounting portfolio where the instrument is recorded in accordance with the accounting standard applied by the reporting agent.
Prudential portfolio	Classification of trading book and non-trading book exposures. Instruments in the trading book as defined in point (86)

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	of Article 4(1) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.
Accumulated changes in fair value due to credit risk	Accumulated changes in fair value due to credit risk in accordance with Part 2.46 of Annex V to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014.
Cumulative recoveries since default	The total amount recovered since the date of default.
Probability of default of the issuer	The issuer's probability of default over 1 year determined in accordance with Articles 160, 163, 179 and 180 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.
Loss given default in downturns	The ratio of the amount that could be lost on an exposure during economic downturns due to a default over a 1-year period to the amount that would be outstanding at default, in accordance with Article 181 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.
Loss given default in normal economic times	The ratio of the amount that could be lost on an exposure in normal economic conditions due to a default over a 1-year period to the amount that would be outstanding at default.
Risk-weight	Risk-weights associated with the exposure, in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.
Exposure value (also referred to as Exposure at default)	Exposure value after credit risk mitigation and credit conversion factors in accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014.
Capital calculation approach for prudential purposes	Identification of the approach used to calculate the risk-weighted exposure amounts for the purposes of points (a) and (f) of Article 92(3) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.
Exposure class	Exposure class as defined in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.]

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- (1) [^{F2}For example, in cases of mergers and acquisitions the pass-over to the absorbing corporation of financial assets and liabilities that exist between the absorbed corporation and third parties.]

.....
Textual Amendments

- F2** Substituted by [Regulation \(EU\) 2015/730 of the European Central Bank of 16 April 2015 amending Regulation \(EU\) No 1011/2012 concerning statistics on holdings of securities \(ECB/2012/24\) \(ECB/2015/18\)](#).

Changes to legislation:

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Changes and effects yet to be applied to :

- [Regulation revoked by S.I. 2021/1300 Sch. 1 para. 66](#)