

## **Reporting Guidelines<sup>1</sup>**

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### **MFI statistics – tail reporters [Version 5]**

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<sup>1</sup> Please note that this is a translation. The version in Danish applies.

## **1. MFI reporting in general**

### **1.1. Introduction**

Reporting for Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI) compiles data on the balance sheets of MFIs. The objective is to meet Danmarks Nationalbank's statistical needs, and through this fulfilling the international requirements of the European Central Bank (ECB), the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

MFI statistics are based primarily on a number of international requirements for national financial statistics. Therefore, the reporting includes information on the MFI sector for use in other financial statistics.

#### **1.1.1. Legal basis**

Danmarks Nationalbank collects, processes and publishes statistical data within its jurisdiction pursuant to section 14a of the Danmarks Nationalbank Act, inserted by Act no. 579 of 1 June 2010.

#### **1.1.2. Application**

Danmarks Nationalbank uses the data collected to produce and publish statistics. The data is used also in connection with oversight of financial stability and when laying down monetary and foreign-exchange policies, as well as in relation to Danmarks Nationalbank's participation in the financial cooperation in Europe.

The data is submitted to the ECB, BIS, IMF and other institutions to which Denmark Nationalbank must report. Data may, in particularly well-founded cases, also be submitted, at institution level, to the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority and the European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB).

#### **1.1.3. Confidentiality**

The data reported is treated confidentially to ensure that institution-specific data is not misused or disclosed to third parties.

#### **1.1.4. Additional reporting material**

The reporting guideline is a part of the total reporting material which is relevant for the reporting to Danmarks Nationalbank. The code list as well as documents and files of a more technical nature are all significant in relation to reporting. The material is available on Danmarks Nationalbanks extranet (NEXT). In addition to the reporting guideline Danmarks Nationalbank continuously prepares manuals, which also will be available on NEXT. Each manual describes a selected topic within the MFI statistics, and the purpose is to specify the actual topic. Therefore the manuals constitute a significant part of the total reporting material. Note that the manuals are based on reporting for the full reporting institutes.

## 1.2. Population

### 1.2.1. Reporters

For the purposes of these Reporting Guidelines, MFIs are defined as<sup>2</sup>:

- ◆ Credit institutions within the meaning of the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council relating to the taking up and pursuit of the business of credit institutions (2006/48/EC), i.e. an undertaking whose business is to receive deposits or other repayable funds from the public and to grant credits for its own account.
- ◆ Other resident financial institutions principally engaged in financial intermediation and whose principal business is to receive deposits and/or close substitutes for deposits from entities other than MFIs and, for their own account (at least in economic terms), to grant credits and/or make investments in securities.
- ◆ Danmarks Nationalbank.
- ◆ Money-market funds in accordance with Danmarks Nationalbank's implementation of the ECB definition.
- ◆ Electronic money institutions as defined in the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the taking up, pursuit and prudential supervision of the business of electronic money institutions (2009/110/EC), i.e. institutions that issue payment products in the form of a monetary value representing a claim on the issuer and stored electronically.

Money-market funds report to Danmarks Nationalbank's "Balance-sheet statistics for investment funds, etc."

The following MFIs are reporters to Danmarks Nationalbank under these Reporting Guidelines:

- ◆ MFIs that are residents of the Danish economic area. Thus branches in Denmark owned by non-resident MFIs are part of the Danish MFI population.

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<sup>2</sup> The definition of MFIs complies with the Regulation of the European Central Bank concerning the balance sheet of the monetary financial institutions sector (ECB/2008/32).

RESIDENCE	Box 1.1
<p>Residents are defined in Article 1 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 2533/98 as natural or legal persons residing in a country. Natural persons are considered to be residents in their country of residence and legal persons are considered to be residents in the country of their permanent place of operation. In the absence of any significant physical dimension to a legal entity, its residence is determined by the economic territory under whose laws the entity is incorporated. If the entity is not incorporated, legal domicile is used as a criterion, namely the country whose legal system governs the creation and continued existence of the entity.</p> <p>In accordance with this description, residents in the Faroe Islands and Greenland are foreign residents and thus have their own country codes.</p>	

Moreover, a number of requirements also apply to non-resident branches and subsidiaries of resident MFIs:

- ◆ Non-resident branches. The branch activity constitutes one reporting agent for each country in which the MFI has one or more branches.
- ◆ Non-resident subsidiaries that are MFIs or credit institutions in the countries in which they are located.
- ◆ Non-resident subsidiaries that undertake activities which are closely related to MFI activities in the countries in which they are located.

Non-resident branches and subsidiaries have separate Reporting Guidelines.

### 1.2.2. Selection of population

Reporters that are resident in Denmark are divided into two populations:

- ◆ Full reporters that report on a monthly basis
- ◆ Tail reporters that report on an annual basis.<sup>3</sup>

The population of full reporters has separate Reporting Guidelines.

Danmarks Nationalbank determines the population each year in April based on data up until December. Danmarks Nationalbank uses several selection criteria. The largest MFIs representing at least 96 per cent of the balance sheet total are full reporters. Additionally, Danmarks Nationalbank needs sufficient coverage of lending to households and non-financial corporations from, respectively, banks and mortgage banks on a monthly basis. The target is that the coverage over time must reach at least 90 per cent of the lending. Furthermore, Danmarks Nationalbank wants that the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority Group 2 is covered by the full reporting population. Finally, any announced changes in the business structure, which is relevant for the statistical coverage, will be taken into consideration when the population is determined. The smaller MFIs representing a maximum of

<sup>3</sup> If Denmark adopts the euro, tail reporters will be required to report on a quarterly basis certain reserve requirement items that are not generally included in the annual reporting. For full reporters, reserve requirements are, as a general rule, covered by the current sheets; however, the dimension "minimum reserves" will become active only if Denmark adopts the euro.

4 per cent of the balance sheet total are tail reporters. The population is set for the following calendar year and the affected reporters and data processing centres are notified in May.

If Danmarks Nationalbank finds it necessary, other selection criteria can be involved, when it is determined how an institute must report.

Tail reporters may choose to become full reporters at any time.

### 1.2.3. Establishment and termination of an MFI

Newly established MFIs must initially report as tail reporters. The reporting refers to the month of establishment and must be received by Danmarks Nationalbank by the 8th banking day of the following month. Danmarks Nationalbank subsequently determines to which population the institution belongs.

MFIs that are terminated, e.g. as part of a merger, or which no longer fall within the definition, will make their final report for the month of termination.

### 1.2.4. Merger of MFIs

When reporters merge, the balance-sheet total at the time of the merger determines to which population the continuing reporter belongs.

## 1.3. Reporting sheet

Reporting consists of one reporting sheet.

OVERVIEW AND BREAKDOWN OF THE REPORTING SHEET		Table 1.1
Balance sheet	Further breakdown	
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash	Reported at principal item level	
Loans .....	Breakdown by instrument	
Debt securities .....	Reported at principal item level	
Shares and other equity .....	Reported at principal item level	
Financial derivatives .....	Reported at principal item level	
Remaining assets .....	Reported at principal item level	
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Deposits .....	Breakdown by instrument	
Debt securities issued .....	Reported at principal item level	
Capital and reserves .....	Reported at principal item level	
Financial derivatives .....	Reported at principal item level	
Remaining liabilities .....	Reported at principal item level	

#### **1.4. Reporting time**

Reporting from tail reporters must be received by Danmarks Nationalbank by the 8th banking day in April at 1.00 p.m.

#### **1.5. Calculation methods and definitions**

The valuation principles for the individual instruments vary and are reviewed under the respective instruments.

##### **1.5.1. Statement of amounts**

The data variable *closing balance* must be reported for all instruments. All amounts are reported in Danish kroner rounded to the nearest integer.

##### **1.5.2. Foreign-currency statement**

Foreign-currency items are converted into Danish kroner at the closing rates at the time of calculation. The closing rate is consistent with the accounting policies.

##### **1.5.3. Time of calculation**

The closing balance is calculated at the end of the last calendar day of the year.

##### **1.5.4. Method of accounting**

The purchase or sale of financial instruments may be recognised on the trade date or the settlement date. The method must comply with the accounting policies in the financial report of the reporter.

#### **1.6. Replacement reports and revisions**

##### **1.6.1. Replacement reports**

If Danmarks Nationalbank requests a replacement report, cf. the Chart in Box 1.2, before 1:00 p.m., it must be submitted no later than 1:00 p.m. on the following banking day.

In order to optimise the correspondence between Danmarks Nationalbank and the reporter, we encourage the reporter to state a group email address to Danmarks Nationalbank. This ensures that replies from Danmarks Nationalbank are always received by a group of recipients. The group email address should be stated on the Master data sheet, cf. section 3.6.

##### **1.6.1.1. General control process**

Danmarks Nationalbank's control process, cf. the Chart in Box 1.2, starts when a report is received in STINA.<sup>4</sup> This can only happen if the following three variables are stated correctly in the Master data sheet:

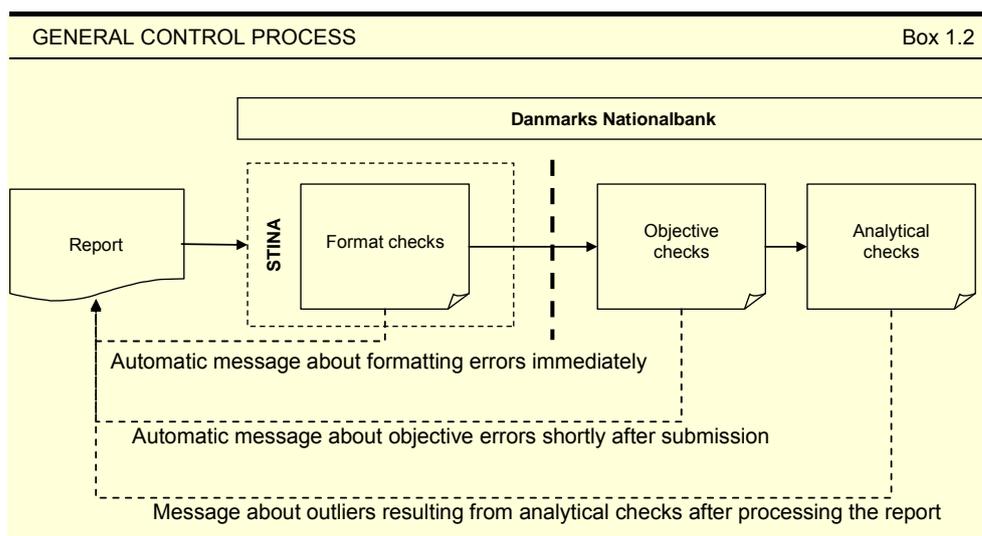
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<sup>4</sup> STINA (STatistisk Indberetning til NAtionalbanken) is an electronic system for reporting of data to Danmarks Nationalbank. For further information on the system, see the MFI3 area of Danmarks Nationalbank's extranet (NEXT).

- ◆ Registration number
- ◆ Reporting period
- ◆ Serial number

If the registration number is not known to Danmarks Nationalbank as a tail reporter (MFIH), the reporting period has not been activated yet or the serial number has not been entered correctly, the report will be rejected in STINA with notification to this effect. The reporter corrects one or more of the three variables and submits the report again.

After receipt of the report in STINA, three types of checks are carried out (format, objective and analytical checks), which may all prompt a requirement for the reporter to submit a replacement report with corrected errors and comments on outliers that are not due to errors. Please note that reporting to Danmarks Nationalbank is not considered to be complete until no errors are found in the first check, i.e. the format check. This also means that Danmarks Nationalbank cannot perform objective or analytical checks before any formatting errors have been corrected. The three types of checks are outlined below: format checks, objective checks and analytical checks.



#### 1.6.1.1.1. Format checks

When a report is received in STINA, the first step is to carry out a number of format checks, e.g. that there is no text in data fields and that dates are correctly stated.

If errors are found, the reporter receives an error message immediately after trying to submit the report. The reporter corrects the errors and resubmits the report.

#### 1.6.1.1.2. Objective checks

After receiving the report, Danmarks Nationalbank carries out a number of objective checks, defined as true or false statements, so all errors *must* be corrected. A threshold has been defined for each objective check so that e.g.

rounding-off does not result in erroneous outliers. The checks comprise e.g. assets equal liabilities, flow identity is observed and opening equals the previous period's closing.

The reporter is notified of any errors, usually shortly after submission. The reporter corrects the errors and submits a replacement report.

[A preliminary list of all objective checks is available in the MFI3 area of Danmarks Nationalbank's extranet (NEXT)].

#### **1.6.1.1.3. Analytical checks**

Analytical checks are performed after the objective checks of the report. Since outliers in such checks are not necessarily errors, they must be assessed by a Danmarks Nationalbank employee, who decides whether the deviation requires a response from the reporter. If the deviation is attributed to erroneous reporting, the reporter must submit a replacement report. If the deviation is not an error, the reporter should elaborate.

Since outliers found in analytical checks must be assessed by a Danmarks Nationalbank employee, it is not possible to state when the reporter can expect a message about any outliers. Such messages can therefore be expected in the period from Danmarks Nationalbank's receipt of the report to its release of data. Please note that Danmarks Nationalbank may also ask questions after the data release. If such correspondence leads to a requirement for a new report, this constitutes a revision, cf. section 1.6.2.

#### **1.6.2. Revisions**

Revisions are defined as any changes to previously published statistics. Revisions can be the result of several factors, including correction of errors in source data (e.g. MFI reports).

Danmarks Nationalbank's revision policy is an element of the preparation of reliable, relevant and consistent financial statistics. The revision policy is consistent with international recommendations and best practice. Danmarks Nationalbank's financial statistics are revised according to a fixed, coherent and published plan, i.e. a revision cycle. The revision cycle also reflects the trade-off between qualitative, practical and cost-related factors for both reporters and statistics users and Danmarks Nationalbank. The revision cycle for the statistics using data from MFI reports is as follows:

- ◆ **Time of revision:** The statistics are normally revised each month when data for a new reference period is released.
- ◆ **Revision period:** The statistics are normally revised two reference periods back in time. The September release may comprise revision of all historical data. In most cases, the September revisions are expected to be limited to data for the current and the two preceding calendar years.

Given the revision policy, the reporter should therefore be able to send XML replacement reports for the two preceding years. If errors are found in even older reports, the reporter should also be able to correct the error manually via Danmarks Nationalbank's web application FIONA Online, where the reporter can access the "old" report(s) and correct the error. For security reasons, not all historical reports are immediately accessible via FIONA Online. The reporter must therefore contact Danmarks Nationalbank if the error is to be corrected via FIONA Online.

## **1.7. Overview of acts, ECB/EU regulations and documents**

### **1.7.1. Danish acts, executive orders, etc.**

- ◆ Danmarks Nationalbank's authority to collect and use statistics: section 14a of the Danmarks Nationalbank Act, inserted by Act no. 579 of 1 June 2010
- ◆ Danish Industrial Classification 2007 (DB07), Statistics Denmark
- ◆ *Bekendtgørelse nr. 898 af 4. september 2008 om realkreditlån og realkreditobligationer m.v.* (Executive Order no. 898 of 4 September 2008 on Mortgage-Credit Loans and Mortgage-Credit Bonds, etc. – in Danish only)
- ◆ *Bekendtgørelse nr. 148 af 29. februar 2008 om afgrænsning af ejendoms kategorier og indfrielse af lån ved overgang til anden ejendoms kategori* (Executive Order no. 148 of 29 February 2008 on Delineation of Types of Property and Repayment of Loans on the Transition to a Different Type of Property – in Danish only)
- ◆ Consolidated Act no. 1125 of 23 September 2010 on the Financial Business Act
- ◆ Consolidated Act no. 795 of 20 August 2009 including amendments until and including 25 June 2010 on the Securities Trading Act, etc.

### **1.7.2. ECB and Eurostat documents**

- ◆ Regulation (EC) No. 25/2009 of the European Central Bank concerning the balance sheet of the monetary financial institutions sector (recast) (ECB/2008/32)
- ◆ Guidance notes to the regulation ECB/2001/13 on the MFI balance sheet statistics (November 2002)
- ◆ Regulation (EC) No. 290/2009 of the ECB amending Regulation (EC) No. 63/2002 (ECB/2001/18) concerning statistics on interest rates applied by monetary financial institutions to deposits and loans vis-à-vis households and non-financial corporations (ECB/2009/7)
- ◆ Manual on MFI interest rate statistics (ECB/2001/18)
- ◆ Guideline of the European Central Bank on monetary, financial institutions and markets statistics (ECB/2007/9)

- ◆ Directive (2006/48/EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council relating to the taking up and pursuit of the business of credit institutions
- ◆ Directive (2009/110/EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council on the taking up, pursuit and prudential supervision of the business of electronic money institutions
- ◆ Regulation (EC) No. 24/2009 of the European Central Bank concerning statistics on the assets and liabilities of financial vehicle corporations engaged in securitisation transactions (ECB/2008/30)
- ◆ European Union balance of payments/international investment position statistical methods (May 2007)
- ◆ Guideline of the European Central Bank on the statistical reporting requirements of the European Central Bank in the field of balance of payments and international investment position statistics, and the international reserves template (ECB/2004/15)
- ◆ Recommendation of the European Central Bank on the statistical reporting requirements of the European Central Bank in the field of balance of payments and international investment position statistics, and the international reserves template (ECB/2004/16)
- ◆ The European System of National and Regional Accounts System 2010 (ENS2010ESA2010), Eurostat
- ◆ Money and Banking Statistics Sector Manual. Guidance for the statistical classification of customers (2nd edition – November 1999).
- ◆ Money and Banking Statistics Compilation Guide – Addendum I: Money market paper (revised version – November 1999)
- ◆ Balance of Payments Vademecum, Eurostat, updated annually
- ◆ Regulation (EC) No. 184/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council on community statistics concerning balance of payments, international trade in services and foreign direct investment, Eurostat
- ◆ Guideline of the European Central Bank on the statistical reporting requirements of the European Central Bank in the field of quarterly financial accounts (ECB/2002/7)
- ◆ The "Centralised Securities Database" in brief (CSDB, 2010/2).

### **1.7.3. Other international documents**

- ◆ Guide to the international financial statistics, BIS Papers no. 49, July 2009, BIS
- ◆ Guideline to the international locational banking statistics, November 2006 (updated December 2008), BIS
- ◆ Guideline to the international consolidated banking statistics, November 2006 (updated December 2008), BIS
- ◆ Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, 6th Edition (BPM6), IMF

- ◆ OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment, 4th Edition, OECD
- ◆ System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA2008), 2009.

## 2. How to read these Reporting Guidelines

This section describes how to read these Reporting Guidelines. The reporting sheet is described first, followed by the dimensions (counterparty and instrument information).

### 2.1. The tail sheet

Section 5 describes the tail sheet (HaleBal), which is divided into assets and liabilities. The section comprises a description of the individual balance-sheet items. The description of each balance-sheet item generally has the same structure, with a number of sub-sections, described below:

#### 2.1.1. General

Provides an overall description of the content as regards the balance-sheet item.

#### 2.1.2. Delineation and specification

Describes whether borderliners are to be included for the item.

#### 2.1.3. Reporting sheet

Shows the instrument(s) to be reported for the balance-sheet item and the dimensions to be reported for each instrument. Box 2.1 shows a cross-section of the balance-sheet item cash as an example.

EXAMPLE OF SHEET										Box 2.1
DIMENSION/ DATA VARIABLE	Country	Currency	Sector	Industry	Group	Original maturity	Purpose	Instalment	Subordinated debt	Closing balance
INSTRUMENT										
Code list	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L8	L11	L12	L15	-
Column in sheet	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cash	ZZ	X	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	X

Tables are structured as follows:

- ◆ The first column shows the instruments.
- ◆ The rest of the columns show the dimensions of the sheet: counterparty information (orange), instrument information (green) and data variable (yellow).
- ◆ The first row shows the names of the dimensions.
- ◆ The second row refers to the code list of the dimension in question. A code has been assigned to each outcome.

- ◆ The third row shows the position of the dimension in the sheet.
- ◆ For each instrument, the dimensions to be specified are marked with an "X". When the dimension is not to be specified, "ZZ" is stated.

#### 2.1.4. Overview of instrument and counterparty information

The overview shows possible outcomes and conditions, if any, for reporting of the data. Box 2.2 shows the table for Loans as an example.

INSTRUMENT AND COUNTERPARTY INFORMATION			
			Box 2.2
Dimension	Code list	To be specified only for	Outcome
Instrument	L1H	-	-
Country	L2	-	All countries
Currency	L3	-	All currencies
Sector	L4	-	All sectors
Industry	L5	Country = DK	All industries, ZZ
Group	L6	-	Parent; Subsidiary; Branch; Affiliated; Associated; Not in group
Original maturity	L8	-	≤3m, 3m-1y, 1y-2y, 2y-5y, >5y
Purpose	L11	Households	Lending for house purchase; Consumption; Other lending, ZZ
Instalment	L12	Households and non-financial corporations, however, all sectors should be specified for "Bond-based loans"	Yes, with instalment; No, without instalment; ZZ
Subordinated debt	L15	Not specified for loans	ZZ

The tables are structured as follows:

- ◆ The first column contains all dimensions marked with the same colours as in the reporting sheet.
- ◆ The second column refers to the code list of the dimension in question. A code has been assigned to each dimension outcome.
- ◆ The third column shows whether the reporting of the dimension is conditional on the outcome of other dimensions. For instance, the dimension "Purpose" in the sheet is to be specified only if the dimension "Sector" is households.
- ◆ The fourth column shows the outcomes of the dimension.

#### 2.1.5. Instruments

This section describes each instrument to be reported in the sheet.

Some instruments may have only one specific outcome for one or more dimensions. This is described in a table. The example below relates to the instrument "Non-transferable overnight deposits", showing that the dimension "Original maturity" *must* be specified with ≤ 3 months.

PREDEFINED DIMENSION OUTCOME FOR NON-TRANSFERABLE OVERNIGHT DEPOSITS	
Dimension	Outcome
Original maturity .....	≤ 3 months

Table 2.1

## 2.2. Dimension sections

The dimensions (excluding the data variable) are described alphabetically in Section 6. In addition to an explanatory text, each description has a table as shown in the example below. The table includes the following:

- ◆ **Title** consists of the name of the dimension and a reference to the code list, where each outcome has been assigned a code.
- ◆ **Outcomes** include possible outcomes for the dimension.
- ◆ **To be collected for** shows the instruments for which the dimension is to be specified. Instruments for which the dimension is not to be specified should be reported using the code for Not collected (ZZ).
- ◆ **Conditions**. In some cases, the dimension should be specified only if other dimensions have a specific outcome. In that case, the dimension and the specific outcomes are specified. For example, the dimension "Instalment" should be specified only if the dimension "Sector" is households or non-financial corporations. If the conditions are not met, conditions should be reported using the code for Not collected (ZZ).

INSTALMENT (L12)		Table 2.2
<b>Outcomes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Yes, with instalment</li> <li>◆ No, without instalment</li> <li>◆ Unknown</li> <li>◆ Not collected</li> </ul>	
<b>To be collected for</b>	<b>Assets side</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Repo loans</li> <li>◆ Bond-based loans – not indexed</li> <li>◆ Bond-based loans – indexed</li> <li>◆ Other loans</li> </ul>	
<b>Conditions</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Employees etc.</li> <li>◆ Sole proprietors and unincorporated partnerships</li> <li>◆ Non-profit institutions serving households</li> <li>◆ Public non-financial corporations</li> <li>◆ Private non-financial corporations</li> </ul> For "Bond-based loans – not indexed" and "Bond-based loans – indexed" Instalment is to be specified for all sectors.

### 2.3. Special terms

For the sake of clarity, terms that cover more than one sector or instrument, for example, are used. Table 2.3 provides an overview of the terms used.

TERMS USED		Table 2.3
<b>Terms</b>	<b>Comprise</b>	
Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Employees etc.</li> <li>◆ Sole proprietors and unincorporated partnerships</li> <li>◆ Non-profit institutions serving households</li> </ul>	
Non-financial corporations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Public non-financial corporations</li> <li>◆ Private non-financial corporations</li> </ul>	
Bond-based loans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Bond-based loans – not indexed</li> <li>◆ Bond-based loans – indexed</li> </ul>	
Credit card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Convenience credit-card credit</li> <li>◆ Extended credit-card credit</li> </ul>	
Electronic money	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Electronic money – hardware-based</li> <li>◆ Electronic money – software-based</li> </ul>	
Securities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Securities other than financial derivatives</li> </ul>	

### 3. Master data sheet (Sheet masterdata)

Reporting should be accompanied by a sheet containing master data on the reporting and the reporter.

#### Master data - Information on the reporter

Registration number	
Reporting period (yyyymm)	
Serial number	
Is the reporting final ("ja"/"nej") (Yes/No)	

#### Information on the company

Name of the company	
Street name and number	
Postal code	
Postbox	
Town/city	
Telephone number	

#### Contacts

Name	Telephone number	E-mail adress

#### 3.1. Registration number

The registration number must have five digits. If necessary, specify 0 in front of the registration number assigned by the Danish Bankers Association.

#### 3.2. Reporting period

Shows the reference period for reporting. Reporting for December 2011 should be specified as 201112.

#### 3.3. Serial number

The serial number for the first reporting submitted for a new reference period should be 1. Subsequent reporting for the same reference period should be numbered consecutively – also in case of test reporting.

#### 3.4. Is the reporting final

If the reporting is final and ready to be passed on for manual analytical inspection at Danmarks Nationalbank, specify "Ja" (Yes). In case of test reporting where Danmarks Nationalbank is to conduct only automatic objective inspection, specify "Nej" (No).

#### 3.5. Information on the company

Specify the reporter's name, postal address and main telephone number (e.g.: 33636363 or +4533636363), etc.

### **3.6. Contacts**

For each report, the reporter should specify one or more contacts with name, direct telephone number and e-mail address. They are responsible for the reporting and may be contacted for any questions. Lines can be added if more than one person is responsible for the reporting, and a group email address may be added.

## 4. Company sheets

The reporting must be accompanied by company sheets, providing general information on the specific report and the way in which the reporter is organised. Company sheets comprise the following three sheets:

- ◆ Company data (VirkData)
- ◆ Information on non-resident branches and subsidiaries (VirkUdenlandskEnhed)
- ◆ Information on changes in company structure (VirkStruktur).

VirkData should be reported by all reporters, while the two other sheets are relevant to some reporters only.

### 4.1. Company data (Sheet VirkData)

Business registration number (CVR-no.)	
Number of branches in Denmark	
Number of employees in Denmark	

#### **If the reporter has pooling schemes administered by others**

Name of the enterprise administering the pooling scheme	
Registration number of the enterprise administering the pooling scheme	

#### **If the reporter is owned from abroad**

Enterprise relation with the parent company (F/D)	
Name of parent company	
Parent company's country of residence	
Parent company's registration number	

#### 4.1.1. Business registration number

The business registration number of the company according to the Central Business Register (CVR).

#### 4.1.2. Number of branches in Denmark

The number of branches located in Denmark.

#### 4.1.3. Number of employees in Denmark

The average number of employees in Denmark during the reporting year.

#### 4.1.4. If the reporter has pooling schemes administered by others

Name and registration number of the company administering a pooling scheme on behalf of the reporter. If the company is Danish, the number must have five digits (if necessary, specify 0 in front of the registration number assigned by the Danish Bankers Association). If the company is registered in another EU member state, the ECB's MFI list should be applied.<sup>5</sup>

#### 4.1.5. If the reporter is owned from abroad

Specify whether the company is a branch (F) or subsidiary (D) of a foreign parent company and specify the name of the parent company, the country of residence of the parent company (cf. ISO code list, e.g. SE for Sweden) and the registration number of the parent company, in accordance with the ECB's MFI list, if it is registered in the EU.

#### 4.2. Information on non-resident branches and subsidiaries (Sheet VirkUdenlandskEnhed)

If the reporter owns non-resident MFIs, it should report the name of the non-resident branch or subsidiary, the country of residence (cf. ISO code list, e.g. SE for Sweden), specify whether it is a branch (F) or a subsidiary (D) and the registration number (the seven-digit registration number assigned by Danmarks Nationalbank).

Name of foreign unit	Country of residence of foreign unit	Relation of foreign (F/D)	Registration number of foreign unit

#### 4.3. Information on changes in company structure (Sheet VirkStruktur)

In case of changes in the company structure, the reporter is to report more information.

Type of change (FUSIONF, FUSIONO, DELVISSALG, DELVISKOB, OPHOR or FISSION)	Approved by the Danish FSA (yyyymm)	To be implemented (yyyymm)	Name of reporter involved	Registration number of reporter involved

Specify the following:

- ◆ "FUSIONF" if the reporter is the continuing company
- ◆ "FUSIONO" if the reporter has been acquired
- ◆ "DELVISSALG" if the reporter has divested parts of the company
- ◆ "DELVISKOB" if the reporter has acquired parts of another company
- ◆ "OPHOR" if the reporter simply ceases to exist
- ◆ "FISSION" if the reporter is demerged.

<sup>5</sup> The MFI list can be downloaded from [https://mfi-assets.ecb.int/query\\_MFID.htm](https://mfi-assets.ecb.int/query_MFID.htm)

With each change, it should be specified when the change was approved by the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority, when it is implemented in the MFI reporting and the name and registration number of the reporter involved. In case of new changes, more lines can be added.

## 5. Tail sheet (Sheet HaleBal)

This section describes the reporting sheet broken down by balance-sheet item.

DIMENSIONS AND DATA VARIABLE FOR THE TAIL SHEET										Box 5.1
DIMENSION/ DATA VARIABLE	Country	Currency	Sector	Industry	Group	Original maturity	Purpose	Instalment	Subordinated debt	Closing balance
INSTRUMENT										
Code list	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L8	L11	L12	L15	-
Column in sheet	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Assets</b>										
Cash	ZZ	X	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	X
Loans (broken down by instrument)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X/Z Z	X/Z Z	ZZ	X
Debt securities	X	X	X	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	X
Shares and other equity	X	X	X	ZZ	X	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	X
Financial derivatives (assets)	X	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	X
Fixed assets	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	X
Remaining assets	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	X
<b>Liabilities</b>										
Deposits (broken down by instrument)	X	X	X	X	X	X	ZZ	ZZ	X	X
Debt securities issued	X	X	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	X	X
Financial derivatives (liabilities)	X	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	X
Capital and reserves	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	X
Remaining liabilities	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	X
Note: Orange dimensions relate to counterparties, and green dimensions relate to instruments. The data variable is yellow. The column numbers refer to columns in the reporting sheet for reporting of the dimension in question.										

### The assets side

#### 5.1. Cash

This instrument comprises legal tender, including foreign banknotes and coins.

"Demand deposits in central banks" should *not* be reported here, but as a separate instrument under "Loans".

DIMENSIONS AND DATA VARIABLE FOR CASH										Box 5.2
DIMENSION/ DATA VARIABLE	Country	Currency	Sector	Industry	Group	Original maturity	Purpose	Instalment	Subordinated debt	Closing balance
INSTRUMENT										
Code list	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L8	L11	L12	L15	-
Column in sheet	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cash	ZZ	X	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	X
Note: Orange dimensions relate to counterparties, and green dimensions relate to instruments. The data variable is yellow. The column numbers refer to columns in the reporting sheet for reporting of the dimension in question.										

## 5.2. Loans

### 5.2.1. General

Loans constitute all loans granted on the basis of non-negotiable documents or without any underlying documents. Negotiable loans granted on the basis of a single document should also be entered here.

Loans are calculated at *nominal value*. Indexed loans are calculated at indexed nominal value. Loans should be reported as the current remaining debt of the counterparty, i.e. accounting-related write-downs (for unrealised losses) are still included in the balance sheet. Accounting-related write-downs are to be specified under "Capital and reserves".

Both bond and cash loans should be calculated as the nominal remaining bond debt.

### 5.2.2. Delineation and specification

The following examples are regarded as loans (not exhaustive):

***Outstanding loans in properties in temporary possession*** in the form of receivables, due mortgage instalments and executions levied against properties in temporary possession.

***Financial leases***, whereby the reporter acts as the lessor. The assets (durable goods) lent to the lessee should not be reported.

***Bad loans*** that have not yet been repaid or written off. This means the total amount of loans on which repayment is overdue, or which are otherwise identified as being impaired, totally or partially, according to the definition of default in the Credit Institutions Directive (2006/48/EC).

***Loans that have de facto become negotiable***, provided that they are evidenced by a single document and are, as a general rule, traded only occasionally.

**Mortgage deeds**, the intention of which is to provide a loan to be held until maturity, are regarded as loans, not securities.

**Subordinated debt in the form of loans** is a subsidiary claim on the issuing institution that can only be exercised after all claims with a higher status have been satisfied, giving them some of the characteristics of "shares and other equity".

**Non-negotiable receivables of any kind**, including e.g. margin receivables on financial derivatives transactions and non-negotiable debt securities.

#### **5.2.2.1. The following items are not treated as loans**

**Loans granted on a trust basis** (trust loans) are loans issued by the reporter to one party (the trustee) on behalf of a third party (the beneficiary). For statistical purposes, trust loans are not to be recorded on the balance sheet of the trustee where the risks and rewards of ownership of the funds remain with the beneficiary. The risks and rewards of ownership remain with the beneficiary where: (a) the beneficiary assumes the credit risk of the loan (i.e. the trustee is responsible only for the administrative management of the loan); or (b) the beneficiary's investment is guaranteed against loss, should the trustee go into liquidation (i.e. the trust loan is not part of the assets of the trustee that can be distributed in the event of bankruptcy). Accordingly, the reporter does not record the trust loan as a loan, and the trustee does not record it as a deposit.

#### EXAMPLE OF TRUST LOAN

Box 5.3

An example of a trust loan is the transfer of pooling schemes to another trustee:

- A customer deposits pooling funds with the reporter. They are reported on the liabilities side under "Deposits".
- On the assets side, pooling schemes are reported under the securities in which they are invested.
- Consequently, if the reporter chooses another trustee for the pooling schemes, the transfer is not to be reported as a loan. Instead, they should be reported in the balance sheet of the reporter under the securities in which the funds are invested.
- The deposit from the customer also remains on the liabilities side under "Deposits".
- Consequently, the trustee of the pooling schemes reports neither the deposit received nor the securities in which the funds have been invested on behalf of the customer.

**Accrued interest** should be reported under "Remaining assets".

**Mortgage deeds** and similar instruments that are normally traded in the financial markets should be reported under "Debt securities".

**Properties acquired or taken into temporary possession** should be reported under "Fixed assets".

## DIMENSIONS AND DATA VARIABLE FOR LOANS

Box 5.4

DIMENSION/ DATA VARIABLE	Country	Currency	Sector	Industry	Group	Original maturity	Purpose	Instalment	Subordinated debt	Closing balance
<b>INSTRUMENT</b>										
Code list	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L8	L11	L12	L15	-
Column in sheet	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Demand deposits in central banks	X	X	X	X	X	X	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	X
Revolving loans and overdrafts	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	ZZ	ZZ	X
Convenience credit-card credit	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	ZZ	ZZ	X
Extended credit-card credit	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	ZZ	ZZ	X
Repo loans	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	ZZ	X
Bond-based loans – not indexed	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	ZZ	X
Bond-based loans – indexed	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	ZZ	X
Other loans	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	ZZ	X

Note: Orange dimensions relate to counterparties, and green dimensions relate to instruments. The data variable is yellow. The column numbers refer to columns in the reporting sheet for reporting of the dimension in question.

## INSTRUMENT AND COUNTERPARTY INFORMATION FOR LOANS

Box 5.5

Dimension	Code list	To be specified only for	Outcomes
Instrument	L1H	-	-
Country	L2	-	All countries
Currency	L3	-	All currencies
Sector	L4	-	All sectors
Industry	L5	Country = DK	All industries; ZZ
Group	L6	-	Parent; Subsidiary; Branch; Affiliate; Associated; Not in group
Original maturity	L8	-	≤3m, 3m-1y, 1y-2y, 2y-5y, >5y
Purpose	L11	Households□	Lending for house purchase; Consumer credit; Other lending, ZZ
Instalment	L12	Households and non-financial corporations, but all sectors for "Bond-based loans"	Yes, with instalment; No, without instalment; ZZ
Subordinated debt	L15	Not specified for loans	ZZ

Note: Orange dimensions relate to counterparties, and green dimensions relate to instruments.

### 5.2.3. Instruments

Total loans are broken down by eight instruments.

#### 5.2.3.1. Demand deposits in central banks

This instrument comprises liquid deposits in Danmarks Nationalbank and foreign central banks. For the monetary-policy counterparties, the main part consists of current-account deposits. This corresponds to the demand deposits that are included in the item "Cash and demand deposits in central banks" in the accounting balance sheet.

PREDEFINED DIMENSION OUTCOMES FOR DEMAND DEPOSITS IN CENTRAL BANKS		Table 5.1
Dimension	Outcome	
Sector .....	Central banks	
<b>To be specified only if country = DK</b>		
Industry .....	Danmarks Nationalbank and banks	

#### 5.2.3.2. Revolving loans and overdrafts

This instrument comprises flexible loan agreements with a fixed credit limit and all of the following characteristics:

- ◆ The borrower may use or withdraw liquidity up to a predefined credit limit without prior notice to the bank/lender.
- ◆ The amount of liquidity available rises and falls as funds are borrowed and repaid.
- ◆ The credit facility can be used repeatedly.
- ◆ There is no obligation for regular repayment.

This instrument comprises overdraft facilities and deposit accounts with a negative balance, among others.

Only the actual drawing on the credit facility is reported, not the credit limit. The total amount owed by the borrower is reported, irrespective of whether it is above or below the credit limit agreed beforehand between the lender and the borrower.

The instrument does *not* comprise credit-card loans, which are to be reported separately under the instruments "Convenience credit-card credit" or "Extended credit-card credit".

#### 5.2.3.3. Convenience credit-card credit

Credit-card credit is granted via payment cards with deferred billing, i.e. convenience debt or extended debt as defined under "Extended credit-card credit". Credit-card credit is to be recorded on dedicated card accounts, so it is not evident from current or overdraft accounts. The counterparty in these

forms of credit is the entity liable to eventually repay the amounts outstanding in accordance with the contractual agreement. This entity is the cardholder in the case of private cards, but not in the case of company cards, where the entity is the company to which the card has been issued.

Convenience credit-card credit is defined as debt at an interest rate of 0 per cent in the period from the payment transaction is effected until the payment becomes due. Only the actual drawing on the credit line is reported, not the whole line.

EXAMPLES OF CREDIT CARDS TO BE (NOT TO BE) REPORTED	Box 5.6
<p><b>Examples of credit cards to be reported:</b> e.g. MasterCard and American Express, for which the reporter itself is granting the credit to the customer, or cards involving a card issuer, although the credit is granted by the reporter and thus appears on the balance sheet of the MFI.</p>	
<p><b>Examples of credit cards not to be reported:</b> Dankort, since it has no immediate credit attached to it and no billing cycles. Other cards in this category are Dankort or cash/debit cards for a deposit account with a credit line or overdraft facility attached.</p>	

PREDEFINED DIMENSION OUTCOMES FOR CONVENIENCE CREDIT-CARD CREDIT	Table 5.2
Dimension	Outcome
<b>To be specified only if sector = households</b>	
Purpose .....	Consumer credit

#### 5.2.3.4. Extended credit-card credit

The definition of credit cards is described above.

Extended credit-card credit is defined as the credit granted after the billing cycle has passed, i.e. the amount becomes due. An interest rate or tiered interest rates *usually* greater than 0 per cent are therefore charged on the debt. Often minimum instalments per month have to be paid on the extended debt. Only the actual drawing on the debt line is to be reported, not the whole line.

PREDEFINED DIMENSION OUTCOMES FOR EXTENDED CREDIT-CARD CREDIT	Table 5.3
Dimension	Outcome
<b>To be specified only if sector = households</b>	
Purpose .....	Consumer credit

#### 5.2.3.5. Repo loans

This instrument comprises amounts disbursed in connection with repurchase agreements whereby the reporter receives securities and disburses liquidity.

The term *repurchase agreements* is used here as a collective term for "sell and buy-back agreements" and "buy and sell-back agreements":<sup>6</sup>

Repurchase agreements also comprise securities deposits secured on liquidity.

EXAMPLES OF REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS INVOLVING PAYMENTS TO BE REPORTED UNDER REPO LOANS

Box 5.7

It is emphasised that the list is not exhaustive.

**Reverse repurchase agreements and buy and sell-back agreements**

Several types of repurchase agreements consist of delivery of securities from one party to another against return delivery at an agreed later date at a price agreed beforehand. These transactions also comprise the opposite flow of liquid funds. These transactions are most often classified as loans against collateral and are referred to as e.g. reverse repurchase agreements or buy and sell-back agreements.

**Loans in securities**

In other transactions the primary purpose is to lend securities rather than liquid funds. Collateral is not necessarily provided. Any collateral provided may be in the form of liquid funds, securities or various types of guarantees. For the acquirer of the securities, these transactions are generally called loans in securities and sometimes more specifically equity loans.

PREDEFINED DIMENSION OUTCOMES FOR REPO LOANS

Table 5.4

Dimension	Outcome
<b>To be specified only if sector = households</b>	
Purpose .....	Other lending
<b>To be specified only if sector = households or non-financial corporations</b>	
Instalment .....	No, without instalment

**5.2.3.6. Bond-based loans – not indexed**

This instrument comprises loans which the borrower has a contractual right to redeem by delivering an amount of a certain bond or other negotiable non-indexed bonds with approximately the same payment schedule as the remaining debt on the loan that is redeemed. These loans are not indexed. Mortgage loans created as non-indexed bond loans are to be reported here.

Both bond and cash loans should be calculated as remaining bond debt.

**5.2.3.7. Bond-based loans – indexed**

This instrument comprises loans which the borrower has a contractual right to redeem by delivering an amount of a certain bond or other negotiable indexed bonds with approximately the same payment schedule as the remaining debt on the loan that is redeemed. For indexed loans the repayments and remaining debt are adjusted according to an index, typically

<sup>6</sup> As regards the relevant provisions reference is made to Finanstilsynet.

a consumer price index. Mortgage loans created as indexed bond loans are to be reported here.

Both bond and cash loans should be calculated as remaining bond debt.

#### **5.2.3.8. Other loans**

This instrument comprises loans that are not covered by any of the other seven definitions. A large part of the banks' lending is to be reported here.

### **5.3. Debt securities**

#### **5.3.1. General**

Debt securities are securities that do not give the holder any rights of ownership in relation to the issuer. They are negotiable and can be traded in secondary markets or be offset in the market.

When a debt instrument has been delivered in a repo transaction as defined in section 5.2.3.5, it should still be included in the reporter's reporting. Similarly, a debt instrument should not be reported when it has been received in a repo transaction. This is consistent with the accounting treatment.

Debt securities are reported at current market prices at the end of the reference period. Closing prices or the average price at closing time may be used. Where market prices cannot be objectively determined, e.g. in connection with unlisted assets, the best estimate of the market value should be applied.

Since accrued interest is reported under the instrument "Remaining assets", the recognised value must *always* be reported using the *clean price*.

#### **5.3.2. Delineation and specification**

The following are examples of debt securities:

- ◆ Bonds
- ◆ Mortgage deeds and similar non-negotiable debt securities regardless of maturity
- ◆ Non-amortisable debt securities
- ◆ Bills of exchange
- ◆ Treasury bills
- ◆ Money-market paper
- ◆ Commercial paper if tradable in the financial markets
- ◆ Certificates of deposit issued by Danmarks Nationalbank
- ◆ Subordinated debt certificates
- ◆ The reporter's holding of debt securities issued by the reporter's branch abroad.

**5.3.2.1. The following items are *not* treated as debt securities**

***Holdings of debt securities issued by the reporter.*** Purchases or sales of debt securities issued by the reporter are reported as a change under the instrument "Debt securities issued".

***Mortgage deeds based on a single document*** that, as a main rule, are traded only occasionally. If the purpose of a mortgage deed is to grant a loan to be held until maturity, the mortgage deed is regarded as a loan, not a security.

***Accrued interest receivable*** is included in the instrument "Remaining assets".

If the debt instrument is non-negotiable, it should be reported under the instrument "Loans".

DIMENSIONS AND DATA VARIABLE FOR DEBT SECURITIES										Box 5.8
DIMENSION/ DATA VARIABLE	Country	Currency	Sector	Industry	Group	Original maturity	Purpose	Instalment	Subordinated debt	Closing balance
INSTRUMENT										
Code list	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L8	L11	L12	L15	-
Column in sheet	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Debt securities	X	X	X	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	X

Note: Orange dimensions relate to counterparties, and green dimensions relate to instruments. The data variable is yellow. The column numbers refer to columns in the reporting sheet for reporting of the dimension in question.

## 5.4. Shares and other equity

Shares and other equity are securities giving the holder a right of ownership in relation to the issuers. These instruments are reported at current market prices at the end of the reference period.

When shares and other equity have been delivered in a repo transaction as defined in section 5.2.3.5, they should still be included in the reporter's reporting. Similarly, a debt instrument should not be reported when it has been received in a repo transaction. This is consistent with the accounting treatment.

### 5.4.1. Delineation and specification

The following are examples of shares and other equity:

- ◆ Shares
- ◆ Share certificates
- ◆ Dividend certificates
- ◆ Dividend shares
- ◆ Preference shares issued by public or private limited liability companies
- ◆ Shares in certificate-issuing money-market funds, investment funds, etc.
- ◆ Shares in custodian money-market funds
- ◆ Shares in custodian investment funds, etc.
- ◆ General partners' shares in limited partnerships
- ◆ Capital contributions in partnerships
- ◆ Guarantor certificates
- ◆ Capital contributions in cooperative societies (certificates of membership)

- ◆ Capital contributions in other limited liability companies
- ◆ Non-negotiable equity in group enterprises
- ◆ Other non-negotiable equity.

**5.4.1.1. The following items are *not* treated as shares and other equity *Holdings of shares and other equity issued by the reporter*.** Purchases or sales of shares or other equity issued by the reporter are reported as a change under the instrument "Capital and reserves".

DIMENSIONS AND DATA VARIABLE FOR SHARES AND OTHER EQUITY										Box 5.9
DIMENSION/ DATA VARIABLE	Country	Currency	Sector	Industry	Group	Original maturity	Purpose	Instalment	Subordinated debt	Closing balance
INSTRUMENT										
Code list	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L8	L11	L12	L15	-
Column in sheet	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Shares and other equity	X	X	X	ZZ	X	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	X

Note: Orange dimensions relate to counterparties, and green dimensions relate to instruments. The data variable is yellow. The column numbers refer to columns in the reporting sheet for reporting of the dimension in question.

## 5.5. Financial derivatives – assets

Financial derivatives are financial instruments derived from other financial instruments, goods or indicators – or instruments enabling trading of a specific financial risk in the financial markets. Derivatives have a market value if they are traded in the secondary markets or can be derived from market prices in the underlying instruments.

Reporting is based on the net value of a derivative contract, which is typically a discounted value of all future payments under the contract. The derivative is an asset if the market value is positive at the time of calculation, but a liability if the market value is negative.

### 5.5.1. Delineation and specification

These instruments include e.g. forward contracts, futures, swaps, FRAs, options and warrants as well as the value of fixed-rate agreements relating to mortgage credit.

The market value of unsettled spot trades in e.g. securities or foreign exchange is a financial derivative if this is the practice in the financial report. Otherwise, the net value should be reported under the instrument Remaining assets or Remaining liabilities.

DIMENSIONS AND DATA VARIABLE FOR FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES										Box 5.10
DIMENSION/ DATA VARIABLE	Country	Currency	Sector	Industry	Group	Original maturity	Purpose	Instalment	Subordinated debt	Closing balance
INSTRUMENT										
Code list	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L8	L11	L12	L15	-
Column in sheet	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Financial derivatives	X	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	X

Note: Orange dimensions relate to counterparties, and green dimensions relate to instruments. The data variable is yellow. The column numbers refer to columns in the reporting sheet for reporting of the dimension in question.

## 5.6. Fixed assets

Fixed assets comprise the following:

- ◆ **Tangible fixed assets:** Properties acquired or taken into temporary possession in order to mitigate losses, as well as machinery and fixtures and fittings, etc. including e.g. office machines, cars, IT systems and vaults not constructed as part of the building. Costs of enforced sales are also reported here in accordance with the financial report as regards valuation of fixed assets. Furthermore, leasing contracts relating to financial leases are reported if the reporter is the lessee, as well as leasing contracts relating to operational leases if the reporter is the lessor. Tangible fixed assets are stated in accordance with current accounting provisions.
- ◆ **Intangible fixed assets excluding goodwill:** Intangible fixed assets are stated in accordance with the financial report.
- ◆ **Goodwill:** Reporting should take place in accordance with the accounting policy so that goodwill in subsidiaries is reported here, while goodwill in associated companies is included in the valuation of other equity – under "Shares and other equity".

DIMENSIONS AND DATA VARIABLE FOR FIXED ASSETS										Box 5.11
DIMENSION/ DATA VARIABLE	Country	Currency	Sector	Industry	Group	Original maturity	Purpose	Instalment	Subordinated debt	Closing balance
INSTRUMENT										
Code list	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L8	L11	L12	L15	-
Column in sheet	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Fixed assets	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	X

Note: Orange dimensions relate to counterparties, and green dimensions relate to instruments. The data variable is yellow. The column numbers refer to columns in the reporting sheet for reporting of the dimension in question.

### 5.7. Remaining assets

This instrument comprises assets that are not included in any other instruments on the assets side. Typical examples are:

- ◆ Payments receivable related to future settlement of spot trades in securities or foreign exchange. When the reporter calculates spot trades at the trade date, temporary net receivables in interim accounts are reported here until the trades have been settled.
- ◆ Unsettled spot trades in securities or foreign exchange if the reporter does not treat such trades as financial derivatives in the financial report. When the reporter calculates spot trades at the settlement date, positive net values are reported here which arise from changes in the value of the traded assets until the trades have been settled.
- ◆ Receivables that cannot be attributed to the primary activity of the reporter and are not in the form of negotiable securities.
- ◆ Accrued interest receivable on loans, comprising current interest and similar payments, including current commission and administration fees on mortgage loans. Accrued interest is reported on a gross basis and not included in the loans to which it relates. Prepaid interest on loans may not be deducted from accrued interest.
- ◆ Accrued interest receivable on debt securities accrued since the latest settlement. As regards holdings of debt securities issued by the reporter, accrued interest payable on debt securities issued must be offset against accrued interest receivable.
- ◆ Receivable yield on pooling schemes accrued since the last receipt of yields, but not yet deducted from the deposit account. The yield is stated as accrued interest plus fees and commission/administration costs.
- ◆ Prepayments: Payments that have been made, but relate to the period after the balance-sheet date, including prepaid interest, are reported here.

- ◆ Revenue receivable after the balance-sheet date, including dividend and tax receivable.
- ◆ Tax assets in accordance with the financial report.
- ◆ Cheques and other forms of payments that are primarily customer-related and have been sent for collection to other MFIs ("transit items"). Transit items include e.g. clearing items (cheques, securities settlement, letters of credit, etc.). Other settlement amounts ("suspense items") where the counterparty is not an MFI are also reported here.
- ◆ Claims and capital injections into non-resident branches and offices that resemble interest-free perpetual loans from the parent company to a non-resident branch. Loans falling into this category are reported here and not under "Loans". This item is relevant only for reporters with branches abroad.

DIMENSIONS AND DATA VARIABLE FOR REMAINING ASSETS										Box 5.12
DIMENSION/ DATA VARIABLE	Country	Currency	Sector	Industry	Group	Original maturity	Purpose	Instalment	Subordinated debt	Closing balance
INSTRUMENT										
Code list	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L8	L11	L12	L15	-
Column in sheet	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Remaining assets	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	X

Note: Orange dimensions relate to counterparties, and green dimensions relate to instruments. The data variable is yellow. The column numbers refer to columns in the reporting sheet for reporting of the dimension in question.

## The liabilities side

### 5.8. Deposits

#### 5.8.1. General

This instrument comprises deposits and debt of any kind, which are *not* based on issuance of negotiable debt securities. An instrument is non-negotiable if the transfer of ownership of the instrument is subject to restrictions, or cannot be traded because no organised market exists. Non-negotiable instruments issued by the reporters that become negotiable at a later stage, and which can be traded in a secondary market, should be reclassified as debt securities.

Deposits are to be recorded at *nominal value*. Indexed deposits are reported at indexed nominal value.

#### 5.8.2. Delineation and specification

The following examples are regarded as deposits (not exhaustive):

**Customers' margin receivables** on transactions in financial instruments, including derivatives, but only if the following conditions have been met:

- ◆ The amount must represent collateral for the depositor's commitments, if any, during the transaction.
- ◆ The amount must remain in the name of the depositor throughout the period and must be repayable on expiry of the contract.
- ◆ It must be possible for the reporter to lend the amount to others without restrictions.

In practice, the above conditions are often only met as regards initial margins. Other margin payments are to be reported under "Derivatives".

**Securitisation** commitments if the assets transferred are still recognised in the balance sheet. The MFI statistics follow the practice in the financial report, such that securitised or transferred loans that are derecognised from the balance sheet in the financial report should also be derecognised from the balance sheet of the MFI reporting. This type of deposit is a counterpart of loans or remaining assets transferred in a securitisation, but still included on the balance sheet.. The counterpart is reported as a deposit with agreed maturity of over two years.

#### **5.8.2.1. The following instruments are *not* regarded as deposits**

**Accrued interest payable** should not be included in the deposit, but under "Remaining liabilities".

Funds (deposits) received on a **trust basis** should not be reported on the balance sheet of the reporter (cf. the definition of trust loans under "Loans").

**Claims/capital injections** from the parent company should be reported under "Remaining liabilities".

DIMENSIONS AND DATA VARIABLE FOR DEPOSITS											Box 5.13
DIMENSION/ DATA VARIABLE	Country	Currency	Sector	Industry	Group	Original maturity	Purpose	Instalment	Subordinated debt	Closing balance	
	INSTRUMENT										
Code list	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L8	L11	L12	L15	-	
Column in sheet	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Transferable deposits	X	X	X	X	X	X	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	X	
Non-transferable overnight deposits	X	X	X	X	X	X	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	X	
Electronic money – hardware-based	X	X	X	X	X	X	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	X	
Electronic money – software-based	X	X	X	X	X	X	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	X	
Deposits with agreed maturity	X	X	X	X	X	X	ZZ	ZZ	X	X	
Deposits redeemable at notice	X	X	X	X	X	X	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	X	
Repos	X	X	X	X	X	X	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	X	

Note: Orange dimensions relate to counterparties, and green dimensions relate to instruments. The data variable is yellow. The column numbers refer to columns in the reporting sheet for reporting of the dimension in question.

INSTRUMENT AND COUNTERPARTY INFORMATION FOR DEPOSITS				Box 5.14
Dimension	Code list	To be specified only for	Outcomes	
Instrument	L1H	-	-	
Country	L2	-	All countries	
Currency	L3	-	All currencies	
Sector	L4	-	All sectors	
Industry	L5	Country = DK	All industries; ZZ	
Group	L6	-	Parent; Subsidiary; Branch; Affiliate; Associated; Not in group	
Original maturity	L8	-	≤3m; 3m-1y; 1y-2y; 2y-5y; >5y	
Purpose	L11	Not specified for deposits <input type="checkbox"/>	ZZ	
Instalments	L12	Not specified for deposits	ZZ	
Subordinated debt	L15	Deposits with agreed maturity	Yes, hybrid core capital; Yes, non-hybrid core capital; Non-subordinated debt; ZZ	

Note: Orange dimensions relate to counterparties, and green dimensions relate to instruments.

### 5.8.3. Instruments

Total deposits are broken down by seven instruments.

#### 5.8.3.1. Transferable deposits

This instrument is demand deposits that are directly transferable on demand to make payments to other economic agents. Payment is effected by means

of payment, such as credit transfer, credit or debit card, e-money transactions, cheques, or similar means, without significant delay, restriction or penalty.

PREDEFINED DIMENSION OUTCOMES FOR TRANSFERABLE DEPOSITS		Table 5.5
Dimension		Outcome
Original maturity .....		≤ 3 months

### 5.8.3.2. Non-transferable overnight deposits

This instrument consists of deposits repayable by the close of business the day after the date of deposit without any significant penalty or restriction. Non-transferable overnight money-market deposits and deposits with agreed maturity, both with an original maturity of one day, are reported here. Moreover, deposits that are used *only* for cash withdrawals and/or deposits from which amounts can only be withdrawn or transferred via another account held by the same account holder are reported here.

PREDEFINED DIMENSION OUTCOMES FOR NON-TRANSFERABLE OVERNIGHT DEPOSITS		Table 5.6
Dimension		Outcome
Original maturity .....		≤ 3 months

### 5.8.3.3. Electronic money – hardware-based

Electronic money covers electronically stored monetary value that is represented by a claim on the issuer. It must not be issued at a premium and must be acknowledged as a means of payment by other undertakings than the issuer.

It is hardware-based when the customers receive a hand-held electronic medium, often a prepaid payment card with a microprocessor chip.

PREDEFINED DIMENSION OUTCOMES FOR ELECTRONIC MONEY – HARDWARE-BASED		Table 5.7
Dimension		Outcome
Original maturity .....		≤ 3 months

### 5.8.3.4. Electronic money – software-based

The definition of electronic money follows the description above.

Electronic money is software-based when used on a PC with specialised software that normally transfers the electronic value via a network, such as the Internet.

Dimension	Outcome
Original maturity .....	≤ 3 months

#### 5.8.3.5. Deposits with agreed maturity

This instrument comprises all deposits with a fixed maturity on establishment. Debt securities issued that are not in negotiable form should also be reported here. It has no impact on the classification whether the deposit can be withdrawn prematurely – either by giving notice or on demand against a penalty fee. If notice is given, the deposit should be reported under deposits redeemable at notice within the relevant maturity band. Financial products that can be rolled over should be classified according to the earliest due date.

This item also covers reporting of deposit types established under special legislation, e.g. account types with government subsidies or tax relief such as pension schemes and children's savings accounts, cf. the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority's classification of special deposits.

Also to be reported are customers' margin receivables, non-negotiable securities issued by MFIs, subordinated debt in the form of deposits and commitments related to securitisation, where the loan portfolio stays on the balance sheet.

#### 5.8.3.6. Deposits redeemable at notice

This instrument comprises all deposits *without* any fixed maturity agreed on establishment, but subject to a given notice instead. It has no impact on the classification whether the deposit can be withdrawn before the expiry of the notice or on demand provided that this is subject to a penalty fee. The breakdown by original maturity depends on the length of the notice. Deposit accounts without an actual notice, but where the funds are only at the customer's disposal against a penalty fee, are to be reported with an original maturity of over five years.

Investment accounts without notice or agreed maturity, but which are subject to withdrawal restrictions, are to be reported with an original maturity of over five years.

#### 5.8.3.7. Repos

This instrument comprises amounts received in connection with repurchase agreements where the reporter delivers securities and receives liquidity. The term *repurchase agreements* is used here as a collective term for "sell and buy-back agreements" and "buy and sell-back agreements. Repurchase agreements also comprise securities deposits secured on liquidity.

It is emphasised that the list is not exhaustive.

**Repurchase agreements and sell and buy-back agreements**

Several types of transactions consist of delivery of securities from one party to another against return delivery at an agreed later date at a price agreed beforehand. These transactions also comprise the opposite flow of liquid funds. These transactions are most often classified as loans against collateral and are referred to as e.g. repurchase agreements or sell and buy-back agreements.

**Loans in securities**

In other transactions the primary purpose is to lend securities rather than liquid funds. Collateral is not necessarily provided. If collateral is provided, this may be in the form of liquid funds, securities or various types of guarantees. These transactions are often called loans in securities and sometimes more specifically equity loans.

## 5.9. Debt securities issued

### 5.9.1. General

Debt securities issued are securities that do not give the holder any right of ownership in relation to the issuer. The definition of debt securities is described in section 5.3 "Debt securities".

Debt securities issued that are held by the reporter must *not* be included under "Debt securities issued" and, accordingly, these holdings are not included under the instrument "Debt securities" either. Purchases or sales of debt securities issued by the reporter are to be reported as a change in the instrument "Debt securities issued".

Debt securities issued are reported at current market prices at the end of the reference period. Closing prices or the average price at closing time may be applied. Where market prices cannot be stated objectively, e.g. in connection with unlisted liabilities, the best estimate of market value is applied.

### 5.9.2. Counterparty country

Debt securities issued are broken down by counterparty account according to country of issuance or country of issuance where issuance was initially made with a view to sale. The country of issuance is determined on the basis of one of the following criteria:

1. For Danish debt securities listed on a *non-resident* stock exchange, the country of issuance is determined as the *country of residence of the stock exchange*. If the debt instrument is listed on several stock

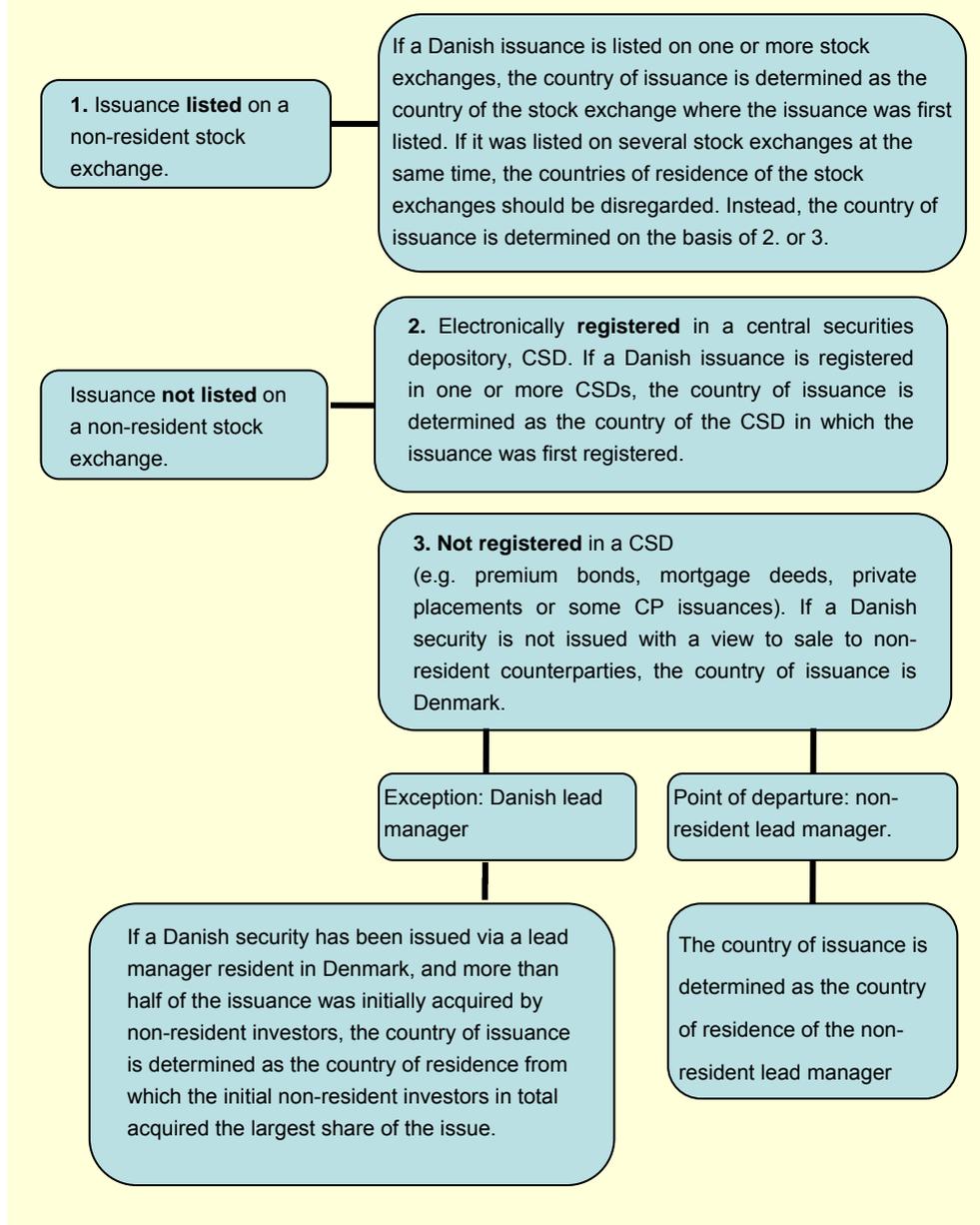
- exchanges, the country of the stock exchange where the debt instrument was first listed should be stated.<sup>7</sup>
2. For Danish debt securities that are not listed on a *non-resident* stock exchange, but are registered electronically in a central securities depository, CSD, the country of issuance is determined as the *country of residence of the CSD*. If the debt instrument is registered in several CSDs, the country of residence of the CSD where the debt instrument was first registered should be stated.
  3. For Danish debt securities that are neither listed on a stock exchange nor registered electronically in a central securities depository, nor issued with a view to sale to non-residents, the country of issuance is Denmark. If the debt instrument is issued with a view to sale to non-residents, the country of issuance is determined as the country of residence of the *lead manager*, with one exception, however. If the lead manager is resident in Denmark and more than half of the issuance was initially acquired by non-resident investors, the country of issuance is determined as the country of residence from which the initial non-resident investors acquired the largest part of the issuance in overall terms.

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<sup>7</sup> If the debt instrument was first listed on several stock exchanges at the same time, the country of residence of the stock exchanges is disregarded completely and the country of issuance is determined on the basis of items 2 or 3.

DETERMINATION OF THE COUNTRY OF ISSUANCE FOR A SECURITIES  
ISSUANCE

Box 5.16



A debt instrument has only one country of issuance. The country of issuance is determined at the original time of issuance and should subsequently be changed only if e.g. another country makes one or more tranches that are larger than the original issuance.

**5.9.2.1. The following items are *not* treated as debt securities issued *Debt securities in non-negotiable form*** are reported as deposits.

*Accrued interest payable* is reported under "Remaining liabilities".

DIMENSIONS AND DATA VARIABLE FOR DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED										Box 5.17
DIMENSION/ DATA VARIABLE	Country	Currency	Sector	Industry	Group	Original maturity	Purpose	Instalment	Subordinated debt	Closing balance
INSTRUMENT										
Code list	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L8	L11	L12	L15	-
Column in sheet	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Debt securities issued	X	X	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	X	X
Note: Orange dimensions relate to counterparties, and green dimensions relate to instruments. The data variable is yellow. The column numbers refer to columns in the reporting sheet for reporting of the dimension in question.										

### 5.10. Financial derivatives, liabilities

The treatment of financial derivatives on the liabilities side corresponds to the treatment of "Financial derivatives" under assets.

### 5.11. Capital and reserves

The instrument capital and reserves is the total statistical equity, including the profit/loss for the year. This includes shares and other equity issued. To this should be added the corrective account for the loan portfolio, which represents loan impairment charges, as well as the valuation differences between the accounts and the MFI reporting.

Shares and other equity issued and held by the reporter are *not* included under "Capital and reserves" and, accordingly, these holdings are not included under the instrument "Shares and other equity". Purchases or sales of shares and other equity issued by the reporter are reported as a change under "Capital and reserves".

Accounting-related write-downs are reported in accordance with the financial report.

Valuation differences in connection with variations in valuation methods between the financial report and MFI reporting (loans, deposits and securities, etc.) are reported here.

Capital and reserves are reported at nominal value.

DIMENSIONS AND DATA VARIABLE FOR CAPITAL AND RESERVES										Box 5.18
DIMENSION/ DATA VARIABLE	Country	Currency	Sector	Industry	Group	Original maturity	Purpose	Instalment	Subordinated debt	Closing balance
INSTRUMENT										
Code list	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L8	L11	L12	L15	-
Column in sheet	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Capital and reserves	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	X

Note: Orange dimensions relate to counterparties, and green dimensions relate to instruments. The data variable is yellow. The column numbers refer to columns in the reporting sheet for reporting of the dimension in question.

### 5.12. Remaining liabilities

This instrument comprises liabilities that are not included in other instruments on the liabilities side. Typical examples are:

- ◆ Accrued interest payable on deposits comprises current interest and similar payments. Accrued interest payable is reported on a gross basis and not included in the deposits to which it relates.
- ◆ Accrued interest payable on debt securities issued accrued since the latest settlement. For the holdings of debt securities issued by the reporter, accrued interest receivable on debt securities issued should be offset against accrued interest payable.
- ◆ Payable yield on pooling schemes accrued since the last payment, but not yet credited to the deposit account. The yield is stated as accrued interest payable less fees and commission/administration costs.
- ◆ Accrued payments related to future settlement of spot trades in securities or foreign exchange. When the reporter calculates spot trades at the trade date, temporary net payables in interim accounts are reported here until the trades have been settled.
- ◆ Unsettled spot trades in securities or foreign exchange if the reporter does not treat such trades as financial derivatives in the financial report. When the reporter calculates spot trades at the settlement date, negative net values are reported here which arise from changes in the value of the traded assets until the trades have been settled.
- ◆ Debt which is not attributable to the MFI's primary activity and which is not based on issuance of negotiable debt securities.
- ◆ Prepayments: Income received before the balance-sheet date, but relating to subsequent periods, including prepaid interest, is reported here.
- ◆ Expenses relating to this or previous periods that will not be paid until after the balance-sheet date, including accrued interest and tax payable.

- ◆ Provisions for commitments that are not specified elsewhere, i.e. amounts to cover specific losses, commitments or costs relating to the same or previous financial years and that, at the balance-sheet date, are probable or certain, but where the size and time of the expense are unknown.
- ◆ Credit transfers that have been debited to customer accounts and other items where the corresponding payment has not yet been made by the reporter, i.e. *transit items*. Transit items comprise clearing items, etc. Other settlement amounts, i.e. *suspense items*, for which the counterparty is not an MFI, are also reported here.
- ◆ Customers' margin receivables on transactions in financial derivatives that cannot be specified under "Deposits".
- ◆ Lease commitments relating to financial leasing contracts where the reporter is the lessee.
- ◆ Trade/commercial credit is financial claims arising because the supplier has granted a direct credit to the reporter for goods or services transactions. Trade/commercial credit is money owed and comprises:
  - ◆ Financial claims in connection with the delivery of goods and services where payment has not taken place.
  - ◆ Trade/commercial credit accepted by factoring companies, unless it is seen as a loan.
  - ◆ Accumulated rent.
  - ◆ Outstanding payments for goods and services that are not loans.
- ◆ Tax liabilities in accordance with the financial report.
- ◆ Claims and capital injections to branches and offices which is a form of interest-free perpetual loan from the parent company to a branch. Deposits falling into this category are reported here and not under "Deposits". This item is relevant only to reporters that are branches of a non-resident parent company.
- ◆ Accrued staff costs comprise pay, holiday pay, pension contributions, etc. owed.

DIMENSIONS AND DATA VARIABLE FOR REMAINING LIABILITIES										Box 5.19
DIMENSION/ DATA VARIABLE	Country	Currency	Sector	Industry	Group	Original maturity	Purpose	Instalment	Subordinated debt	Closing balance
<b>INSTRUMENT</b>										
Code list	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L8	L11	L12	L15	-
Column in sheet	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Remaining liabilities	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	ZZ	X
Note: Orange dimensions relate to counterparties, and green dimensions relate to instruments. The data variable is yellow. The column numbers refer to columns in the reporting sheet for reporting of the dimension in question.										

## 6. Dimension data

### 6.1. General

The dimensions are described alphabetically. In addition to an explanatory text, each description also comprises a table with the following content:

The headline contains the dimension name and a reference to the code list with a code for each dimension outcome.

**Outcomes** describes the possible outcomes to be completed for the dimension. The possible outcomes follow a code list.

**To be collected for** shows the instruments for which the dimension is to be specified. When the dimension is *not* to be specified for an instrument, the value for Not collected (*ZZ*) should be stated.

**Conditions** describes the cases where the dimension is specified only if other dimensions show a certain outcome. In that case, the dimension and the certain outcomes are stated. For example, the dimension "Instalment" is specified only when the dimension "Sector" has been completed with households or non-financial corporations.

If the dimension is unknown at the time of reporting, the outcome should be stated as Unknown (99). Danmarks National checks the outcome Unknown on an ongoing basis as large volumes are not accepted.

### 6.2. Instalment

This code indicates whether instalments are paid on the loan. A loan is regarded as a deferred-amortisation loan if the repayments consist of interest only.

Loans providing the opportunity to choose between instalment or no instalment are stated as *with* instalment for the periods when the repayments comprise instalment and *without* instalment for the periods when no instalment is included in the repayments.

A bullet loan that falls due in its entirety on expiry is stated as *without* instalment irrespective of maturity.

INSTALMENT (L12)		Table 6.1
<b>Outcomes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Yes, with instalment</li> <li>◆ No, without instalment</li> <li>◆ Unknown</li> <li>◆ Not collected</li> </ul>	
<b>To be collected for</b>	<b>Assets side</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Repo loans</li> <li>◆ Bond-based loans – not indexed</li> <li>◆ Bond-based loans – indexed</li> <li>◆ Other loans</li> </ul>	
<b>Conditions</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Employees, etc.</li> <li>◆ Sole proprietors and unincorporated partnerships</li> <li>◆ Non-profit institutions serving households</li> <li>◆ Public non-financial corporations</li> <li>◆ Private non-financial corporations</li> </ul> For "Bond-based loans – not indexed" and "Bond-based loans – indexed" Instalments must be broken down by all sectors.

### 6.3. Industry

This code indicates the industry of the customer or other counterparty based on the Danish Industrial Classification 2007 (DB07). The Statistical Business Register (ESR) of Statistics Denmark determines the industry classification, but Danmarks Nationalbank may alter the companies' indication of industry.

The industry of the counterparty is stated on the basis of the industry and sector list available in the section "Industries and sectors for reporting of statistics" at Danmarks Nationalbank's extranet (NEXT).

INDUSTRY (L5)		Table 6.2
<b>Outcomes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ The industries shown in the code list</li> <li>◆ Employees etc.</li> <li>◆ Unknown</li> <li>◆ Not collected</li> </ul>	
<b>To be collected for</b>	<b>Assets side</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Demand deposits in central banks</li> <li>◆ Revolving loans and overdrafts</li> <li>◆ Convenience credit-card credit</li> <li>◆ Extended credit-card credit</li> <li>◆ Repo loans</li> <li>◆ Bond-based loans – indexed</li> <li>◆ Bond-based loans – not indexed</li> <li>◆ Other loans</li> </ul> <b>Liabilities side</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Transferable deposits</li> <li>◆ Non-transferable overnight deposits</li> <li>◆ Electronic money – hardware-based</li> <li>◆ Electronic money – software-based</li> <li>◆ Deposits with agreed maturity</li> <li>◆ Deposits redeemable at notice</li> <li>◆ Repos</li> </ul>	
<b>Conditions</b>	<b>Country</b>	◆ DK

### 6.4. Subordinated debt

This code indicates debt commitments and debt securities issued in the form of subordinate loan capital and hybrid core capital. In the event of

liquidation or compulsory winding up, these deposits and issuances are subordinated all other types of loan capital. This means that ordinary deposits and other non-subordinate loan capital must be fully covered before the depositors of subordinated debt can be paid.

For subordinated capital it should be stated whether the deposits and issuances are hybrid core capital. The definition of subordinated debt and hybrid core capital follows the accounting policies (cf. the Danish Financial Business Act).

SUBORDINATED DEBT (L15)		Table 6.3
<b>Outcomes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Yes, hybrid core capital</li> <li>◆ Yes, other subordinated debt than hybrid core capital</li> <li>◆ No, non-subordinated debt</li> <li>◆ Unknown</li> <li>◆ Not collected</li> </ul>	
<b>To be collected for</b>	<b>The liabilities side</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Deposits with agreed maturity</li> <li>◆ Debt securities issued</li> </ul>	

### 6.5. Purpose

This code indicates the purpose of loans to households broken down by three categories:

- ◆ ***Lending for house purchase:*** credit granted for the purpose of investing in houses for own use or rental, including building and refurbishments. It comprises loans secured on residential property that are used for the purpose of house purchase and other loans for house purchase made on a personal basis and secured against other forms of assets. Examples are housing loans, mortgage loans, home equity accounts, equity release, cooperative housing loans, building loans, remortgaging credit facilities, bridging credit facilities, overdrafts for housing purposes, etc. Basically, loans secured on real property are to be stated here. Property loans granted to sole proprietors and unincorporated partnerships should also be stated here, unless the reporter has been informed that the property is used predominantly for commercial purposes. In that case, the loan should be reported as "Other lending".

Please note that *mortgage loans* are always to be stated here.

- ◆ ***Credit for consumption:*** credit granted for the purpose of mainly personal use in the consumption of goods and services. Examples are general current accounts in debit, car loans, boat loans, personal overdrafts for consumption, etc. Credit for consumption granted to sole proprietors and unincorporated partnerships should be stated here, if the

reporter knows that the loan is predominantly used for personal consumption purposes.

- ◆ **Other lending:** loans that are not comprised in the two other categories. Examples are business loans, staff loans, study loans, overdrafts for other purposes, repo loans.

PURPOSE (L11)		Table 6.4
<b>Outcomes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Lending for house purchase</li> <li>◆ Credit for consumption</li> <li>◆ Other lending</li> <li>◆ Unknown</li> <li>◆ Not collected</li> </ul>	
<b>To be collected for</b>	<b>Assets side</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Revolving loans and overdrafts</li> <li>◆ Convenience credit-card credit</li> <li>◆ Extended credit-card credit</li> <li>◆ Repo loans</li> <li>◆ Bond-based loans – indexed</li> <li>◆ Bond-based loans – not indexed</li> <li>◆ Other loans</li> </ul>	
<b>Conditions</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Employees etc.</li> <li>◆ Sole proprietors and unincorporated partnerships</li> <li>◆ Non-profit institutions serving households</li> </ul>

## 6.6. Group

This code indicates the relation between the customer, the securities issuer or other counterparty and the reporter. The reporter should state the group enterprises according to voting rights. This corresponds to the accounting policies.

GROUP (L6)		Table 6.5
<b>Outcomes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Parent company</li> <li>◆ Foreign branch</li> <li>◆ Subsidiary</li> <li>◆ Affiliate</li> <li>◆ Associate company</li> <li>◆ Company not in group</li> <li>◆ Unknown</li> <li>◆ Not collected</li> </ul>	
<b>To be collected for</b>	<b>Assets side</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Demand deposits in central banks</li> <li>◆ Revolving loans and overdrafts</li> <li>◆ Convenience credit-card credit</li> <li>◆ Extended credit-card credit</li> <li>◆ Repo loans</li> <li>◆ Bond-based loans – indexed</li> <li>◆ Bond-based loans – not indexed</li> <li>◆ Other loans</li> <li>◆ Shares and other equity</li> </ul> <b>Liabilities side</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Transferable deposits</li> <li>◆ Non-transferable overnight deposits</li> <li>◆ Electronic money – hardware-based</li> <li>◆ Electronic money – software-based</li> <li>◆ Deposits with agreed maturity</li> <li>◆ Deposits redeemable at notice</li> <li>◆ Repos</li> </ul>	

## 6.7. Country

This code indicates the country of residence for the customer, securities issuer or other counterparties. For debt securities issued, country of issuance should be stated under country, cf. section 1.1.1. Natural persons are resident in the country of their permanent address, and legal entities in the country where their permanent establishment is located.

Country codes for international organisations are independent of the countries where they are physically located. Consequently, each international organisation has its own code as stated in the code list.

For loans granted for purchase or improvement of real property in another country, the country of residence is the country where the property is located. If the loan is granted for financing of real property in several economic areas, it is distributed according to the size of the respective purchase transactions. The classification is independent of the characteristics of any collateral pledged.

COUNTRY (L2)		Table 6.6
<b>Outcomes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ All countries – ISO 3166 standard (alpha-2 code)</li> <li>◆ International organisations</li> <li>◆ Unknown</li> <li>◆ Not collected</li> </ul>	
<b>To be collected for</b>	<p><b>Assets side</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Demand deposits in central banks</li> <li>◆ Revolving loans and overdrafts</li> <li>◆ Convenience credit-card credit</li> <li>◆ Extended credit-card credit</li> <li>◆ Repo loans</li> <li>◆ Bond-based loans – indexed</li> <li>◆ Bond-based loans – not indexed</li> <li>◆ Other loans</li> <li>◆ Debt securities</li> <li>◆ Shares and other equity</li> <li>◆ Financial derivatives</li> </ul> <p><b>Liabilities side</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Transferable deposits</li> <li>◆ Non-transferable overnight deposits</li> <li>◆ Electronic money – hardware-based</li> <li>◆ Electronic money – software-based</li> <li>◆ Deposits with agreed maturity</li> <li>◆ Deposits redeemable at notice</li> <li>◆ Repos</li> <li>◆ Debt securities issued</li> <li>◆ Financial derivatives</li> </ul>	

## 6.8. Original maturity

This code indicates the original maturity for a financial instrument as the period from issuance to expiry. Financial instruments redeemable at notice – in addition to original maturity – should be classified according to the length of the original maturity.

Deposits redeemable at notice are to be classified according to the notice. This is the period from the time the holder announces his wish to redeem the instrument until the holder is allowed to redeem the instrument for cash without incurring a penalty fee.

For variable-rate loans, the classification during the life of the loan is to be based on the originally agreed maturity even if the nominal interest rate on the loan changes during the maturity period.

If, for a financial instrument, the customer has several maturity options, or if the instrument entails ongoing conversion *with* active renegotiation, the maturity is to be classified on the basis of the earliest possible expiry date.

If a loan is raised or the amount or frequency of repayments is changed, and in the event of extraordinary instalments, the loan *may* possibly be regarded as new. This means recalculation of the original maturity. This provision applies to both fixed-rate and variable-rate loans.

Perpetual loans, i.e. with indefinite original maturity, are to be stated as over 5 years.

ORIGINAL MATURITY (L8)		Table 6.7
<b>Outcomes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Up to and including 3 months</li> <li>◆ Over 3 months and up to and including 1 year</li> <li>◆ Over 1 year and up to and including 2 years</li> <li>◆ Over 2 years and up to and including 5 years</li> <li>◆ Over 5 years</li> <li>◆ Unknown</li> <li>◆ Not collected</li> </ul>	
<b>To be collected for</b>	<p><b>Assets side</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Demand deposits in central banks</li> <li>◆ Revolving loans and overdrafts</li> <li>◆ Convenience credit-card credit</li> <li>◆ Extended credit-card credit</li> <li>◆ Repo loans</li> <li>◆ Bond-based loans – indexed</li> <li>◆ Bond-based loans – not indexed</li> <li>◆ Other loans</li> </ul> <p><b>Liabilities side</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Transferable deposits</li> <li>◆ Non-transferable overnight deposits</li> <li>◆ Electronic money – hardware-based</li> <li>◆ Electronic money – software-based</li> <li>◆ Deposits with agreed maturity</li> <li>◆ Deposits redeemable at notice</li> <li>◆ Repos</li> </ul>	

## 6.9. Sector

This code indicates the economic sector of the customer, securities issuer or other counterparties according to the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010). The sector of the immediate counterparty is to be stated. The classification is therefore independent of the sectors of any guarantor or subsidy providers.

The Statistical Business Register (ESR) of Statistics Denmark determines the sector classification for Danish counterparties. The sector of the

counterparty is to be stated on the basis of the industry and sector list available in the section "Industries and sectors for reporting of statistics" at Danmarks Nationalbank's extranet (NEXT).

Non-resident bank and credit institutions are "Other credit institutions". The terms "Banks" and "Mortgage banks" are applicable only to Danish counterparties.

SECTOR (L4)		Table 6.8
<b>Outcomes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Public non-financial corporations</li> <li>◆ Private non-financial corporations</li> <li>◆ Central banks</li> <li>◆ Banks</li> <li>◆ Mortgage banks</li> <li>◆ Other credit institutions</li> <li>◆ Electronic money institutions</li> <li>◆ Money-market funds</li> <li>◆ Investment funds</li> <li>◆ Financial vehicle corporations</li> <li>◆ Central counterparties</li> <li>◆ Other financial intermediaries</li> <li>◆ Financial auxiliaries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Captive financial institutions and money lenders</li> <li>◆ Insurance corporations</li> <li>◆ Pension funds</li> <li>◆ Central government</li> <li>◆ State government</li> <li>◆ Local and regional government</li> <li>◆ Social security funds</li> <li>◆ Sole proprietors and unincorporated partnerships</li> <li>◆ Employees etc.</li> <li>◆ Non-profit institutions serving households</li> <li>◆ Unknown</li> <li>◆ Not collected</li> </ul>
<b>To be collected for</b>	<p><b>Assets side</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Demand deposits in central banks</li> <li>◆ Revolving loans and overdrafts</li> <li>◆ Convenience credit-card credit</li> <li>◆ Extended credit-card credit</li> <li>◆ Repo loans</li> <li>◆ Bond-based loans – indexed</li> <li>◆ Bond-based loans – not indexed</li> <li>◆ Other loans</li> <li>◆ Debt securities</li> <li>◆ Shares and other equity</li> </ul> <p><b>Liabilities side</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Transferable deposits</li> <li>◆ Non-transferable overnight deposits</li> <li>◆ Electronic money – hardware-based</li> <li>◆ Electronic money – software-based</li> <li>◆ Deposits with agreed maturity</li> <li>◆ Deposits redeemable at notice</li> <li>◆ Repos</li> </ul>	

## 6.10. Currency

This code indicates the currency in which the instrument is issued. For securities, the denomination currency of the instrument is to be stated.

CURRENCY (L3)		Table 6.9
<b>Outcomes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ All currencies – ISO 4217 standard</li> <li>◆ Unknown</li> <li>◆ Not collected</li> </ul>	
<b>To be collected for</b>	<p><b>Assets side</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Cash</li> <li>◆ Demand deposits in central banks</li> <li>◆ Revolving loans and overdrafts</li> <li>◆ Convenience credit-card credit</li> <li>◆ Extended credit-card credit</li> <li>◆ Repo loans</li> <li>◆ Bond-based loans – indexed</li> <li>◆ Bond-based loans – not indexed</li> <li>◆ Other loans</li> <li>◆ Debt securities</li> <li>◆ Shares and other equity</li> </ul> <p><b>Liabilities side</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Transferable deposits</li> <li>◆ Non-transferable overnight deposits</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Electronic money – hardware-based</li><li>◆ Electronic money – software-based</li><li>◆ Deposits with agreed maturity</li><li>◆ Deposits redeemable at notice</li><li>◆ Repos</li><li>◆ Debt securities issued</li></ul>
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## **7. Data variable**

### **7.1. Closing balance**

Amounts outstanding at the end of the reference period are reported here.  
The data variable "Closing balance" must be reported for all instruments.