

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

**Financial Soundness Indicators:
Experience with the Coordinated Compilation Exercise and Next Steps: Background Paper**

Prepared by the Statistics Department
(In consultation with the Monetary and Capital Markets Department and other Departments)

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BCBS	Basel Committee on Banking Supervision
CBCSDI	Cross-Border, Cross-Sector Consolidation Basis for All Domestically Incorporated Entities
CBDI	Cross-Border Consolidation Basis for All Domestically Incorporated Entities
CCE	Coordinated Compilation Exercise
DC	Domestic Consolidation Basis
DCCB	Domestically controlled, Cross-Border Basis
DCCBS	Domestically controlled, Cross-Border and Cross-Sector Basis
DRF	Data Report Form
DT	Deposit Taker
FSI	Financial Soundness Indicator
IAS	International Accounting Standards
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
MCM	Monetary and Capital Markets Department, IMF
MQ	Metadata Questionnaire
MT	Metadata Template
NFC	Nonfinancial Corporation
OFC	Other Financial Corporation
SNA	System of National Accounts
STA	Statistics Department, IMF
TGS	Technology and General Services Department, IMF
TOR	Terms of Reference

I. INTRODUCTION^{1 2}

1. **This is the companion background paper to the staff report on Financial Soundness Indicators (FSIs): Experience with the Coordinated Compilation Exercise and Next Steps.**

It provides detailed information on the modalities of the Coordinated Compilation Exercise (CCE), the experience with the CCE, the issues that arose in that exercise regarding the compilation methodology in the *Financial Soundness Indicators: Compilation Guide (Guide)*, and the matters that were taken into account in considering the specific amendments to the *Guide*, presented in the staff report.

II. Modalities of the CCE

2. **Countries participating in the CCE (Box 1) were required to compile the 12 core FSIs as of end-2005 and provide them to the Fund along with underlying data series and related metadata.** CCE countries were also encouraged to compile some or all of the 28 encouraged FSIs and provide them along with their metadata.³ The terms of reference (ToR) of the CCE included a timetable of key actions for the Fund and for the countries participating in the CCE (Box 2). It was agreed that all FSI data and metadata provided to the Fund would be disseminated to the public through the Fund's website.

3. **To ensure full collaboration with other international and regional institutions in the area of FSI work, the Statistics Department (STA) created a CCE/FSI Reference Group.** The Reference Group is composed of 17 international and regional agencies (Box 3). In the course of the CCE, three meetings were held with representatives of the Reference Group, who also joined the plenary meetings of CCE countries in 2004 and 2007. The Reference Group meetings provided a forum for the exchange of information on the work of various institutions in the area of FSIs and in related data areas. The meetings provided opportunities for Fund staff to present to the Reference Group issues about the conduct of the CCE, the methodology for compiling FSIs, and the way forward with FSIs, and to receive feedback on these matters. Finally, the meetings of the Reference Group provided opportunities to identify areas where harmonization of data compilation and reporting methodologies is needed to minimize duplication of effort on the part of countries and institutions.

¹ This paper was prepared by a team led by Andreas Georgiou and comprising Xiuzhen Zhao, Agus Firmansyah, and Phousnith Khay under the guidance of Alfredo Leone and Armida San Jose (all STA), in close collaboration with a team led by Marina Moretti and comprising Philip Bartholomew, Nicolas Blancher, Olivier Frecaut, and Michael Moore under the guidance of Christopher Towe (all MCM).

² "Country" in this paper also covers nonsovereign entities, for which statistical data are provided internationally on a separate basis.

³ See Table 1.

Box 1. CCE Participating Countries

1	Armenia	32	Jordan
2	Australia	33	Kazakhstan
3	Austria	34	Korea
4	Belgium	35	Latvia
5	Brazil	36	Lebanon
6	Bulgaria	37	Lithuania
7	Canada	38	Luxembourg
8	Chile	39	Malaysia
9	China, P.R.: Mainland	40	Malta
10	China, P.R.: Hong Kong SAR	41	Mexico
11	Colombia	42	Netherlands
12	Costa Rica	43	Norway
13	Croatia	44	Philippines
14	Cyprus	45	Poland
15	Czech Republic	46	Portugal
16	Denmark	47	Romania
17	El Salvador	48	Russia
18	Estonia	49	Singapore
19	Finland	50	Slovak Republic
20	France	51	Slovenia
21	Germany	52	South Africa
22	Ghana	53	Spain
23	Greece	54	Sweden
24	Hungary	55	Switzerland
25	Iceland	56	Tunisia
26	India	57	Turkey
27	Indonesia	58	Ukraine
28	Ireland	59	United Kingdom
29	Israel	60	United States
30	Italy	61	Uruguay
31	Japan	62	Venezuela

Box 2. Timetable of Key Actions in the CCE

Key Action	Date	Achieved Goal
Plenary meeting for CCE countries	November 2004	Finalization of TOR and work program of the CCE
Finalization of data and metadata report forms	February 2005	Finalized forms in consultation with CCE countries
Submissions of data and metadata		
First draft metadata	End-March 2005	First review of FSI metadata
Second draft metadata	End-October 2005	Second review of FSI metadata
Third draft metadata	End-March 2006	Third review of FSI metadata
Final data and metadata	End-July 2006	Collection of final FSI data and metadata
Two rounds of (cross-) regional meetings		
Joint Vienna Institute	May 2005, May 2006	Provision of technical assistance
European Central Bank	May 2005, May 2006	Provision of technical assistance
Singapore Regional Training Center	June 2005, May 2006	Provision of technical assistance
Brazil Training Center	July 2005, July 2006	Provision of technical assistance
Dissemination of FSI data and metadata	January 2007 February 2007 May 2007	Enhanced transparency of data and metadata
Three rounds of Reference Group meetings	November 2004 December 2005 May 2007	Exchange of information/views with international organizations on FSI/CCE work and issues
Post-exercise meeting for CCE countries	May 2007	Assessment of experience and discussion of proposals for further work on FSIs
Survey of country views on the CCE/FSIs	End-June 2007	Collection of views from all CCE countries on the CCE experience and on further work on FSIs

Box 3. Members of the CCE/FSI Reference Group

1. African Development Bank (AfDB)
2. Arab Monetary Fund (AMF)
3. Asian Development Bank (ADB)
4. Association of Supervisors of Banks of the Americas (ASBA)
5. Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO)
6. Center for Latin American Monetary Studies (CEMLA)
7. Committee of European Banking Supervisors (CEBS)
8. Bank of Central African States (BEAC)
9. Bank for International Settlements (BIS)
10. European Central Bank (ECB)
11. Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB)
12. Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)
13. Islamic Banking Supervision Association
14. Islamic Financial Services Board (IFSB)
15. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
16. World Bank (WB)
17. International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)

4. **To facilitate the implementation of the CCE work program, STA provided technical assistance to countries in the compilation methodology recommended in the *Guide*.** This assistance took the form of (i) provision of technical advice from headquarters, in particular during the staff review of three submissions of countries' draft metadata, and the submission of countries' final data and metadata; (ii) two rounds of (cross-) regional meetings to discuss issues in the implementation of the CCE, address cross-cutting issues in the compilation of FSIs and the preparation of metadata, and review with countries their draft FSI metadata and preliminary FSI data; (iii) bilateral consultations with countries that visited STA for additional technical assistance in their work in the CCE;⁴ and (iv) a mission for technical assistance and training.⁵

5. **To ensure uniform and consistent collection and reporting of data and metadata, STA in consultation with CCE countries and the Monetary and Capital Markets Department (MCM) developed standard data and metadata report forms.** These forms included a data report form (DRF), a metadata template (MT), and a metadata questionnaire (MQ). The DRF facilitated the presentation of FSI ratios compiled and the underlying data series used in their compilation, the review of the reported FSI ratios, and the processing and tabulation of the FSIs for meeting various data needs. The MT and MQ aimed at organizing the information

⁴ STA received visits of officials from Indonesia and China in 2006.

⁵ A training course for Chinese officials on the framework of the *Guide* and specific issues in the compilation of FSIs for the CCE was conducted by STA staff in Dalian, China in November 2005.

on the national practices that govern the compilation of FSIs. The MT was used to describe succinctly the deviations of the country practice from the *Guide*. The MQ provided a fuller and more comprehensive description of national practices and deviations from the *Guide*.

6. **STA with the assistance of the Technology and General Services Department (TGS) created a set of web pages on the Fund’s external website to disseminate the information collected in the CCE.** They include a CCE home page, a FSI data page, and a FSI metadata page.⁶ The CCE home page provides information on the FSIs and the CCE. The FSI data page provides access to the FSI data and underlying data reported by countries. Information can be accessed by country participating in the CCE. Links take the user to the specific metadata of a given FSI or underlying series. The FSI metadata page provides access to the metadata submitted by countries—the MT and the MQ. Information on metadata can be searched by country, by questions, and by text search within the MQ for one or more countries, as well as by type of information within the MT for one or more countries. Moreover, links take the user from metadata to the data, from the MT to the MQ, and from both the MQ and the MT to the relevant passages in the *Guide*. These facilities are provided to assist data users to obtain and compare information across countries effectively, and facilitate the retrieval of metadata and their comparison with the recommendations of the *Guide*.

7. **STA with TGS also made available FSI data and metadata to Fund internal users through the Economic Data Sharing System (EDSS).** Apart from the provision of the standardized FSI tables for each country, internal Fund users were given the facility to sort the FSI data, as well as the underlying data, by nine analytically significant dimensions (e.g., consolidation basis, presence of consolidation adjustments, use of accrual accounting, etc.), thus promoting the identification of truly comparable data.

III. EXPERIENCE WITH THE CCE

8. **Following the CCE work program, 57 out of the 62 CCE participating countries have submitted their final FSI data and metadata so far.** FSI data for individual countries are included in Tables 2, 3, and 4, arranged in various potential peer groups.⁷

9. **FSIs for deposit takers (DTs) were the most commonly compiled indicators, reflecting a number of factors.** All countries compiled the core set of FSIs (Table 1), which all pertain to the sector of DTs, as compilation of the core set was required under the terms of reference of the CCE.⁸ The DTs sector was also the sector for which encouraged FSIs were most

⁶ They can be found at <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/fsi/eng/cce/index.htm>.

⁷ On peer groups see paragraph 18.

⁸ However, not all indicators in the core set were reported by all countries. For a few countries it was not possible to submit data for one or more of the core FSIs (Table 1).

commonly compiled by countries (84 percent), confirming the view of the *Guide* that this sector remains central to financial soundness analysis, and is favored by a greater availability of data. FSIs for the other financial corporations (OFCs) sector were the second most compiled FSIs, followed by the household sector and the sector of nonfinancial corporations (NFCs). The relatively small number of countries (35 percent) compiling FSIs for NFCs reflected to a large extent the difficulties experienced by many countries in collecting aggregate data for the NFC sector.

10. **Regarding the source of data, supervisory sources dominated the compilation of FSIs for DTs with well over 80 percent of FSIs compiled using such data (Table 5.a).** This reflected the fact that FSIs are seen (and used) by countries by-and-large as an extension of microprudential ratios compiled for individual deposit takers (groups) for supervisory purposes. For other sectors, the data sources are more diverse, confirming a lower degree of data development for these sectors. The number of submissions for any given FSI may exceed the number of countries reporting FSIs in the CCE (Table 1) because some countries saw the need for different coverages for certain indicators.

11. **A wide range of methodologies were used in compiling FSIs for the CCE.** This was due to (i) diversity of supervisory and accounting practices across CCE participating countries; (ii) data availability in the participating countries; (iii) costs involved in collecting additional data to fully implement the recommendations of the *Guide*; and (iv) diversity of country views on the appropriate methodology of FSI compilation. The *main* areas of methodological differences from the *Guide* are on the consolidation basis, inter-group consolidation adjustments, and on a few accounting practices under the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

12. **There was wide diversity of consolidation bases in data reported for deposit takers in the CCE.** Domestically controlled, cross-border (DCCB) consolidation basis is the approach recommended by the *Guide* for compiling FSIs for DTs (Box 4). However, as shown in Table 6.a, DCCB was not the consolidation basis most commonly used to compile the core set of FSIs for DTs—only 9 percent of the reported core FSIs were compiled on this basis. More commonly used than the DCCB were the domestic consolidation (DC) basis (39 percent), the domestically controlled, cross-border and cross-sector (DCCBS) basis (26 percent), the cross-border, cross-sector basis for all domestically incorporated DTs (CBCSDI) (15 percent), and other bases (11 percent). A similar result emerges from an inspection of the consolidation bases used, arranged by country (Table 7). The additional element that emerges from this view is that there is a diversity of consolidation bases used not only across countries but also within countries. More than a third of the countries in the CCE used a mix of consolidation bases to compile the core set of FSIs, while 19 percent of countries compiled more than one set of core FSIs using different consolidation bases.

Box 4. Consolidation Bases

Consolidation basis refers to institutional coverage, i.e., the totality of entities that are defined to constitute a population of institutions (a sector) for which FSIs are to be compiled. There are different consolidation bases, and thus different populations that can be defined. The data of the institutions that belong to the defined population are the *basis* on which aggregation and any consolidation adjustments can be applied to produce the population-level (sector-level) data from which FSIs are compiled. It should be noted that the term consolidation basis does not imply that certain consolidation adjustments have necessarily been applied to the aggregated data. The consolidation bases used by countries in the CCE are the following:

Domestically controlled, cross-border (DCCB) consolidation basis includes the data of domestically controlled and incorporated entities with their branches (domestic and foreign) and all their subsidiaries (domestic and foreign) that are classified in the same sector.

Domestic consolidation (DC) basis includes the data of resident entities along with those of their branches and subsidiaries (if any) in the same sector that are resident in the domestic economy.

Domestically controlled, cross-border and cross-sector (DCCBS) consolidation basis is similar to DCCB, but has a broader coverage in that the data also include those of subsidiaries in other sectors (such as securities dealers and investment funds).

Cross-border consolidation basis for all domestically incorporated entities (CBDI) covers both domestically controlled entities and the local subsidiaries of foreign entities in the sector, along with their branches and subsidiaries in the same sector, which can be either domestic or foreign residents.

Cross-border and cross-sector consolidation basis for all domestically incorporated entities (CBCSDI) has a broader coverage than CBDI as the data also include those of subsidiaries of the reporting groups in other sectors.

Other consolidation basis refers to institutional coverages other than those mentioned above.

13. ***Intra-group consolidation adjustments were the norm in the CCE data.*** The *Guide* recommends that both intra-group and inter-group consolidation adjustments are carried out in compiling FSIs (see Box 5 for a brief description of consolidations adjustments). Regarding intra-group consolidation adjustments, there was wide ranging consistency with the *Guide*, as intra-group consolidation adjustments were fully carried out in 71 percent of core FSIs reported, and were partially carried out in 17 percent of core FSIs (Table 8.b). The reason is that these data are by-and-large from supervisory sources, which usually require that such adjustments be carried out in the data by reporting entities (groups).

14. ***Inter-group consolidation adjustments were carried out to a much smaller extent and most often in a partial manner.*** About 34 percent of the submitted core FSIs were compiled using full (10 percent) or partial inter-group adjustments, while 42 percent were

compiled without any inter-group adjustments; inter-group adjustments were not applicable to 24 percent of the reported core FSIs (Table 8.b). The incidence of inter-group consolidation adjustments was significantly increased by the fact that they were de facto carried out (in part or in full) on account of supervisory deductions from the FSI-underlying data series for total regulatory capital, Tier 1 capital, and risk-weighted assets. However, this often also led to differential application, across different FSIs of a given country, of the adjustments related to equity positions in the population. If one were to abstract from the effect of the supervisory-based series, any given inter-group adjustment of balance sheet data would be found to have taken place in 23–25 percent of countries, and for income and expense statement data in 9–14 percent of countries (Table 9.a). *Partial* inter-group adjustments for a given FSI were common: countries often either carried out fully only a subset of the recommended adjustments (Table 9.b) and/or they applied thresholds which would not permit the adjustment of positions (flows) with some members of the population.⁹ In the event, only three countries made in full all recommended inter-group adjustments to balance sheet and income and expense statement data used in their reported FSIs.

⁹ For example, a country may have data where fees and commissions among deposit takers are eliminated from sector-level data, but the remaining six inter-group consolidation adjustments recommended for income and expense data are not carried out. Another case is when the country carries out the recommended elimination of the market value of the shares and other equity investments in other groups in the reporting population, *as long as this value is above a certain threshold*, specified usually in national supervisory regulations as a percent of capital.

Box 5. Consolidation Adjustments

Intra-group consolidation adjustments involve consolidation of all flows and positions among units within each group in the population. A group may consist of more than one institutional unit and in the *Guide* it is defined to include a parent, its subsidiaries, and its branches. It should be noted that if a cross-border consolidation basis is adopted (such as DCCB, DCCBS, or CBCSDI), these institutional units may be domestically based or foreign based. Moreover, if a cross-sector consolidation basis is adopted (such as DCCBS or CBCSDI), these institutional units may belong to the same or different economic sectors. Therefore, the composition of groups would vary if the consolidation basis changes, and thus the intra-group consolidation adjustments that are applicable would vary in magnitude.

Inter-group consolidation adjustments involve the elimination of some (but not all) flows and positions *among* groups. This amounts to the elimination of positions and flows between a parent and its associates (i.e., institutions on which the parent has some control, and which are not subsidiaries) as well as between one group and other (less-related or unrelated) entities in the population. However, inter-group interest flows are not eliminated. Moreover, inter-group positions exempted from consolidation are positions among groups in debt and financial derivatives. This is recommended in order to enhance monitoring of risk exposures and the potential for contagion.

For the income and expense statement, there are seven inter-group adjustments, which relate to the elimination of (1) provisions for accrued interest on inter-group loans, (2) inter-group fees and commissions, (3) inter-group dividends receivable and payable, (4) an investing group's pro-rated share of the earnings of an associate from the same reporting population, (5) other inter-group income, (6) gains and losses on ownership of shares and equity of other groups in the reporting population, and (7) specific provisions on loans to other groups in the reporting population.

For the balance sheet, there are three inter-group adjustments, which relate to the elimination of (1) the investing group's pro-rated share of capital and reserves of an associate in the reporting population, (2) the market value of the shares and other equity investments in other groups in the reporting population, and (3) specific provisions on loans to other groups in the reporting population.

15. **The ongoing convergence towards adoption of IFRS increased overall consistency between national accounting practices and the *Guide*.** However, in a few areas in which the *Guide* departs from IFRS it also resulted in the divergence of practices of the majority of CCE participating countries from the *Guide*. The *Guide's* recommendations that differ from the IFRS are identified in Box 6. As of the end-2005 reference date of the CCE, 75 percent of CCE participating countries prepared FSIs for DTs that had been compiled in full (32 percent) or partial consistency with IFRS (Table 10). Regarding the specific areas of divergence between the *Guide* and IFRS (abstracting from the matter of consolidation basis), 44–70 percent of countries opted for the IFRS treatment on any given area (Table 10). The remainder provided data consistent either with the *Guide's* recommendations on any given area (5–40 percent of countries) or with local accounting standards, which differ from both the IFRS and the *Guide*.

Box 6. Main Differences between the *Guide* and IFRS

Consolidation basis: IFRS, according to International Accounting Standards (IAS) 27, require that financial statements be prepared for a group that includes the parent company and all of its subsidiaries *irrespective of the sector they belong to*. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by a parent company. The *Guide* recommends that a domestically controlled cross-border (DCCB) consolidation basis be used, where the consolidation includes only deposit takers (see Box 4).

Principle for recognizing assets and liabilities: The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) framework determines whether assets and liabilities exist and are outstanding on the basis of criteria regarding control and the probability of future economic benefits that can be measured reliably. Moreover, IAS 39 notes that an entity shall recognize a financial asset or liability on its balance sheet when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. IAS 39 also states that a regular way purchase or sale of financial assets shall be recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade date accounting or settlement date accounting. The *Guide* states instead that whether assets and liabilities exist and are outstanding is determined at any moment in time by the principle of ownership.

Fees and commissions receivable/payable: The *Guide* differs from IAS 18 in that it does not adjust the effective yield of a financial instrument for fees that are an integral part of the effective yield of an instrument, but records them under fees and commissions receivable and payable.

Gains and losses on available-for-sale assets: Under IAS 39, they are recognized in equity except in the case of impairment losses, foreign exchange gains and losses, and when the asset is derecognized. The *Guide* recommends instead that gains and losses on available-for-sale assets always be included in the income statement.

Gains and losses on cash flow hedges, hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation, and (potentially) hedges for the foreign currency risk of a firm commitment: According to IAS 39, the ineffective portion of gains and losses on the above hedging instruments is recorded in the income statement. Meanwhile, the effective portion of the gains or losses on a cash flow hedge or hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation, and potentially on a hedge for the foreign currency risk of a firm commitment, is accounted directly in equity and is recycled to the income statement only when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss. This differs from the *Guide*, which recommends that all gains and losses on hedging instruments always be included in the income statement.

Valuation of held-to-maturity instruments: Under IAS 39, held-to-maturity instruments (that are otherwise tradable) are to be valued at amortized cost. In the *Guide* it is recommended that they are market or fair valued if they are tradable.

Valuation of loans and receivables: Under IAS 39, loans and receivables are to be valued at amortized cost. In the *Guide* it is recommended that nominal value is used instead, as for all nontradables.

16. **Besides country differences from the *Guide* on consolidation basis, consolidation adjustments, and IFRS-related accounting, there were also other differences.** These differences were either related to the definition of a specific FSI and its underlying series or to some aspect of accounting. Regarding differences from the *Guide* in the definition of data series,

some of the most common were those related to the series underlying liquidity indicators (I10 and I11) in the core set: 51 percent of countries defined liquid assets to include inter-bank claims and 58 percent of countries defined short-term liabilities to include inter-bank liabilities. Differences also arose often regarding the definition of loans—59 percent of countries deviated from the *Guide* by including tradable loans and trade credits and/or excluding repos/financial leasing and inter-bank loans. The definition of the encouraged FSI on large exposures (I14) was also an area where there were significant differences from the *Guide*, and several countries opted to redefine the indicator as total value of large exposures to capital in place of the available options offered in the *Guide*. Other differences with the *Guide*, included the exchange rate used for conversion into the unit of account, the definition of foreign currency instruments, the treatment of potential costs, and the specification of the asset boundary (see Tables 11a, 11b, 11c, and 11d).

17. The use of national practices in compiling supervisory-based series, which can differ from the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) approach under Basel I,¹⁰ introduced another source of variation across country practices in compiling FSIs. The *Guide* defers to national practices in compiling such data series, which comprise total regulatory capital, Tier 1 capital, and risk-weighted assets.¹¹ Almost all CCE countries (98 percent) used the Basel framework to compile these series, but only 54 percent followed BCBS guidance in all areas (Table 12). Almost all of the remaining countries (44 percent) differed from the framework in one or more of the following areas: use of Tier 3 capital, treatment of goodwill, and treatment of certain innovative instruments.¹² The remaining two percent of participating countries followed national standards.

18. The diversity of methodologies used in compiling FSIs for the CCE indicates that wide-ranging cross-country comparability of FSIs remains a goal still to be achieved, but comparisons among countries can now be made more reliably. The extensive metadata on CCE countries' data provide crucial information on the establishment of suitable peer groups within which comparisons could be made. Different peer groups can be constructed by specifying an increasing number of methodological areas where countries have the same practice. Given the current level of diversity of compilation practices across countries, specifying a larger number of methodological areas in which countries follow the same approach would lead to peer groups with very few members. The analyst therefore has to exercise judgment in striking an appropriate balance between homogeneity of peer groups and adequate number of countries in these groups. An important input into such an assessment is the potential effect of a

¹⁰ Basel II was not widely applied by the reference date of the CCE.

¹¹ These are series to be directly sourced from supervisory information because the definitions conform to supervisory guidance.

¹² Not using Tier 3 capital was the most common deviation, characterizing 37 percent of CCE countries.

methodological variation on the value of a FSI.¹³ Examples of possible peer-groups constructed from the CCE data (Tables 2, 3, and 4) show how a continuum of peer groups can be created by using countries' FSIs whose compilation is the same in an increasing number of methodological dimensions.

IV. METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES IN COMPILING FSIs

19. **Countries found the *Guide* helpful during the CCE,¹⁴ but in the light of the experience gained in this exercise and in the Fund's surveillance and analytical work with FSIs in recent years, amendments to the *Guide* in specific areas are deemed necessary.** The issues and perspectives that were taken into consideration to ascertain the needed amendments, which are summarized in section IV.B of the staff report, are described in detail below.

20. **The views of CCE participating countries and collaborating international institutions were major inputs in considering possible amendments in FSI methodology.** Countries, along with collaborating international and regional institutions, expressed their views during a meeting held at IMF headquarters during May 30–31, 2007 on the occasion of the completion of the CCE. The staff also sent out a survey to methodically collect the views of all CCE participating countries so as to reflect their views in this paper. In the event, 51 out of the 62 countries participating in the CCE returned the survey to STA with their answers.¹⁵ The results of the survey are provided in Table 13.

¹³ For example, varying the consolidation bases used by countries in the CCE appears to significantly affect FSI values and should probably not be ignored in constructing any peer groups (see Box 7). Other differences, however, such as those arising from the presence/absence of inter-group consolidation adjustments may have a smaller effect in many cases and could potentially be ignored under certain circumstances (see Box 8).

¹⁴ See Table 13.

¹⁵ The percentages reported from the survey refer to percent of *countries that have responded to the given question* in the survey.

A. Consolidation Basis

21. **A major issue that arose in the CCE was the appropriate consolidation basis in compiling FSIs for deposit takers.**¹⁶ In the view of most of the CCE participating countries (86 percent) that responded to the survey, the *Guide's* recommendation for a domestically controlled cross-border consolidation basis should be amended (Table 13). Most responding countries (86 percent) also expressed a preference for the *Guide* not to provide a singular recommendation on consolidation basis; virtually all of those countries preferred a limited set of options to be offered by the *Guide*. From the combination of options offered by countries, no clearly preferred combination emerged. However, certain options for consolidation basis were clearly more often included than others in the combinations proposed by countries (Table 14); these were the DCCBS, DC, and CBCSDI bases, in order of prevalence. When countries were asked which *single* consolidation basis was best suited for assessing the health of a country's financial system, CBCSDI, DCCBS, and DC were noted in that order of preference (Table 13, section II, question 1).

22. **The issue of whether the *Guide* should amend its current recommendation on consolidation basis ought to be informed by countries' needs in financial soundness analysis.** Currently, there is clearly a diversity of needs across countries in their financial soundness analyses. These needs depend on country circumstances regarding (i) the degree of cross-sectoral ownership between deposit takers and other financial corporations, (ii) the prevalence of foreign control of deposit takers operating domestically, (iii) the modalities of the presence of foreign controlled institutions in the country (i.e., subsidiaries as opposed to branches), and (iv) the extent of cross-border operations of domestically incorporated deposit takers. For example, countries would find most useful DCCBS as a consolidation basis when they have a high degree of cross-sectoral ownership, foreign controlled institutions are limited in importance, and cross-border operations are significant. If, in addition, there is also a significant degree of foreign control of domestically incorporated institutions, then CBCSDI would be an appropriate choice (potentially with DCCBS as a supplementary option to provide a view of the part of the sector primarily supervised by national supervisory authorities). Finally, in case there is little cross-sectoral ownership, significant foreign presence—including in the form of branches of foreign deposit takers—and limited cross-border operations, then the DC basis would meet the needs of financial soundness analysis.

23. **In amending the recommendation of the *Guide* on consolidation basis it is important to consider the need for cross-country comparable data.** CCE countries have emphasized during the CCE plenary meeting and elsewhere the importance of generating cross-country comparable indicators. Cross-country comparable data would help enrich financial soundness analysis in a given country as well as across countries, by providing large numbers of countries

¹⁶ Regarding the consolidation basis for sectors other than deposit takers (i.e., other financial corporations, nonfinancial corporations, and households), countries have expressed the view that DC basis is more relevant than other bases. The *Guide* currently recommends DC along with DCCB as two alternative bases for these sectors.

as true comparators.¹⁷ At the same time, however, such country-comparable data should be able to capture emerging trends in the financial system, such as increasing cross-sector ownership, foreign control of institutions operating domestically, and cross-border operations. If the *Guide* were to recommend a very limited number of consolidation bases that addressed those issues, it would serve to move towards clustering of FSI compilation approaches of countries around those few options over the medium term. In these circumstances, even if not *all* countries' FSIs would be comparable, there would be comparability among the FSIs of significant numbers of countries that form a given cluster.

Box 7. Implications for FSIs from Varying the Consolidation Basis

The FSI data collected for the CCE provide a rough indication of the implications of different consolidation bases on FSI values because several countries compiled two or more sets of FSIs using a different consolidation basis for each set. The data presented below show the effect on FSI ratios from switching from a given consolidation basis to another, averaged over the—admittedly small—number of countries that provided data on each pair of consolidation bases. A caveat is that while in some of these country cases the consolidation basis is the only variable that is changing, in others there are some other variables (such as accounting standards) that may be changing too.

Core Set: Quantitative Implications of the Use of Different Consolidation Bases (in percent)

Descriptions	Average Diff ^{1/}	Average Diff ^{1/}	Average Diff ^{1/}	Average Diff ^{1/}
	DCCBS - CBCSDI	DC - DCCB	DC - CBCSDI	DC - DCCBS
I1 Regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets	0.43	3.04	0.61	0.86
I2 Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	0.18	3.48	0.65	2.30
I3 Nonperforming loans net of provisions to capital	2.10	11.75	4.51	6.33
I4 Nonperforming loans to total gross loans	0.20	2.85	1.78	1.07
I5 Sectoral distribution of loans to total loans	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
I6 Return on assets	0.12	0.05	0.14	0.35
I7 Return on equity	3.03	2.49	3.26	4.70
I8 Interest margin to gross income	0.54	9.32	4.70	11.13
I9 Noninterest expenses to gross income	1.23	4.17	4.16	8.79
I10 Liquid assets to total assets	1.13	6.08	0.21	3.09
I11 Liquid assets to short-term liabilities	2.36	6.99	3.16	10.11
I12 Net open position in foreign exchange to capital	2.40	2.98	n.a	7.91

^{1/} Average of the absolute value of differences.

The data show that the changes caused to FSI ratios by switching consolidation bases can be up to several percentage points. Therefore, consolidation basis appears to be an important methodological dimension that has to be taken into account in identifying which FSIs (within or across countries) are comparable.

¹⁷ On the implications of using different consolidation bases on the comparability of FSIs, see Box 7.

24. Given the considerations above, there are two main options in amending the recommendation of the *Guide* on consolidation basis:

- One recommendation would be to choose CBCSDI and/or DCCBS as consolidation bases as these two bases appear suitable to capture most potential risks within the group. The *Guide* would recommend that FSIs and their underlying data be provided for both these consolidation bases if the country authorities assess that there is significant but not nearly complete foreign control of domestically incorporated deposit takers. The *Guide* would continue to include a discussion on alternative consolidation bases (such as DC, DCCB, CBDI) for the reference of countries that may still prefer to use such approaches as best suiting their circumstances.¹⁸
- An alternative recommendation would be to offer CBCSDI and DCCBS as choices, but also explicitly add DC as a fully recommended alternative consolidation basis; other elements of the first approach would be maintained.

25. Regarding the two alternative recommendations above, a number of issues could be highlighted:

- The first recommendation would be consistent with the views of those CCE participating countries that have argued that the *Guide* should recommend only consolidation bases that a priori satisfy the cross-sector and cross-border institutional coverages of the Basel capital adequacy framework. The second recommendation would be consistent with the views of countries that argued that the set of options should be determined by the frequency with which consolidation bases were actually used in the CCE (Table 6).
- If the second recommendation were to be adopted, there would likely be greater diversity of compilation methodologies over the long-term. This would decrease somewhat the comparability of FSIs across countries.
- The DC basis in the second recommendation could offer a more tailored view of some countries' financial sectors, at least for a while.
- The second recommendation would lead in the short-run to a lower reporting cost of FSIs for countries currently using the DC basis, as data availability considerations were the single most important factor for countries in choosing their consolidation basis for reporting FSIs in the CCE (Figure 1).¹⁹ However, even under the first recommendation, countries would not be

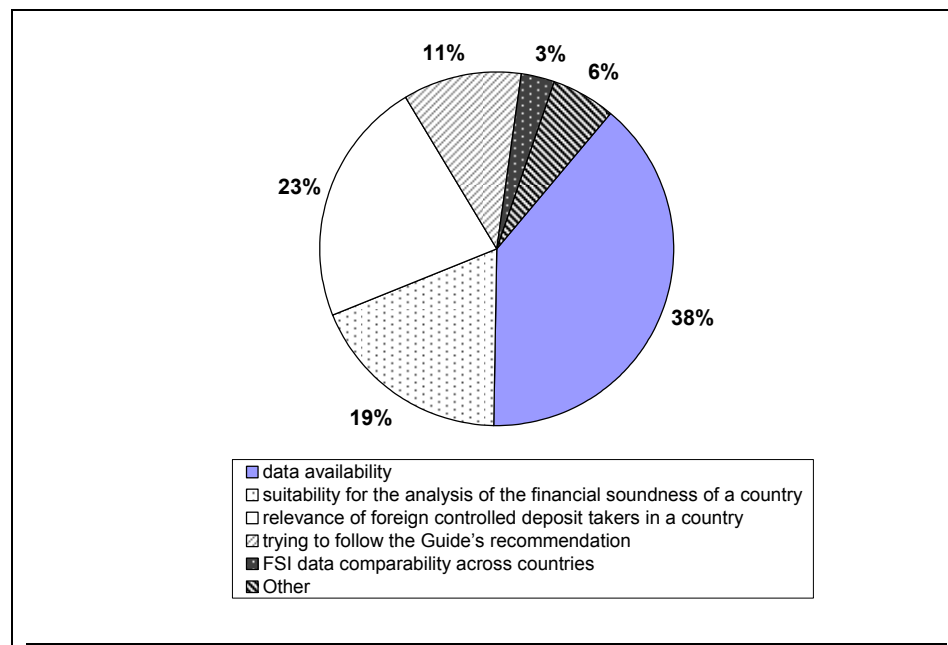
¹⁸ The *Guide* could also be amended to encourage countries to compile and disseminate FSIs and underlying data series for the branches of foreign deposit takers operating in their territory as supplementary information, if they deemed such branches important to the assessment of soundness of their financial systems.

¹⁹ In this context, it is noteworthy that the outcome of the CCE shows that 37 percent of countries used to varying degrees multiple consolidation bases to compile different FSIs, and DC basis was often the one of the multiple bases used by such countries (Table 7). This may be attributed to data availability in some cases and in other cases to countries' views that consolidation basis should be allowed to vary given the specific FSI compiled (and its use).

required to abandon the DC basis, but would be able to compile FSIs using any basis they wished (with supporting metadata).

- Under the second recommendation, there would probably be more switches in country practices from DC to CBCSDI over the medium- and long-term (instead of in the short-term) as developments in countries regarding cross-sector ownership and cross-border operations eventually render the DC basis less useful. This would lead to breaks in the FSI time series (along with deferred increased reporting costs) for these countries and, consequently, difficulties in analysis.

Figure 1: CCE–Rationale for Countries in Choosing Consolidation Bases for Reporting FSIs



26. **Taking into consideration the matters above, the following amendments to the *Guide* were deemed appropriate:** The *Guide's* current recommendation for a domestically controlled cross-border consolidation basis will be amended. The new recommendation will be (i) the cross-border cross-sector consolidation basis for all domestically incorporated deposit takers (CBCSDI) and/or (ii) the domestically controlled cross-border and cross-sector (DCCBS) consolidation basis. The Guide will recommend that FSIs and their underlying data be provided for both these consolidation bases if the countries consider that there is significant foreign control of domestically incorporated deposit takers.²⁰ The *Guide* will continue to include a

²⁰ FSIs would be usefully compiled using both consolidation bases when a country deems that the share of foreign controlled institutions in the sector is not so large so as to render compilation for the domestically controlled part of the sector of little value.

discussion on alternative consolidation bases (such as DCCB, CBDI, DC) for the reference of countries that may still prefer to use such approaches as best suiting their circumstances. Metadata and data report forms for reporting to the IMF will be amended accordingly. The *Guide* will be amended to encourage countries to compile and disseminate FSIs and underlying data series for the branches of foreign deposit takers operating in their territories as supplementary information, if the presence of such branches is deemed by the country as significant.

B. Inter-Group Consolidation Adjustments

27. **Another major issue that arose in the CCE was the relevance of inter-group consolidation adjustments for data used to compile FSIs.** As discussed in paragraph 14, there was some use of inter-group consolidation adjustments in compiling data for the CCE, mostly for certain inter-group positions (and to a much lesser extent for inter-group flows) (Tables 8 and 9). Supervisory-based concepts of capital were the data series that showed the highest incidence of adjustments,²¹ as the latter were de facto carried out when supervisory deductions were made. About 62 percent of the countries responding to the survey expressed the view that inter-group adjustments should not be recommended by the *Guide*, citing analytical, data availability, quantitative significance, and cost considerations (Table 13). The remaining 38 percent of responding countries were of the view to maintain the recommendation of the *Guide* on the matter, and expressed a preference for fully inter-group consolidated data as opposed to data that had been consolidated just at the level of reporting groups.

28. **Regarding whether the *Guide* should amend its current recommendation on inter-group consolidation adjustments, the following issues could be highlighted:**

- Inter-group adjustments were recommended by the *Guide* to eliminate the double-counting of income and capital in the sector. They are essential in measuring the flows of resources between sectors as well as the equity positions among sectors, but they may not always be useful for the analysis of financial soundness for reasons indicated below.
- Inter-group consolidation adjustments render the derived FSIs different from simple weighted averages of reporting group data, and thus FSIs cannot be simply disaggregated to the indicators of individual reporting groups. Therefore, interpretation of FSIs with inter-group consolidation adjustments may become more complex.
- Certain inter-group adjustments could be justified for the same reasons that supervisory deductions for total regulatory capital or Tier 1 capital can include eliminations of positions between institutions where there is a greater-than-specified degree of control: the resources of an

²¹ Total regulatory capital and Tier 1 capital.

institution could potentially be used to buttress those of another one if it was a related entity.²² If such a rationale of inter-group adjustments were to be accepted, adjustments would be called for positions or flows among institutions for which supervisors feel there is a high enough degree of relatedness, and not for all institutions in the population (sector) as currently recommended in the *Guide*.

- The quantitative effect of inter-group adjustments on the values of FSIs is difficult to determine a priori and is bound to be country specific. Most CCE countries that responded to the survey viewed the effect as not significant (43 percent on flows and 41 percent on positions), but 24 percent of countries rated the effect as significant or somewhat significant (Table 13). About one third of responding countries indicated the significance of the effect was unknown. There are indications that in the countries that actually carried out the adjustments in the CCE, the effect was relatively limited but not necessarily negligible (see Box 8).
- The data requirements for carrying out inter-group adjustments could be burdensome and costly, especially for countries with many institutions, whose data would be subject to such consolidations. The *Guide* currently notes that judgment would need to be exercised on the benefits and costs of collecting new data to carry out inter-group adjustments.
- If the *Guide* were to recommend *against* inter-group adjustments, there would still be inter-group adjustments de facto being carried out for many countries' supervisory-based series used to compile several FSIs for deposit takers. Reversing such inter-group adjustments would also be costly and burdensome.
- Cross country comparability of FSIs could decrease if quantitatively significant inter-group adjustments are made in the data by some countries and not by others. Comparability may be further compromised if countries do not carry out all consolidation adjustments that may be significant, but only some of them.

²² Such positions are also eliminated when they are deemed by supervisors to be in place to inflate the capital position of banks.

Box 8. Quantitative Effect of Inter-Group Consolidation Adjustments on FSIs

The FSI data collected for the CCE provide an indication of the effect of certain inter-group consolidation adjustments on the values of FSIs. This is possible because several countries reported, as part of the memorandum items in their sectoral financial statements, the magnitudes of adjustments on account of deposit takers' shares and other equity investments in associates and other deposit takers in the population. These figures correspond to two of the three adjustments recommended by the *Guide* for stock data such as capital and total assets. With data on these adjustments, it is possible to generate two sets of FSI values (with adjustments and without adjustments, respectively) and to compare the magnitudes of these two sets of FSIs. The results are presented in the summary table below:

Core Set: Quantitative Implications of the Inter-Group Consolidation Adjustments for Equity Investments in Associates and Other Deposit Takers Resident in the Economy
(in percent)

Descriptions	Average Diff ^{1/}					
	DCCB	DC	DCCBS	CBCSDI	OTHER	ALL
I1 Regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets	0.37	0.41	0.20	0.10	1.04	0.45
I2 Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	0.39	0.42	0.21	0.10	1.05	0.46
I3 Nonperforming loans net of provisions to capital	0.86	0.99	0.08	n.a	0.61	0.71
I7 Return on equity	0.36	0.80	0.46	0.30	2.01	0.79
I12 Net open position in foreign exchange to capital	0.24	7.44	0.10	n.a	2.57	2.84

^{1/} Average of the absolute value of differences.

The data show that the changes caused to FSI ratios by carrying out these specific adjustments have amounted by-and-large to fractions of percentage points for the countries for which data were available. For some countries, therefore, inter-group adjustments may be of limited quantitative significance. However, this does not preclude the possibility that for other countries the quantitative effect of the adjustments could be significant.

29. Given the considerations above, there are two main options in addressing the recommendation of the *Guide* on consolidation adjustments:

- One recommendation would advise against all inter-group consolidation adjustments. Countries whose supervisory-based series are de facto inter-group consolidated would still be able to use these series to compile FSIs, but the presence and degree of the existing adjustments would be documented in the metadata as they could affect cross-country comparability of FSIs.
- An alternative recommendation would have the *Guide* cease to recommend inter-group adjustments. The *Guide* would offer a limited discussion of inter-group consolidation adjustments in financial statements for the reference of countries that may still prefer to use them. Moreover, de facto inter-group consolidation adjustments on account of implementation of supervisory deductions would not be discouraged by the *Guide*. The presence and degree of any

adjustments (explicitly or otherwise carried out) in a country's data would be documented in the metadata as they could affect cross-country comparability of FSIs.

30. **Taking into consideration the matters above, the following amendments to the *Guide* were deemed appropriate:** Intra-group consolidation adjustments will continue to be fully recommended by the *Guide*. However, consolidation adjustments of inter-group positions and flows will cease to be recommended by the *Guide*. The *Guide* will offer a limited discussion of inter-group consolidation adjustments in financial statements for the reference of countries that may still prefer to use them. Moreover, de facto inter-group consolidation adjustments on account of implementation of supervisory deductions will not be discouraged by the *Guide*. Metadata forms for potential reporting to the IMF would be amended accordingly.

C. Relation of the *Guide* with BCBS Guidance

31. **An issue that arose in the CCE is that the *Guide* relies on national practice in compiling supervisory-based series and does not explicitly defer to BCBS standards.** The large majority (85 percent) of CCE participating countries expressed the view that the *Guide* should be amended to explicitly recommend that the approaches set out in Basel I and Basel II be followed in compiling supervisory-based underlying data series used to compile FSIs (Table 13).²³ Moreover, about 63 percent of countries responding to the survey preferred that the *Guide* also explicitly follow BCBS on the matter of consolidation basis, which would favor the DCCBS and CBCSDI consolidation bases. The issues related to this latter matter were addressed above.

32. **If the *Guide* were to be clarified to explicitly accept BCBS guidance in compiling supervisory-based series, the following issues would need to be taken into consideration:**

- The existence of national variations in the implementation of BCBS guidance could be acknowledged in the *Guide* and these variations would usefully be documented in the FSI metadata so as to ensure transparency in determining the comparability of data.
- With the gradual adoption of Basel II across and within countries, there may be issues of comparability of data both across countries as well as over time and across deposit takers within a given country (Box 9). Half of the CCE countries that responded to the survey expressed the view that with the introduction of Basel II, FSI data will become less comparable within a country, while 45 percent said that there would be less comparability across countries.²⁴ In this

²³ The supervisory-based series include total regulatory capital, Tier 1 capital, and risk-weighted assets.

²⁴ Some countries have argued that the source of decreased comparability could arise from the concurrent use of Basel I and Basel II (and potentially also local standards) by different groups of deposit takers in a country, and/or the availability of different options for calculating risk-weighted assets under Basel II.

context, the FSI metadata would need to document how BCBS guidance is implemented in each country regarding the supervisory-based series used to compile FSIs.

- The *Guide* may need to be amended to include a discussion on Basel II, in addition to the existing discussion on Basel I.

Box 9. Key Differences Between Basel I and Basel II

Basel I and Basel II both employ a common set of definitions for capital (i.e., total regulatory capital and Tier 1 capital) for calculation of FSIs that use these as underlying data. The key difference pertains to the method of calculation of another FSI-underlying series—risk-weighted assets.

Under Basel I, risk-weighted assets are based on a uniform set of risk weights that are assigned to common asset categories. For example, all deposit takers must assign the same risk-weight to loans to OECD governments with no difference in the risk weighting.

Basel II reflects the evolution of the Basel capital adequacy framework, as the assignment of risk-weights now more closely reflects loss experience for asset types. Basel II provides a further option that allows countries to use more than one approach for the assignment of the risk weights. These approaches range from the simpler *standardized* approach (which is very similar to Basel I), to more sophisticated *internal ratings based* (IRB) approaches that allow deposit takers to use their own risk models to determine the minimum capital.

33. **Taking into consideration the matters above, the following amendments to the *Guide* were deemed appropriate:** The *Guide* will be clarified to explicitly defer to Basel I and Basel II as the standards for compiling supervisory-based underlying data series, acknowledging that there could be national variations in implementation. The *Guide* will provide a description of Basel II, in addition to the one on Basel I already included. Metadata forms for potential reporting to the IMF will be amended accordingly.

D. Relation of the *Guide* with IFRS

34. **An issue that arose in the CCE was whether the few differences between the *Guide* and IFRS should be maintained or the *Guide* should defer to IFRS on accounting issues.** The vast majority of CCE participating countries (above 90 percent) responding to the survey expressed the view that the *Guide* should defer to IFRS on all accounting issues, except on the

matter of the consolidation basis (Table 13).²⁵ Apart from the latter, the divergences between the *Guide* and IFRS concern only five areas, and responding countries (91 to 95 percent of them, depending on the area of divergence) felt that these differences should be eliminated by following IFRS guidance. The availability of data and cost of making the adjustments to IFRS-consistent data to conform to the *Guide*'s recommendations, as well as the harmonization of standards were noted as important considerations. Moreover, there do not appear to be overwhelming analytical arguments in favor of maintaining the current accounting recommendations of the *Guide* in the areas of divergence with IFRS.

35. Taking into consideration the matters above, the following amendments to the *Guide* were deemed appropriate: The *Guide* will be amended to defer to IFRS as the standard on accounting issues.²⁶ Metadata forms for potential reporting to the IMF will be updated accordingly.

E. Contents of FSI List

36. The issue is whether there should be additions or deletions of FSIs regarding the list endorsed by the Executive Board and used in the CCE. There have been proposals advanced by about 60 percent of CCE participating countries that responded to the survey to eliminate some FSIs from the current list, while the remaining countries expressed the view that no FSI should be deleted from the current list (Table 13). While the majority of responding countries did favor some deletion from the list, there was significant diversity in their views as to which FSI should be eliminated. In all cases of FSIs being proposed for elimination, the view was supported by a couple of countries only, except in the case of encouraged FSI I14 (Large exposures to capital), the elimination of which was supported by about a quarter of responding countries. There were also numerous proposals for additions to the FSI list. However, there was little convergence on specific FSI formulations in the proposals for new FSIs offered by countries. The need to develop FSIs for OFC subsectors was however noted by several countries. Overall, 35 percent of countries proposed to add to the FSI list, while 30 percent of countries indicated that no new FSIs should be added to the list, and another 35 percent had no view on the matter.

37. A specific area for adding new FSIs that attracted significant interest throughout the CCE, has been the OFC sector. In the CCE plenary meeting in May 2007, there were calls for adding FSIs for major OFC subsectors (such as insurance, pension funds, other financial intermediaries, and financial auxiliaries) to the current list of FSIs. This was also the area for addition of FSIs pointed out most frequently by countries in the survey, although the number of

²⁵ Regarding consolidation basis, the objection to adopting IFRS guidance was by-and-large an objection to IFRS being interpreted as including in the consolidation basis subsidiaries from the insurance subsector or from the nonfinancial corporations sector.

²⁶ With regard to the consolidation basis, IFRS guidance would be followed at the level of the financial sector (excluding insurance companies).

countries that mentioned the matter in their survey responses was still quite limited. While some countries have offered some concrete proposals for such FSIs, in the CCE meeting the general view was that there is a need to reflect further on the appropriate FSIs for OFCs to include in the list, taking into consideration the new international supervisory standards that are being proposed as well as ongoing analytical research on the matter.

38. **Taking into consideration the matters above, the following approach was deemed appropriate:** For the time being, the FSI list will remain unchanged. Definitions of FSIs and their underlying series will also remain unchanged with a small number of technical modifications that are described in the below. Over the medium term, work would continue on assessing the need and feasibility of refining the list of FSIs and adding new FSIs.²⁷ Moreover, it will be explored whether reporting countries should be asked to give priority in compiling certain encouraged FSIs, given their importance in Fund surveillance. Any proposal for additions to the FSI list would be based on broad-based consultations with Fund departments, international experts, and would be brought for consideration by the Board.

F. Definitions of Specific FSIs

39. **There were proposals advanced by about 74 percent of responding countries to change the *Guide's* definitions of certain data series used to compile FSIs.** However, the survey results show little convergence on specific reformulations of FSIs in the proposals offered by countries. Nevertheless, from the discussions in the CCE plenary meeting, certain FSIs/underlying data series did appear to emerge as potential candidates for redefinition. They include the encouraged FSIs I14 (large exposures to capital), I32 (Number of applications for protection from creditors), I12 (net open position in foreign exchange to capital), and I25 (net open position in equities to capital), as well as the following underlying series for various FSIs: liquid assets, short-term liabilities, nonperforming loans, and net income. It should be noted, however, that in each of these cases, there were also participants to the CCE meeting who expressed support for retaining the current definitions of the *Guide*.

40. **In considering amending the definitions of the identified FSIs and underlying series, the following issues were raised:**

- **Liquid assets:** A view expressed by some CCE participating countries is that customer loans with up to three months remaining maturity could be excluded from liquid assets, either because of their perceived low liquidity or on prudential grounds. In support of the

²⁷ New FSIs could potentially be added for major other financial corporations subsectors, for nonfinancial corporations and households in light of the need to provide leading indicators of financial soundness, as well as for deposit takers and financial markets. In addition, further work could involve assessing qualitative indicators (such as disclosure and transparency of the financial and nonfinancial corporations subsectors) as possible additional measures of soundness of the financial system.

continued inclusion of such customer loans in liquid assets, there is some evidence that in periods of uncertainty banks reduce the maturity of their customer loans.²⁸ Moreover, the *Guide* currently recognizes that determining which assets are liquid involves judgment and allows flexibility in defining the series in each country (which may affect cross-country comparability of data). Only one country compiled data for the CCE excluding customer loans. Some countries have also argued that liquid assets should not exclude interbank positions, on the basis of their liquidity as well as for consistency with the definition of total assets. Moreover, the inclusion of interbank positions would render the resulting FSI comparable to the ratios reported by individual DTs. At the same time, the *Guide* argues that interbank positions do not constitute an “external” source of liquidity for the sector.

- **Short-term liabilities:** Some countries expressed the view that short-term liabilities should exclude customer deposits, given their perceived stability. Only one country compiled data for the CCE on this basis. Other countries have noted that such deposits could be volatile and therefore should be retained in the definition, as currently recommended in the *Guide*. Another matter concerns interbank positions: if the definition of liquid assets were to be modified to include them, then the definition of short-term liabilities would arguably need to be modified in that respect also.
- **Nonperforming loans:** There were views among CCE participating countries to modify the definition by having a uniform criterion of 90 days for declaring a loan as nonperforming (i.e., by excluding stricter approaches) so as to improve cross-country comparability of data. This approach would also make the definition consistent with the draft of the ongoing *System of National Accounts (SNA)* revision and the forthcoming sixth edition of the *Balance of Payments Manual*.
- **Net Income:** Some countries have argued for keeping only one of the two options currently offered in the *Guide*—the pre-tax (and extraordinary items) measure of net income or the post-tax measure—to promote cross-country comparability. To avoid the effects of different tax regimes, the pre-tax measure would be preferable. This measure was followed by 82 percent of countries in their CCE submissions.
- **Large exposures to capital:** This indicator was identified by a number of countries responding to the survey either for elimination (25 percent) or redefinition (7.6 percent). The current three versions of the FSI are seen by many countries as either unsuitable for measuring large exposures (in the case of the version measuring total exposure of the 5 largest DTs to the 5 largest resident entities to capital and the version assessing total

²⁸ *Dangerous Markets: Managing in Financial Crises*, Dominic Barton, Roberto Newell, and Gregory Wilson, 2002 (New York:Wiley).

exposure of DTs to affiliated entities and connected parties to capital) or leading to low cross-country comparability of data (such as in the version measuring the number of large exposures). Several countries used in their CCE submissions an alternative definition of the indicator—total value of large exposures to capital.

- **Number of applications for protection from creditors:** The indicator may not be applicable to different countries' legal frameworks, leading to low cross-country comparability of data. To address these issues, some countries proposed that the indicator be modified to measure the cases where bankruptcy proceedings are actually initiated.
- **Net open position in foreign exchange to capital, large exposures to capital, and net open position in equities to capital:** The view was expressed that for these ratios, which are assessing solvency, only supervisory-based series of capital should be used, and not the balance sheet series for capital, as currently offered as an option in the *Guide*.

41. **Taking into consideration the matters above, the following approach was deemed appropriate:** All FSIs and their underlying series will retain the definitions currently recommended in the *Guide*. A limited number of exceptions follow, for which data and metadata report forms will be amended accordingly.

- a. The definition of the data series “liquid assets,” underlying the FSIs “liquid assets to total assets” and “liquid assets to short-term liabilities,” will be amended to include interbank positions.
- b. The definition of the data series “short-term liabilities” underlying the FSI “liquid assets to short-term liabilities” will be amended to include interbank positions.
- c. The series “nonperforming loans” used to compile the FSIs “nonperforming loans net of provisions to capital” and “nonperforming loans to total gross loans” will be redefined on the basis of a uniform criterion of “principal or interest payments 90 days overdue” for declaring a loan as nonperforming (i.e., the definition would not allow, as it currently does, stricter approaches).
- d. The *Guide* will be amended to restrict the definition of net income to net income before taxes and extraordinary items.
- e. The FSI on large exposures will be redefined as the ratio of the value of large exposures to capital, replacing the current versions of the indicator offered as options in the *Guide*.
- f. The FSIs “net open position in foreign exchange to capital,” “large exposures to capital,” and “net open position in equities to capital” will be redefined to be compiled using total regulatory capital or Tier 1 capital.

- g. The FSI “number of applications for protection from creditors” will be modified to measure the cases where bankruptcy proceedings are actually initiated.

G. Conclusion

42. **As discussed above in this paper, there is a need to amend the *Guide*.** It is intended that some aspects of the *Guide* be amended, as noted above, to deal with the methodological issues that arose in the conduct of the CCE. The current *Guide* together with an annotation on the amendments would provide the technical underpinning for future Fund work on FSIs as proposed in *the Financial Soundness Indicators: Experience with the Coordinated Compilation Exercise and Next Steps*.

Table 1. FSIs Compiled by Countries in the CCE

Indicator Number	Descriptions	Indicators Compiled	
		Number of Countries	Number of Indicators ^{1/}
Core FSIs for Deposit Takers			
I1	Regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets	57	66
I2	Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	57	66
I3	Non-performing loans net of provisions to capital	56	64
I4	Non-performing loans to total gross loans	56	65
I5	Sectoral distribution of loans to total loans	55	59
I6	Return on assets	57	68
I7	Return on equity	57	68
I8	Interest margin to gross income	57	68
I9	Non-interest expenses to gross income	57	68
I10	Liquid assets to total assets	56	65
I11	Liquid assets to short-term liabilities	56	65
I12	Net open position in foreign exchange to capital	52	57
Encouraged FSIs for Deposit Takers			
I13	Capital to assets	48	56
I14	Large exposures to capital	36	42
I15	Geographical distribution of loans to total loans	36	42
I16	Gross asset position in financial derivatives to capital	34	40
I17	Gross liability position in financial derivatives to capital	34	40
I18	Trading income to total income	44	51
I19	Personnel expenses to non-interest expenses	47	55
I20	Spread between reference lending and deposit rates	36	39
I21	Spread between highest and lowest interbank rates	23	23
I22	Customer deposits to total (non-interbank) loans	46	53
I23	Foreign-currency-denominated loans to total loans	46	51
I24	Foreign-currency-denominated liabilities to total liabilities	45	50
I25	Net open position in equities to capital	28	31
Encouraged FSIs for Other Financial Corporations			
I26	Assets to total financial system assets	31	32
I27	Assets to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	31	32
Encouraged FSIs for Nonfinancial Corporations			
I28	Total debt to equity	20	20
I29	Return on equity	17	17
I30	Earnings to interest and principal expenses	7	7
I31	Net foreign exchange exposure to equity	1	1
I32	Number of applications for protection from creditors	13	13
Encouraged FSIs for Households			
I33	Household debt to GDP	26	26
I34	Household debt service and principal payments to income	14	14
Encouraged FSIs for Market Liquidity			
I35	Average bid-ask spread in the securities market ^{2/}	17	17
I36	Average daily turnover ratio in the securities market ^{2/}	22	22
Encouraged FSIs for Real Estate Markets			
I37(i)	Residential real estate prices (annual percentage increase)	30	30
I37(ii)	Commercial real estate prices (annual percentage increase)	12	12
I38	Residential real estate loans to total loans	37	38
I39	Commercial real estate loans to total loans	23	23

Source: CCE.

^{1/} A given FSI may be compiled more than once by a given country using different consolidation bases.^{2/} Or in other markets that are most relevant to bank liquidity, such as foreign exchange markets.

Table 2.a. Core FSIs for Countries Using the DCCB Consolidation Basis
(In percent)

INDICATORS ^{1/}	COUNTRIES										Average	
	Cyprus	Indonesia	Korea	Lebanon	Malaysia	Malta	Norway	Ukraine				
DCCB												
Capital Adequacy:												
Regulatory Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (I1)	12.36	19.51			13.73	17.31	10.19	14.95	14.68			
Regulatory Tier 1 Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (I2)	9.98	15.39			10.83	14.12	9.53	11.54	11.90			
Non-performing Loans Net of Provisions to Capital (I3)	34.82	28.68	4.23	25.66	49.37	24.00		1.25	24.00			
Use of Total Capital & Reserves		28.68	4.23	25.66	49.37				19.52			
Use of Total Regulatory Capital	34.82							1.25	28.48			
Use of Tier 1 Capital												
Asset Quality:												
Non-performing Loans to Total Gross Loans (I4)	7.08	8.06	0.98	9.08	12.01			5.11	7.05			
Earnings and Profitability:												
Return on Assets (I6)	0.76	2.25	1.32	0.85	1.35	1.31		1.31	1.31			
Use of Net Income Before Taxes	0.76	2.25	1.32	0.85	1.35	1.31		1.31	1.30			
Use of Net Income After Taxes			1.32			1.32			1.32			
Return on Equity (I7)	14.14	24.02	19.53	11.83	16.92	16.14	10.37	10.37	16.14			
Use of Net Income Before Taxes	14.14	24.02	19.53	11.83	16.92	16.14	10.37	10.37	15.46			
Use of Net Income After Taxes		24.02		11.83		16.92			17.92			
Use of Total Regulatory Capital		24.02		11.83		16.92			13.65			
Use of Tier 1 Capital	14.14							10.37	14.14			
Use of Net Income After Taxes			19.53						19.53			
Use of Total Capital & Reserves			19.53						19.53			
Use of Total Regulatory Capital												
Use of Tier 1 Capital												
Use of Narrow Capital and Reserves												
Interest Margin to Gross Income (I8)	66.21	65.51	77.71	66.10	68.10	65.33		48.36	65.33			
Non-interest Expenses to Gross Income (I9)	59.06	52.97	39.08	59.71	45.91	53.79		65.99	53.79			
Liquidity:												
Liquid Assets to Total Assets (I10)	29.48	24.01	30.86	25.75	26.77	25.81	18.03	18.03	25.81			
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets	29.48	24.01	30.86	25.75	26.77	26.41		18.03	26.41			
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets			30.86			25.22			25.22			
Liquid Assets to Short-Term Liabilities (I11)	34.89	28.60	56.50	30.84	54.14	40.86	40.17	40.17	40.86			
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets	34.89	28.60	56.50	30.84	54.14	40.86	40.17	40.17	31.44			
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets			56.50			50.27			50.27			
Sensitivity to Market Risks:												
Net Open Position in Forex to Capital (I12)	1.96	2.33	0.10	19.16	4.35	6.07		8.52	6.07			
Use of Total Capital & Reserves			0.10	19.16		9.63			9.63			
Use of Total Regulatory Capital												
Use of Tier 1 Capital	1.96	2.33			4.35	6.44		8.52	6.44			
									2.14			

Source: CCE.

^{1/}In parenthesis is the indicator number.

CBCSDI Cross border and cross sector consolidation basis for all domestically incorporated entities.

DC Domestic consolidation basis.

DCCB Domestically controlled, cross border consolidation basis.

DCCBS Domestically controlled, cross border, cross sector consolidation basis.

OTHER Other consolidation bases.

OTHER refers to consolidation bases other than CBCSDI, DC, DCCB, or DCCBS. OTHER also includes the consolidation basis of a FSI compiled with the underlying data calculated using more than one consolidation basis.

Table 2.b. Core FSIs for Countries Using the DC Consolidation Basis
(In percent)

INDICATORS ^{1/}	COUNTRIES									
	Armenia	Bulgaria	Chile	Costa Rica	Croatia	Cyprus	Denmark	El Salvador	DC	
Capital Adequacy:										
Regulatory Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (I1)	34.92	15.33		15.39	14.65					14.07
Regulatory Tier 1 Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (I2)	32.68	12.53		11.43	13.05					10.74
Non-performing Loans Net of Provisions to Capital (I3)	3.67	2.92		3.05	17.60	28.68				11.27
Use of Total Capital & Reserves	3.67	2.92		3.05		28.68				11.27
Use of Total Regulatory Capital					17.60					
Use of Tier 1 Capital										
Asset Quality:										
Non-performing Loans to Total Gross Loans (I4)	1.93	2.23		1.42	6.16	7.51				1.95
Earnings and Profitability:										
Return on Assets (I6)	3.18	2.01		1.99	1.64	0.76				1.33
Use of Net Income Before Taxes	3.18	2.01		1.99	1.64	0.76				1.33
Use of Net Income After Taxes		2.01								
Return on Equity (I7)	16.05	21.39		19.03	20.21	11.45				11.86
Use of Net Income Before Taxes	16.05	21.39		19.03	20.21	11.45				11.86
Use of Total Capital & Reserves	16.05			19.03	20.21	11.45				11.86
Use of Total Regulatory Capital										
Use of Tier 1 Capital		21.39			20.21	11.45				
Use of Net Income After Taxes		21.39								
Use of Total Capital & Reserves		21.39								
Use of Total Regulatory Capital										
Use of Tier 1 Capital										
Use of Narrow Capital and Reserves										
Interest Margin to Gross Income (I8)	51.25	68.36		50.54	58.88	62.61				34.36
Non-interest Expenses to Gross Income (I9)	61.40	55.27		49.46	63.08	56.37				42.18
Liquidity:										
Liquid Assets to Total Assets (I10)	45.95	28.65		20.41	11.36	34.19	21.32			29.82
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets				20.41	11.36	34.19				29.82
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets	45.95	28.65								
Liquid Assets to Short-Term Liabilities (I11)	101.80	45.96		27.50	16.82	51.12	21.32			41.35
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets				27.50	16.82	51.12	21.32			41.35
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets	101.80	45.96					63.99			
Sensitivity to Market Risks:										
Net Open Position in Forex to Capital (I12)	0.70	2.33		52.33	7.96		67.21			-1.52
Use of Total Capital & Reserves	0.70	2.33		52.33	7.96		67.21			-1.52
Use of Total Regulatory Capital										
Use of Tier 1 Capital		2.33			7.96					

Source: CCE.

^{1/} In parenthesis is the indicator number.

CBCSDI Cross border and cross sector consolidation basis for all domestically incorporated entities.

DC Domestic consolidation basis.

DCCB Domestically controlled, cross border consolidation basis.

DCCBS Domestically controlled, cross border, cross sector consolidation basis.

OTHER Other consolidation bases.

OTHER refers to consolidation bases other than CBCSDI, DC, DCCB, or DCCBS. OTHER also includes the consolidation basis of a FSI complied with the underlying data calculated using more than one consolidation basis.

Table 2.c. Core FSIs for Countries Using the DCCBS Consolidation Basis
(In percent)

INDICATORS ^{1/}	DCCBS									
	Australia	Austria	Brazil	Canada	Colombia	Denmark	Finland	Greece		
Capital Adequacy:										
Regulatory Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (I1)	10.25	11.82	18.71	10.29	14.65	11.47	21.66	13.20		
Regulatory Tier 1 Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (I2)	7.49	8.17	15.28	8.05	10.38	10.14	18.82	11.01		
Non-performing Loans Net of Provisions to Capital (I3)	4.65	-10.71	-10.71	3.71	10.36	0.44	1.64			
Use of Total Capital & Reserves	4.65	-10.71	-10.71	3.71	10.36	0.44	1.64			
Use of Total Regulatory Capital										
Use of Tier 1 Capital										
Asset Quality:										
Non-performing Loans to Total Gross Loans (I4)	0.56		4.53	0.50	4.16	0.15	0.25			
Earnings and Profitability:										
Return on Assets (I6)	1.76	0.61	2.66	0.96	2.95	0.87	0.87	0.95		
Use of Net Income Before Taxes	1.76	0.61	2.66	0.96	2.95	0.87	0.87	0.95		
Use of Net Income After Taxes		0.61						0.95		
Return on Equity (I7)	25.30	14.81	33.33	25.43	33.93	18.86	9.36	15.29		
Use of Net Income Before Taxes	25.30	14.81	33.33	25.43	33.93	18.86	9.36	15.29		
Use of Total Capital & Reserves	25.30	14.81	33.33	25.43	33.93	18.86	9.36	15.29		
Use of Total Regulatory Capital										
Use of Tier 1 Capital										
Use of Net Income After Taxes		14.81						15.29		
Use of Total Capital & Reserves		14.81						15.29		
Use of Total Regulatory Capital		14.81						15.29		
Use of Tier 1 Capital		14.81						15.29		
Use of Narrow Capital and Reserves										
Interest Margin to Gross Income (I8)	41.87	72.15	55.21	45.33	39.00	62.07	64.59	66.95		
Non-interest Expenses to Gross Income (I9)	58.44	71.93	45.10	72.63	59.48	53.53	56.32	57.75		
Liquidity:										
Liquid Assets to Total Assets (I10)	9.81		55.52	5.70	12.47		5.97			
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets				5.70			5.97			
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets	9.81		55.52		12.47					
Liquid Assets to Short-Term Liabilities (I11)	22.50		96.05	15.56	39.07		9.53			
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets				15.56			9.53			
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets	22.50		96.05		39.07					
Sensitivity to Market Risks:										
Net Open Position in Forex to Capital (I12)	0.00		-5.53	249.97	0.87		0.86	3.01		
Use of Total Capital & Reserves	0.00		-5.53	249.97	0.87		0.86	3.01		
Use of Total Regulatory Capital										
Use of Tier 1 Capital										

Source: CCE.

^{1/} In parenthesis is the indicator number.

CBCSDI Cross border and cross sector consolidation basis for all domestically incorporated entities.

DC Domestic consolidation basis.

DCCB Domestically controlled, cross border consolidation basis.

DCCBS Domestically controlled, cross border, cross sector consolidation basis.

OTHER Other consolidation bases.

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Table 2.c. Core FSIs for Countries Using the DCCBS Consolidation Basis (Cont.)
(In percent)

INDICATORS ^{1/}	DCCBS									
	COUNTRIES	Iceland	India	Israel	Korea	Netherlands	Philippines	Portugal	Singapore	
Capital Adequacy:										
Regulatory Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (I1)	12.58	12.68	10.74	12.69	12.61	16.12	11.38	15.82		
Regulatory Tier 1 Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (I2)	10.31	9.00	7.14	9.24	10.32	13.56	6.89	11.35		
Non-performing Loans Net of Provisions to Capital (I3)	2.64	13.05	27.14			16.36		12.36		
Use of Total Capital & Reserves	2.64	13.05	27.14			16.36		12.36		
Use of Total Regulatory Capital										
Use of Tier 1 Capital										
Asset Quality:										
Non-performing Loans to Total Gross Loans (I4)	0.27	4.40	2.33			8.61		2.92		
Earnings and Profitability:										
Return on Assets (I6)	2.83	0.87	1.10		0.49	0.68	0.93	1.43		
Use of Net Income Before Taxes	2.83	0.87	1.10		0.49	0.68	0.93	1.43		
Use of Net Income After Taxes		0.87			0.49	0.68				
Return on Equity (I7)	36.46	13.30	19.38		16.01	6.83	15.45	13.75		
Use of Net Income Before Taxes	36.46	13.30	19.38		16.01	6.83	15.45	13.75		
Use of Total Capital & Reserves	36.46		19.38				15.45	13.75		
Use of Total Regulatory Capital			19.38				15.45	13.75		
Use of Tier 1 Capital										
Use of Net Income After Taxes		13.30			16.01	6.83				
Use of Total Capital & Reserves		13.30			16.01	6.83				
Use of Total Regulatory Capital										
Use of Tier 1 Capital										
Use of Narrow Capital and Reserves										
Interest Margin to Gross Income (I8)	38.48	67.75	62.50		54.08	47.09	50.87	58.86		
Non-interest Expenses to Gross Income (I9)	37.24	53.20	61.63		67.72	74.22	59.92	41.41		
Liquidity:										
Liquid Assets to Total Assets (I10)	1.34	11.92			25.68	27.17	14.06	4.23		
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets	1.34	11.92			25.68	27.17	14.06	4.23		
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets										
Liquid Assets to Short-Term Liabilities (I11)	2.69	31.97			268.62	39.20	100.43	89.05		
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets	2.69	31.97			268.62	39.20	100.43	89.05		
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets										
Sensitivity to Market Risks:										
Net Open Position in Forex to Capital (I12)	12.62	1.50	-0.52			5.01	4.93	0.17		
Use of Total Capital & Reserves	12.62		-0.52			5.01		0.17		
Use of Total Regulatory Capital										
Use of Tier 1 Capital										

Table 2.c. Core FSIs for Countries Using the DCCBS Consolidation Basis (Concl.)
(In percent)

INDICATORS ^{1/}	DCCBS							Average
	COUNTRIES							
	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom	United States			
Capital Adequacy:								
Regulatory Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (I1)	9.67	12.43	10.08	12.76	12.79		13.07	
Regulatory Tier 1 Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (I2)	6.55	8.01	7.04	8.91	10.69		9.92	
Non-performing Loans Net of Provisions to Capital (I3)		0.04	2.40	7.45	5.21		6.45	
Use of Total Capital & Reserves		0.04	2.40	7.45	5.21		6.91	
Use of Tier 1 Capital							5.52	
Asset Quality:								
Non-performing Loans to Total Gross Loans (I4)		0.79	0.17	0.99	0.70		2.09	
Earnings and Profitability:								
Return on Assets (I6)	1.12	0.95	0.98	1.12	1.61		1.29	
Use of Net Income Before Taxes	1.12	0.95	0.98	1.12	1.61		1.51	
Use of Net Income After Taxes		0.95					0.76	
Return on Equity (I7)	16.99	16.93	18.93	17.32	17.68		19.27	
Use of Net Income Before Taxes	16.99	16.93	18.93	17.32	17.68		21.58	
Use of Total Capital & Reserves	16.99		18.93	17.32	17.68		22.16	
Use of Total Regulatory Capital			18.93	17.32	17.68		18.13	
Use of Tier 1 Capital		16.93					13.86	
Use of Net Income After Taxes							12.86	
Use of Total Capital & Reserves							14.81	
Use of Total Regulatory Capital							16.93	
Use of Tier 1 Capital							54.90	
Use of Narrow Capital and Reserves		16.93					57.83	
Interest Margin to Gross Income (I8)	48.49	56.16	54.62	49.91	62.10			
Non-interest Expenses to Gross Income (I9)	61.96	50.94	54.34	56.76	62.06			
Liquidity:								
Liquid Assets to Total Assets (I10)		32.21	23.51		8.61		17.01	
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets			23.51		8.61		8.76	
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets		32.21					25.27	
Liquid Assets to Short-Term Liabilities (I11)		97.89	51.03		26.80		63.60	
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets			51.03		26.80		22.93	
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets		97.89					94.10	
Sensitivity to Market Risks:								
Net Open Position in Forex to Capital (I12)	29.70	7.44	2.66				20.85	
Use of Total Capital & Reserves							29.27	
Use of Total Regulatory Capital	29.70	7.44	2.66				8.21	
Use of Tier 1 Capital								

Table 2.d. Core FSIs for Countries Using the CBCSDI Consolidation Basis
(In percent)

INDICATORS ^{1/}	CBCSDI								
	COUNTRIES	Belgium	Brazil	Chile	Cyprus	France	Hong Kong SAR	Hungary	Ireland
Capital Adequacy:									
Regulatory Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (I1)	11.43	17.89	12.95	13.39	11.41	14.86	12.28	12.44	
Regulatory Tier 1 Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (I2)	8.41	15.11	9.97	10.15	8.25	13.30	11.09	9.39	
Non-performing Loans Net of Provisions to Capital (I3)	15.05	-8.61	-7.20		8.66			4.15	
Use of Total Capital & Reserves	15.05	-8.61	-7.20		8.66				
Use of Total Regulatory Capital									
Use of Tier 1 Capital								4.15	
Asset Quality:									
Non-performing Loans to Total Gross Loans (I4)	2.27	4.33	0.90		3.54			0.68	
Earnings and Profitability:									
Return on Assets (I6)	0.52	2.45	1.24		0.50		2.27	0.84	
Use of Net Income Before Taxes	0.52	2.45	1.24		0.50		2.27	0.84	
Use of Net Income After Taxes	19.20	27.66	17.30		14.36		29.77	19.95	
Return on Equity (I7)		27.66	17.30				29.77	19.95	
Use of Net Income Before Taxes		27.66	17.30						
Use of Total Capital & Reserves		27.66	17.30						
Use of Total Regulatory Capital									
Use of Tier 1 Capital								19.95	
Use of Net Income After Taxes	19.20		17.30		14.36		29.77		
Use of Total Capital & Reserves	19.20		17.30		14.36		29.77		
Use of Total Regulatory Capital									
Use of Tier 1 Capital									
Use of Narrow Capital and Reserves									
Interest Margin to Gross Income (I8)	49.28	55.32	68.11		32.39		66.29	62.37	
Non-interest Expenses to Gross Income (I9)	71.15	48.15	61.33		64.31		58.02	46.62	
Liquidity:									
Liquid Assets to Total Assets (I10)	30.75	54.55			20.93		19.94	34.15	
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets									
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets	30.75	54.55			20.93		19.94	34.15	
Liquid Assets to Short-Term Liabilities (I11)	58.16	99.36			150.20		30.58	40.12	
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets									
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets	58.16	99.36			150.20		30.58	40.12	
Sensitivity to Market Risks:									
Net Open Position in Forex to Capital (I12)	3.67	-0.95			3.91				
Use of Total Capital & Reserves		-0.95							
Use of Total Regulatory Capital	3.67				3.91				
Use of Tier 1 Capital									

Source: CCE.

^{1/} In parenthesis is the indicator number.

CBCSDI Cross border and cross sector consolidation basis for all domestically incorporated entities.

DC Domestic consolidation basis.

DCCB Domestically controlled, cross border consolidation basis.

DCCBS Domestically controlled, cross border, cross sector consolidation basis.

OTHER Other consolidation bases.

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Table 2.d. Core FSIs for Countries Using the CBCSDI Consolidation Basis (concl.)
(In percent)

INDICATORS ^{1/}	CBCSDI										Average	
	COUNTRIES	Italy	Jordan	Latvia	Lebanon	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Mexico	Portugal			
Capital Adequacy:												
Regulatory Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (I1)	9.97	18.46	10.00	22.66	9.82	15.47	14.44	11.32	13.67			
Regulatory Tier 1 Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (I2)	7.32	16.60	8.68	19.95	8.08	12.89	13.44	7.10	11.23			
Non-performing Loans Net of Provisions to Capital (I3)	36.55	0.57				1.39			6.32			
Use of Total Capital & Reserves	36.55	0.57				1.39			-1.65			
Use of Total Regulatory Capital									17.67			
Use of Tier 1 Capital									4.15			
Asset Quality:												
Non-performing Loans to Total Gross Loans (I4)	7.25	4.78				0.18			2.99			
Earnings and Profitability:												
Return on Assets (I6)	0.74	2.07	2.06		1.30	0.73		0.97	1.31			
Use of Net Income Before Taxes	0.74	2.07	2.06		1.30	0.73		0.97	1.43			
Use of Net Income After Taxes	13.99	17.15	25.12		15.97	17.04		15.84	19.44			
Return on Equity (I7)					15.97	17.04		15.84	21.04			
Use of Net Income Before Taxes					15.97	17.04		15.84	19.82			
Use of Total Capital & Reserves												
Use of Total Regulatory Capital												
Use of Tier 1 Capital												
Use of Net Income After Taxes	13.99	17.15	25.12			17.04			22.25			
Use of Total Capital & Reserves	49.80	17.15	25.12						17.85			
Use of Total Regulatory Capital									18.62			
Use of Tier 1 Capital												
Use of Narrow Capital and Reserves	13.99											
Interest Margin to Gross Income (I8)	49.80	51.72	50.92		50.92	25.14		51.84	13.99			
Non-interest Expenses to Gross Income (I9)	60.52	45.17	57.64		68.34	53.01		58.50	51.17			
Liquidity:									57.56			
Liquid Assets to Total Assets (I10)	4.76				23.05			15.34	25.43			
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets	4.76				23.05				13.91			
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets	9.42				29.55			15.34	29.28			
Liquid Assets to Short-Term Liabilities (I11)	9.42				29.55			99.02	64.55			
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets					29.55			99.02	19.49			
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets									79.57			
Sensitivity to Market Risks:												
Net Open Position in Forex to Capital (I12)	3.50				1.91			4.71	2.79			
Use of Total Capital & Reserves	3.50				1.91			4.71	-0.95			
Use of Total Regulatory Capital									3.45			
Use of Tier 1 Capital									3.91			

Table 2.e. Core FSIs for Countries Using the Other Consolidation Bases ^{2/}
(In percent)

INDICATORS ^{1/}	COUNTRIES										OTHER	
	Australia	Austria	Czech Rep.	Germany	Greece	Latvia	Luxembourg					
Capital Adequacy:												
Regulatory Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (I1)	11.28		11.58	12.15								
Regulatory Tier 1 Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (I2)	7.56		11.10	7.96								
Non-performing Loans Net of Provisions to Capital (I3)	4.39	15.13	12.49	34.97	16.73							
Use of Total Capital & Reserves	4.39		12.49	34.97	16.73							
Use of Total Regulatory Capital		15.13										
Use of Tier 1 Capital												
Asset Quality:												
Non-performing Loans to Total Gross Loans (I4)	0.61	2.59	2.83	4.05	6.96							
Earnings and Profitability:												
Return on Assets (I6)	1.41		1.73	0.48								
Use of Net Income Before Taxes	1.41		1.73	0.48								
Use of Net Income After Taxes												
Return on Equity (I7)	21.64		32.14	13.86								
Use of Net Income Before Taxes	21.64		32.14	13.86								
Use of Total Capital & Reserves	21.64		32.14	13.86								
Use of Total Regulatory Capital												
Use of Tier 1 Capital			32.14									
Use of Net Income After Taxes												
Use of Total Capital & Reserves												
Use of Total Regulatory Capital												
Use of Tier 1 Capital			32.14									
Use of Net Income After Taxes												
Use of Total Capital & Reserves												
Use of Total Regulatory Capital												
Use of Tier 1 Capital												
Use of Narrow Capital and Reserves												
Interest Margin to Gross Income (I8)	50.53		51.83	68.31								
Non-interest Expenses to Gross Income (I9)	52.89		50.11	60.99								
Liquidity:												
Liquid Assets to Total Assets (I10)	13.14	27.38	32.12	53.26								
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets												
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets	13.14	27.38	32.12	53.26								
Liquid Assets to Short-Term Liabilities (I11)	25.09	68.02	87.72	121.97								
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets												
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets	25.09	68.02	87.72	121.97								
Sensitivity to Market Risks:												
Net Open Position in Forex to Capital (I12)	0.85	3.25	-0.08	6.87						3.27		-7.80
Use of Total Capital & Reserves	0.85									3.27		-7.80
Use of Total Regulatory Capital		3.25		6.87								
Use of Tier 1 Capital			-0.08									

Source: CCE.

^{1/} In parenthesis is the indicator number.

^{2/} Data on other consolidation bases are likely not to be comparable across countries if consolidation bases classified as other are not the same.

CBCSDI	Cross border and cross sector consolidation basis for all domestically incorporated entities.
DC	Domestic consolidation basis.
DCCB	Domestically controlled, cross border consolidation basis.
DCCBS	Domestically controlled, cross border, cross sector consolidation basis.
OTHER	Other consolidation bases.
	OTHER refers to consolidation bases other than CBCSDI, DC, DCCB, or DCCBS. OTHER also includes the consolidation basis of a FSI compiled with the underlying data calculated using more than one consolidation basis.

Table 2.e. Core FSIs for Countries Using the Other Consolidation Bases (Concl.) ^{2/}
(In percent)

INDICATORS ^{1/}	COUNTRIES					OTHER		
	Portugal	Portugal	Russia	Switzerland	Turkey			
Capital Adequacy:								
Regulatory Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (11)			15.98	12.42	22.43			
Regulatory Tier 1 Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (12)			11.44	13.04	22.83			
Non-performing Loans Net of Provisions to Capital (13)	5.03	4.10	4.97	-0.99	1.71			
Use of Total Capital & Reserves				-0.99				
Use of Total Regulatory Capital	5.03	4.10	4.97		1.71			
Use of Tier 1 Capital								
Asset Quality:								
Non-performing Loans to Total Gross Loans (14)	1.63	1.58	2.62	0.52	3.92			
Earnings and Profitability:								
Return on Assets (16)			3.35	0.93	2.28			
Use of Net Income Before Taxes			3.35	0.93	2.28			
Use of Net Income After Taxes								
Return on Equity (17)			24.13	17.99	17.80			
Use of Net Income Before Taxes			24.13	17.99	17.80			
Use of Total Capital & Reserves			24.13	17.99	17.80			
Use of Total Regulatory Capital								
Use of Tier 1 Capital			24.13	17.99	17.80			
Use of Net Income After Taxes				17.99				
Use of Total Capital & Reserves								
Use of Total Regulatory Capital								
Use of Tier 1 Capital								
Use of Narrow Capital and Reserves								
Interest Margin to Gross Income (18)			46.56	30.88	59.92			
Non-interest Expenses to Gross Income (19)			59.99	59.24	50.09			
Liquidity:								
Liquid Assets to Total Assets (110)			28.45	11.39	46.99			
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets								
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets			28.45	11.39	46.99			
Liquid Assets to Short-Term Liabilities (111)			73.61	27.42	75.22			
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets								
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets			73.61	27.42	75.22			
Sensitivity to Market Risks:								
Net Open Position in Forex to Capital (112)			-0.17	30.59	-0.17			
Use of Total Capital & Reserves								
Use of Total Regulatory Capital			-0.17		-0.17			
Use of Tier 1 Capital				30.59				

Table 3.a. Core FSIs for Countries Using the DCCB Consolidation Basis with Full Adoption of the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS)
(In percent)

INDICATORS ^{1/}	COUNTRIES				Average
	Cyprus	Malaysia	Malta		
	DCCB				
Capital Adequacy:					
Regulatory Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (I1)	12.36	13.73	17.31		14.47
Regulatory Tier 1 Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (I2)	9.98	10.83	14.12		11.64
Non-performing Loans Net of Provisions to Capital (I3)	34.82		49.37		42.09
Use of Total Capital & Reserves					
Use of Total Regulatory Capital	34.82		49.37		42.09
Use of Tier 1 Capital					
Asset Quality:					
Non-performing Loans to Total Gross Loans (I4)	7.08		12.01		9.55
Earnings and Profitability:					
Return on Assets (I6)	0.76		1.35		1.06
Use of Net Income Before Taxes	0.76		1.35		1.06
Return on Equity (I7)	14.14		16.92		15.53
Use of Net Income Before Taxes	14.14		16.92		15.53
Use of Total Capital & Reserves					
Use of Total Regulatory Capital					
Use of Tier 1 Capital	14.14		16.92		16.92
Use of Net Income After Taxes					
Use of Total Capital & Reserves					
Use of Total Regulatory Capital					
Use of Tier 1 Capital	14.14		16.92		14.14
Use of Net Income After Taxes					
Use of Total Capital & Reserves					
Use of Total Regulatory Capital					
Use of Tier 1 Capital	14.14		16.92		14.14
Use of Net Income After Taxes					
Interest Margin to Gross Income (I8)	66.21		68.10		67.15
Non-interest Expenses to Gross Income (I9)	59.06		45.91		52.49
Liquidity:					
Liquid Assets to Total Assets (I10)	29.48		26.77		28.13
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets	29.48		26.77		29.48
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets					
Liquid Assets to Short-Term Liabilities (I11)	34.89		54.14		44.51
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets	34.89		54.14		34.89
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets					
Sensitivity to Market Risks:					
Net Open Position in Forex to Capital (I12)	1.96		4.35		3.15
Use of Total Capital & Reserves					
Use of Total Regulatory Capital					
Use of Tier 1 Capital	1.96		4.35		4.35
					1.96

Source: CCE.

^{1/}In parenthesis is the indicator number.

CBCSDI	Cross border and cross sector consolidation basis for all domestically incorporated entities.
DC	Domestic consolidation basis.
DCCB	Domestically controlled, cross border consolidation basis.
DCCBS	Domestically controlled, cross border, cross sector consolidation basis.
OTHER	Other consolidation bases.
	OTHER refers to consolidation bases other than CBCSDI, DC, DCCB, or DCCBS. OTHER also includes the consolidation basis of a FSI compiled with the underlying data calculated using more than one consolidation basis.

**Table 3.b. Core FSIs for Countries Using the DC Consolidation Basis
with Full Adoption of the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS)**
(In percent)

INDICATORS ^{1/}	COUNTRIES											
	Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus	Hong Kong SAR	Jordan	Lithuania	Malaysia					
Capital Adequacy:												
Regulatory Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (11)	15.33	14.65			17.60							
Regulatory Tier 1 Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (12)	12.53	13.05			17.18							
Non-performing Loans Net of Provisions to Capital (13)	2.92	17.60	28.68	5.00	5.08	5.68	50.68					
Use of Total Capital & Reserves				5.00	5.08	5.68	50.68					
Use of Total Regulatory Capital	2.92	17.60	28.68									
Use of Tier 1 Capital												
Asset Quality:												
Non-performing Loans to Total Gross Loans (14)	2.23	6.16	7.51	1.35	6.56	0.60	9.40					
Earnings and Profitability:												
Return on Assets (16)	2.01	1.64	0.76	1.14	1.95		1.05					
Use of Net Income Before Taxes	2.01	1.64	0.76	1.14	1.95		1.05					
Use of Net Income After Taxes	2.01	1.64	0.76	1.14	1.95		1.05					
Return on Equity (17)	21.39	20.21	11.45	19.07	20.86		14.12					
Use of Net Income Before Taxes	21.39	20.21	11.45	19.07	20.86		14.12					
Use of Total Capital & Reserves							14.12					
Use of Total Regulatory Capital							14.12					
Use of Tier 1 Capital							14.12					
Use of Net Income After Taxes	21.39	20.21	11.45	19.07	20.86		14.12					
Use of Total Capital & Reserves	21.39	20.21	11.45	19.07	20.86		14.12					
Use of Total Regulatory Capital							14.12					
Use of Tier 1 Capital							14.12					
Use of Narrow Capital and Reserves												
Interest Margin to Gross Income (18)	68.36	58.88	62.61	49.59	56.38		51.40					
Non-interest Expenses to Gross Income (19)	55.27	63.08	56.37	49.62	37.57		45.28					
Liquidity:												
Liquid Assets to Total Assets (110)	28.65	11.36	34.19	28.96	49.16		17.90					
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets		11.36	34.19									
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets	28.65	11.36	34.19	28.96	49.16		17.90					
Liquid Assets to Short-Term Liabilities (111)	45.96	16.82	51.12	57.25	64.48		19.34					
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets		16.82	51.12									
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets	45.96	16.82	51.12	57.25	64.48		19.34					
Sensitivity to Market Risks:												
Net Open Position in Forex to Capital (112)	2.33	7.96			0.48		1.37					
Use of Total Capital & Reserves					0.48		1.37					
Use of Total Regulatory Capital	2.33	7.96			0.48		1.37					
Use of Tier 1 Capital												

Source: CCE.

^{1/} In parenthesis is the indicator number.

CBCSDI Cross border and cross sector consolidation basis for all domestically incorporated entities.
DC Domestic consolidation basis.
DCCB Domestically controlled, cross border consolidation basis.
DCCBS Domestically controlled, cross border, cross sector consolidation basis.
OTHER Other consolidation bases.
OTHER refers to consolidation bases other than CBCSDI, DC, DCCB, or DCCBS. OTHER also includes the consolidation basis of a FSI complied with the underlying data calculated using more than one consolidation basis.

**Table 3.b. Core FSIs for Countries Using the DC Consolidation Basis
with Full Adoption of the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) (Concl.)**
(In percent)

INDICATORS ^{1/}	COUNTRIES						Average
	Malta	Mexico	Spain	South Africa	DC		
Capital Adequacy:							
Regulatory Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (1)	20.36			12.72		16.13	
Regulatory Tier 1 Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (12)	17.60			8.45		13.76	
Non-performing Loans Net of Provisions to Capital (13)	20.24	-11.85		6.42		13.05	
Use of Total Capital & Reserves		-11.85				10.92	
Use of Total Regulatory Capital	20.24			6.42		14.57	
Use of Tier 1 Capital						17.60	
Asset Quality:							
Non-performing Loans to Total Gross Loans (14)	3.92	2.08	0.65	1.49		3.81	
Earnings and Profitability:							
Return on Assets (16)	1.42	2.68	0.71	1.55		1.49	
Use of Net Income Before Taxes	1.42	2.68				1.45	
Use of Net Income After Taxes			0.71	1.55		1.56	
Return on Equity (17)	20.82	24.43	11.85	20.09		18.43	
Use of Net Income Before Taxes	20.82	24.43				18.35	
Use of Total Capital & Reserves	20.82	24.43				19.21	
Use of Total Regulatory Capital		24.43				20.82	
Use of Tier 1 Capital	20.82					15.83	
Use of Net Income After Taxes			11.85	20.09		18.55	
Use of Total Capital & Reserves						21.13	
Use of Total Regulatory Capital				20.09		20.09	
Use of Tier 1 Capital							
Use of Narrow Capital and Reserves							
Interest Margin to Gross Income (18)	44.74	61.56	11.85	38.18		11.85	
Non-interest Expenses to Gross Income (19)	38.42	58.66	56.65	61.62		54.83	
Liquidity:							
Liquid Assets to Total Assets (110)	13.92	28.81	34.86	4.84		25.27	
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets						22.78	
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets	13.92	28.81	34.86	4.84		25.89	
Liquid Assets to Short-Term Liabilities (111)	58.30	111.03	83.52	7.01		51.48	
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets						33.97	
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets	58.30	111.03	83.52	7.01		55.86	
Sensitivity to Market Risks:							
Net Open Position in Forex to Capital (112)	-1.60	-0.07		1.15		1.66	
Use of Total Capital & Reserves		-0.07				0.60	
Use of Total Regulatory Capital				1.15		0.63	
Use of Tier 1 Capital	-1.60					7.96	

Table 3.c. Core FSIs for Countries Using the DCCBS Consolidation Basis with Full Adoption of the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS)
(In percent)

INDICATORS ^{1/}	DCCBS							Average
	COUNTRIES	Iceland	Portugal	Singapore	Spain	Sweden		
Capital Adequacy:								
Regulatory Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (11)	12.58	11.38	15.82	12.43	10.08	12.46		
Regulatory Tier 1 Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (12)	10.31	6.89	11.35	8.01	7.04	8.72		
Non-performing Loans Net of Provisions to Capital (13)	2.64		12.36	0.04	2.40	4.36		
Use of Total Capital & Reserves	2.64		12.36	0.04	2.40	7.50		
Use of Tier 1 Capital						1.22		
Asset Quality:								
Non-performing Loans to Total Gross Loans (14)	0.27		2.92	0.79	0.17	1.04		
Earnings and Profitability:								
Return on Assets (16)	2.83	0.93	1.43	0.95	0.98	1.42		
Use of Net Income Before Taxes	2.83	0.93	1.43	0.95	0.98	1.54		
Use of Net Income After Taxes						0.95		
Return on Equity (17)	36.46	15.45	13.75	16.93	18.93	20.30		
Use of Net Income Before Taxes	36.46	15.45	13.75	16.93	18.93	21.15		
Use of Total Capital & Reserves	36.46	15.45	13.75	16.93	18.93	21.89		
Use of Total Regulatory Capital						18.93		
Use of Tier 1 Capital						16.93		
Use of Net Income After Taxes						16.93		
Use of Total Capital & Reserves						16.93		
Use of Total Regulatory Capital						16.93		
Use of Tier 1 Capital						16.93		
Use of Narrow Capital and Reserves						16.93		
Interest Margin to Gross Income (18)	38.48	50.87	58.86	56.16	54.62	51.80		
Non-interest Expenses to Gross Income (19)	37.24	59.92	41.41	50.94	54.34	48.77		
Liquidity:								
Liquid Assets to Total Assets (110)	1.34	14.06	4.23	32.21	23.51	15.07		
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets	1.34	14.06	4.23	32.21	23.51	9.70		
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets						23.13		
Liquid Assets to Short-Term Liabilities (111)	2.69	100.43	89.05	97.89	51.03	68.22		
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets	2.69	100.43	89.05	97.89	51.03	26.86		
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets						95.79		
Sensitivity to Market Risks:								
Net Open Position in Forex to Capital (112)	12.62	4.93	0.17	7.44	2.66	5.56		
Use of Total Capital & Reserves	12.62	4.93	0.17	7.44	2.66	6.40		
Use of Total Regulatory Capital						5.01		
Use of Tier 1 Capital						5.01		

Source: CCE.

^{1/} in parenthesis is the indicator number.

CBCSDI Cross border and cross sector consolidation basis for all domestically incorporated entities.
DC Domestic consolidation basis.
DCCB Domestically controlled, cross border consolidation basis.
DCCBS Domestically controlled, cross border, cross sector consolidation basis.
OTHER Other consolidation bases.
OTHER refers to consolidation bases other than CBCSDI, DC, DCCB, or DCCBS. OTHER also includes the consolidation basis of a FSI complied with the underlying data calculated using more than one consolidation basis.

Table 3.d. Core FSIs for Countries Using the CBCSDI Consolidation Basis with Full Adoption of the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS)
(In percent)

INDICATORS ^{1/}	CBCSDI							
	Brazil	Cyprus	France	Hong Kong SAR	Italy	Jordan	Lithuania	
Capital Adequacy:								
Regulatory Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (I1)	17.89	13.39	11.41	14.86	9.97	18.46	9.82	
Regulatory Tier 1 Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (I2)	15.11	10.15	8.25	13.30	7.32	16.60	8.08	
Non-performing Loans Net of Provisions to Capital (I3)	-8.61		8.66		36.55	0.57		
Use of Total Capital & Reserves	-8.61		8.66		36.55	0.57		
Use of Total Regulatory Capital								
Use of Tier 1 Capital								
Asset Quality:								
Non-performing Loans to Total Gross Loans (I4)	4.33		3.54		7.25	4.78		
Earnings and Profitability:								
Return on Assets (I6)	2.45		0.50		0.74	2.07	1.30	
Use of Net Income Before Taxes	2.45		0.50		0.74	2.07	1.30	
Use of Net Income After Taxes	27.66		0.50		13.99	17.15	15.97	
Return on Equity (I7)	27.66		14.36				15.97	
Use of Net Income Before Taxes	27.66						15.97	
Use of Total Capital & Reserves	27.66						15.97	
Use of Total Regulatory Capital							15.97	
Use of Tier 1 Capital								
Use of Net Income After Taxes			14.36		13.99	17.15		
Use of Total Capital & Reserves			14.36			17.15		
Use of Total Regulatory Capital								
Use of Tier 1 Capital								
Use of Narrow Capital and Reserves								
Interest Margin to Gross Income (I8)	55.32							
Non-interest Expenses to Gross Income (I9)	46.15							
Liquidity:								
Liquid Assets to Total Assets (I10)	54.55							
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets			32.39		13.99			
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets	54.55		64.31		49.80		50.92	
Liquid Assets to Short-Term Liabilities (I11)	99.36				60.52		68.34	
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets								
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets	99.36		20.93		4.76		23.05	
Sensitivity to Market Risks:								
Net Open Position in Forex to Capital (I12)	-0.95				4.76		23.05	
Use of Total Capital & Reserves	-0.95		3.91		3.50		1.91	
Use of Total Regulatory Capital								
Use of Tier 1 Capital			3.91		3.50		1.91	

Source: CCE.

^{1/} In parenthesis is the indicator number.

CBCSDI	Cross border and cross sector consolidation basis for all domestically incorporated entities.
DC	Domestic consolidation basis.
DCCB	Domestically controlled, cross border consolidation basis.
DCCBS	Domestically controlled, cross border, cross sector consolidation basis.
OTHER	Other consolidation bases.
	OTHER refers to consolidation bases other than CBCSDI, DC, DCCB, or DCCBS. OTHER also includes the consolidation basis of a FSI compiled with the underlying data calculated using more than one consolidation basis.

**Table 3.d. Core FSIs for Countries Using the CBCSDI Consolidation Basis
with Full Adoption of the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) (Concl.)**
(In percent)

INDICATORS ^{1/}	COUNTRIES		Average
	Mexico	Portugal	
Capital Adequacy:			
Regulatory Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (I1)	14.44	11.32	13.51
Regulatory Tier 1 Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (I2)	13.44	7.10	11.04
Non-performing Loans Net of Provisions to Capital (I3)			9.29
Use of Total Capital & Reserves			0.21
Use of Total Regulatory Capital			36.55
Use of Tier 1 Capital			
Asset Quality:			
Non-performing Loans to Total Gross Loans (I4)			4.97
Earnings and Profitability:			
Return on Assets (I6)		0.97	1.34
Use of Net Income Before Taxes		0.97	1.58
Use of Net Income After Taxes			1.10
Return on Equity (I7)		15.84	17.49
Use of Net Income Before Taxes		15.84	19.82
Use of Total Capital & Reserves		15.84	19.82
Use of Total Regulatory Capital			
Use of Tier 1 Capital			
Use of Net Income After Taxes			15.16
Use of Total Capital & Reserves			15.75
Use of Total Regulatory Capital			
Use of Tier 1 Capital			
Use of Narrow Capital and Reserves			13.99
Interest Margin to Gross Income (I8)		51.84	48.67
Non-interest Expenses to Gross Income (I9)		58.50	57.17
Liquidity:			
Liquid Assets to Total Assets (I10)		15.34	23.73
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets			13.91
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets		15.34	30.27
Liquid Assets to Short-Term Liabilities (I11)		99.02	77.51
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets			19.49
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets		99.02	116.19
Sensitivity to Market Risks:			
Net Open Position in Forex to Capital (I12)		4.71	2.62
Use of Total Capital & Reserves			-0.95
Use of Total Regulatory Capital		4.71	3.37
Use of Tier 1 Capital			

**Table 4.b. Core FSIs for Countries Using the DC Consolidation Basis
with Full Adoption of the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) and Full Intra-Group Consolidation**
(In percent)

INDICATORS ^{1/}	DC										Average	
	Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus	Jordan	Malaysia	Malta	Mexico	Spain				
Capital Adequacy:												
Regulatory Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (I1)	15.33	14.65		17.60		20.36						16.98
Regulatory Tier 1 Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (I2)	12.53			17.18		17.60						15.77
Non-performing Loans Net of Provisions to Capital (I3)	2.92		28.68	5.08	50.68	20.24	-11.85					15.96
Use of Total Capital & Reserves	2.92		28.68	5.08	50.68	20.24	-11.85					14.64
Use of Total Regulatory Capital												17.28
Use of Tier 1 Capital												
Asset Quality:												
Non-performing Loans to Total Gross Loans (I4)	2.23		7.51	6.56	9.40	3.92	2.08	0.65				4.62
Earnings and Profitability:												
Return on Assets (I6)	2.01		0.76	1.95	1.05	1.42	2.68	0.71				1.51
Use of Net Income Before Taxes	2.01		0.76	1.95	1.05	1.42	2.68	0.71				1.48
Use of Net Income After Taxes	2.01											1.56
Return on Equity (I7)	21.39		11.45	20.86	14.12	20.82	24.43	11.85				17.85
Use of Net Income Before Taxes			11.45	20.86	14.12	20.82	24.43	11.85				17.85
Use of Net Income After Taxes			11.45	20.86	14.12	20.82	24.43	11.85				17.85
Use of Total Capital & Reserves												19.28
Use of Total Regulatory Capital												20.82
Use of Tier 1 Capital												11.45
Use of Net Income After Taxes	21.39			20.86				11.85				18.03
Use of Total Capital & Reserves	21.39			20.86				11.85				21.73
Use of Total Regulatory Capital												
Use of Tier 1 Capital												
Use of Narrow Capital and Reserves												
Interest Margin to Gross Income (I8)	68.36		62.61	56.38	51.40	44.74	61.56	56.65				57.38
Non-interest Expenses to Gross Income (I9)	55.27		56.37	37.57	45.28	38.42	58.66	52.15				49.10
Liquidity:												
Liquid Assets to Total Assets (I10)	28.65		34.19	49.16	17.90	13.92	28.81	34.86				29.64
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets			34.19									34.19
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets	28.65			49.16	17.90	13.92	28.81	34.86				28.88
Liquid Assets to Short-Term Liabilities (I11)	45.96		51.12	64.48	19.34	58.30	111.03	83.52				61.96
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets			51.12									51.12
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets	45.96		51.12	64.48	19.34	58.30	111.03	83.52				63.77
Sensitivity to Market Risks:												
Net Open Position in Forex to Capital (I12)	2.33		0.48	0.48	1.37	-1.60	-0.07	0.50				0.50
Use of Total Capital & Reserves			0.48	0.48	1.37	-1.60	-0.07	0.60				0.60
Use of Total Regulatory Capital												
Use of Tier 1 Capital	2.33					-1.60	-0.07	0.37				0.37

Source: CCE.

^{1/} In parenthesis is the indicator number.

CBCSDI Cross border and cross sector consolidation basis for all domestically incorporated entities.

DC

Domestic consolidation basis.

DCCB Domestically controlled, cross border consolidation basis.

DCCBS Domestically controlled, cross border, cross sector consolidation basis.

OTHER Other consolidation bases.

OTHER refers to consolidation bases other than CBCSDI, DC, DCCB, or DCCBS. OTHER also includes the consolidation basis of a FSI compiled with the underlying data calculated using more than one consolidation basis.

Table 4.c. Core FSIs for Countries Using the DCCBS Consolidation Basis with Full Adoption of the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) and Full Intra-Group Consolidation
(In percent)

INDICATORS ^{1/}	DCCBS							Average
	COUNTRIES	Iceland	Portugal	Singapore	Spain	Sweden	Average	
Capital Adequacy:								
Regulatory Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (I1)		12.58	11.38	15.82	12.43	10.08	12.46	
Regulatory Tier 1 Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (I2)		10.31	6.89	11.35	8.01	7.04	8.72	
Non-performing Loans Net of Provisions to Capital (I3)		2.64		12.36	0.04	2.40	4.36	
Use of Total Capital & Reserves		2.64		12.36			7.50	
Use of Total Regulatory Capital					0.04	2.40	1.22	
Use of Tier 1 Capital								
Asset Quality:								
Non-performing Loans to Total Gross Loans (I4)		0.27		2.92	0.79	0.17	1.04	
Earnings and Profitability:								
Return on Assets (I6)		2.83	0.93	1.43	0.95	0.98	1.42	
Use of Net Income Before Taxes		2.83	0.93	1.43		0.98	1.54	
Use of Net Income After Taxes					0.95		0.95	
Return on Equity (I7)		36.46	15.45	13.75	16.93	18.93	20.30	
Use of Net Income Before Taxes		36.46	15.45	13.75		18.93	21.15	
Use of Total Capital & Reserves		36.46	15.45	13.75			21.89	
Use of Total Regulatory Capital			15.45	13.75		18.93	18.93	
Use of Tier 1 Capital								
Use of Net Income After Taxes					16.93		16.93	
Use of Total Capital & Reserves								
Use of Total Regulatory Capital								
Use of Tier 1 Capital								
Use of Net Income After Taxes								
Use of Total Capital & Reserves								
Use of Total Regulatory Capital								
Use of Tier 1 Capital								
Use of Narrow Capital and Reserves								
Interest Margin to Gross Income (I8)		38.48	50.87	58.86	16.93	54.62	16.93	
Non-interest Expenses to Gross Income (I9)		37.24	59.92	41.41	56.16	54.34	51.80	
Liquidity:								
Liquid Assets to Total Assets (I10)		1.34	14.06	4.23	32.21	23.51	15.07	
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets		1.34		4.23		23.51	9.70	
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets			14.06		32.21		23.13	
Liquid Assets to Short-Term Liabilities (I11)		2.69	100.43	89.05	97.89	51.03	68.22	
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets		2.69				51.03	26.86	
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets			100.43	89.05	97.89		95.79	
Sensitivity to Market Risks:								
Net Open Position in Forex to Capital (I12)		12.62	4.93	0.17	7.44	2.66	5.56	
Use of Total Capital & Reserves		12.62		0.17			6.40	
Use of Total Regulatory Capital			4.93		7.44	2.66	5.01	
Use of Tier 1 Capital								

Source: CCE.

^{1/} In parenthesis is the indicator number.

CBCSDI Cross border and cross sector consolidation basis for all domestically incorporated entities.

DC Domestic consolidation basis.

DCCB Domestically controlled, cross border consolidation basis.

DCCBS Domestically controlled, cross border, cross sector consolidation basis.

OTHER Other consolidation bases.

OTHER refers to consolidation bases other than CBCSDI, DC, DCCB, or DCCBS. OTHER also includes the consolidation basis of a FSI compiled with the underlying data calculated using more than one consolidation basis.

Table 4.d. Core FSIs for Countries Using the CBCSDI Consolidation Basis with Full Adoption of the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) and Full Intra-Group Consolidation
(In percent)

INDICATORS ^{1/}	COUNTRIES					Jordan
	Cyprus	France	Hong Kong SAR	Italy		
Capital Adequacy:						
Regulatory Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (I1)	13.39	11.41	14.86	9.97	18.46	
Regulatory Tier 1 Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (I2)	10.15	8.25	13.30	7.32	16.60	
Non-performing Loans Net of Provisions to Capital (I3)		8.66		36.55	0.57	
Use of Total Capital & Reserves		8.66		36.55	0.57	
Use of Total Regulatory Capital						
Use of Tier 1 Capital						
Asset Quality:						
Non-performing Loans to Total Gross Loans (I4)		3.54		7.25	4.78	
Earnings and Profitability:						
Return on Assets (I6)		0.50		0.74	2.07	
Use of Net Income Before Taxes		0.50		0.74	2.07	
Use of Net Income After Taxes		14.36		13.99	17.15	
Return on Equity (I7)						
Use of Net Income Before Taxes						
Use of Total Capital & Reserves						
Use of Total Regulatory Capital						
Use of Tier 1 Capital						
Use of Net Income After Taxes		14.36		13.99	17.15	
Use of Total Capital & Reserves		14.36			17.15	
Use of Total Regulatory Capital						
Use of Tier 1 Capital						
Use of Narrow Capital and Reserves						
Interest Margin to Gross Income (I8)		32.39		13.99	51.72	
Non-interest Expenses to Gross Income (I9)		64.31		60.52	45.17	
Liquidity:						
Liquid Assets to Total Assets (I10)		20.93		4.76		
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets		20.93		4.76		
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets		150.20		9.42		
Liquid Assets to Short-Term Liabilities (I11)		150.20		9.42		
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets						
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets		150.20				
Sensitivity to Market Risks:						
Net Open Position in Forex to Capital (I12)		3.91		3.50		
Use of Total Capital & Reserves						
Use of Total Regulatory Capital		3.91		3.50		
Use of Tier 1 Capital						

Source: CCE.

^{1/} In parenthesis is the indicator number.

CBCSDI	Cross border and cross sector consolidation basis for all domestically incorporated entities.
DC	Domestic consolidation basis.
DCCB	Domestically controlled, cross border consolidation basis.
DCCBS	Domestically controlled, cross border, cross sector consolidation basis.
OTHER	Other consolidation bases.
	OTHER refers to consolidation bases other than CBCSDI, DC, DCCB, or DCCBS. OTHER also includes the consolidation basis of a FSI compiled with the underlying data calculated using more than one consolidation basis.

**Table 4.d. Core FSIs for Countries Using the CBCSDI Consolidation Basis
with Full Adoption of the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) and Full Intra-Group Consolidation (Concl.)**
(In percent)

INDICATORS ^{1/}	CBCSDI				Average
	Lithuania	Mexico	Portugal		
Capital Adequacy:					
Regulatory Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (I1)	9.82	14.44	11.32		12.96
Regulatory Tier 1 Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (I2)	8.08	13.44	7.10		10.53
Non-performing Loans Net of Provisions to Capital (I3)					15.26
Use of Total Capital & Reserves					4.62
Use of Total Regulatory Capital					36.55
Use of Tier 1 Capital					
Asset Quality:					
Non-performing Loans to Total Gross Loans (I4)					5.19
Earnings and Profitability:					
Return on Assets (I6)	1.30		0.97		1.12
Use of Net Income Before Taxes	1.30		0.97		1.14
Use of Net Income After Taxes					1.10
Return on Equity (I7)	15.97		15.84		15.46
Use of Net Income Before Taxes	15.97		15.84		15.91
Use of Total Capital & Reserves	15.97		15.84		15.91
Use of Total Regulatory Capital					15.91
Use of Tier 1 Capital					
Use of Net Income After Taxes					15.16
Use of Total Capital & Reserves					15.75
Use of Total Regulatory Capital					
Use of Tier 1 Capital					
Use of Narrow Capital and Reserves					13.99
Interest Margin to Gross Income (I8)	50.92		51.84		47.33
Non-interest Expenses to Gross Income (I9)	68.34		58.50		59.37
Liquidity:					
Liquid Assets to Total Assets (I10)	23.05		15.34		16.02
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets	23.05				13.91
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets			15.34		18.14
Liquid Assets to Short-Term Liabilities (I11)	29.55		99.02		72.05
Use of Core Measure of Liquid Assets	29.55				19.49
Use of Broad Measure of Liquid Assets			99.02		124.61
Sensitivity to Market Risks:					
Net Open Position in Forex to Capital (I12)	1.91		4.71		3.51
Use of Total Capital & Reserves					3.37
Use of Total Regulatory Capital	1.91		4.71		3.91
Use of Tier 1 Capital					

Table 5.a. Data Sources by Indicator

Indicators	Data Sources ^{1/}							Total ^{2/}
	S	N	O	S/O	S/N	N/O		
Deposit Takers:								
Core Set								
Number of Indicators	697	17	43	17	1	0	775	
Percentage	89.9	2.2	5.5	2.2	0.1	0.0	100	
Encouraged Set								
Number of Indicators	470	25	73	8	1	1	578	
Percentage	81.3	4.3	12.6	1.4	0.2	0.2	100	
Encouraged FSIs for Other Financial Corporations:								
Number of Indicators	10	25	4	4	14	4	61	
Percentage	16.4	41.0	6.6	6.6	23.0	6.6	100	
Encouraged FSIs for Non-Financial Corporations:								
Number of Indicators	0	24	30	0	0	4	58	
Percentage	0.0	41.4	51.7	0.0	0.0	6.9	100	
Total Number of Indicators ^{2/}	1177	91	150	29	16	9	1472	
Percentage	80.0	6.2	10.2	2.0	1.1	0.6	100	

Source: CCE.

^{1/} S: Supervisory data; N: National Accounts data; O: Other data; S/O: Supervisory and Other data; S/N: Supervisory and National Accounts data; N/O: National Accounts and Other data.

^{2/} Total number of indicators submitted by all CCE participating countries that meet given criteria.

Table 5.b. Data Sources by Indicator: Core FSIs for Deposit Takers
(number of indicators and, in parenthesis, percent)

Indicators ^{2/}	Data Sources ^{1/}							Total ^{3/}
	S	N	O	S/O	S/N	N/O		
Regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets (I1)	64 (98.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	65	
Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets (I2)	63 (98.4)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	64	
Non-performing loans net of provisions to capital (I3)	60 (93.8)	1 (1.6)	1 (1.6)	2 (3.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	64	
Non-performing loans to total gross loans (I4)	61 (93.8)	1 (1.5)	1 (1.5)	2 (3.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	65	
Sectoral distribution of loans to total loans (I5)	39 (66.1)	5 (8.5)	13 (22.0)	1 (1.7)	1 (1.7)	0 (0.0)	59	
Return on assets (I6)	61 (89.7)	1 (1.5)	5 (7.4)	1 (1.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	68	
Return on equity (I7)	61 (89.7)	1 (1.5)	3 (4.4)	3 (4.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	68	
Interest margin to gross income (I8)	61 (89.7)	1 (1.5)	5 (7.4)	1 (1.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	68	
Non-interest expenses to gross income (I9)	61 (89.7)	1 (1.5)	5 (7.4)	1 (1.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	68	
Liquid assets to total assets (I10)	57 (87.7)	2 (3.1)	3 (4.6)	3 (4.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	65	
Liquid assets to short-term liabilities (I11)	58 (90.6)	2 (3.1)	3 (4.7)	1 (1.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	64	
Net open position in foreign exchange to capital (I12)	51 (89.5)	2 (3.5)	2 (3.5)	2 (3.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	57	
Total Number of Indicators ^{3/}	697	17	43	17	1	0	775	
Percentage	89.9	2.2	5.5	2.2	0.1	0.0	100	

Source: CCE.

^{1/} S: Supervisory data; N: National Accounts data; O: Other data; S/O: Supervisory and National Accounts data; S/N: Supervisory and National Accounts data; N/O: National Accounts and Other data.

^{2/} In parenthesis is the indicator number.

^{3/} A given FSI may be compiled more than once by a given country. Total number of indicators submitted by all CCE participating countries that meet a given criteria.

Table 5.c. Data Sources by Indicator: Encouraged FSIs for Deposit Takers

(number of indicators and, in parenthesis, percent)

Indicators ^{2/}	Data Sources ^{1/}							Total ^{3/}
	S	N	O	S/O	S/N	N/O		
Capital to assets (I13)	49 (87.5)	1 (1.8)	4 (7.1)	2 (3.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	56
Large exposures to capital (I14)	47 (97.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	48
Geographical distribution of loans to total loans (I15)	32 (76.2)	1 (2.4)	7 (16.7)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.4)	1 (2.4)	1 (2.4)	42
Gross asset position in financial derivatives to capital (I16)	32 (86.5)	2 (5.4)	2 (5.4)	1 (2.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	37
Gross liability position in financial derivatives to capital (I17)	33 (86.8)	2 (5.3)	2 (5.3)	1 (2.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	38
Trading income to total income (I18)	46 (90.2)	1 (2.0)	3 (5.9)	1 (2.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	51
Personnel expenses to non-interest expenses (I19)	49 (89.1)	1 (1.8)	4 (7.3)	1 (1.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	55
Spread between reference lending and deposit rates (I20)	18 (43.9)	5 (12.2)	18 (43.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	41
Spread between highest and lowest interbank rates (I21)	8 (32.0)	2 (8.0)	15 (60.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	25
Customer deposits to total (non-interbank) loans (I22)	44 (83.0)	3 (5.7)	6 (11.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	53
Foreign-currency-denominated loans to total loans (I23)	42 (82.4)	3 (5.9)	6 (11.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	51
Foreign-currency-denominated liabilities to total liabilities (I24)	41 (82.0)	3 (6.0)	6 (12.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	50
Net open position in equities to capital (I25)	29 (93.5)	1 (3.2)	0 (0.0)	1 (3.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	31
Total Number of Indicators ^{3/}	470	25	73	8	1	1	1	578
Percentage	81.3	4.3	12.6	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	100

Source: CCE.

^{1/} S: Supervisory data; N: National Accounts data; O: Other data; S/O: Supervisory and National Accounts data; S/N: Supervisory and National Accounts data; N/O: National Accounts and Other data.

^{2/} In parenthesis is the indicator number.

^{3/} A given FSI may be compiled more than once by a given country. Total number of indicators submitted by all CCE participating countries that meet given criteria.

Table 5.d. Data Sources by Indicator: Encouraged FSIs for Other Financial Corporations
(number of indicators and, in parenthesis, percent)

Indicators ^{2/}	Data Sources ^{1/}							Total ^{3/}
	S	N	O	S/O	S/N	N/O		
Assets to total financial system assets (I26)	10 (32.3)	13 (41.9)	3 (9.7)	3 (9.7)	1 (3.2)	1 (3.2)	31	
Assets to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (I27)	0 (0.0)	12 (40.0)	1 (3.3)	1 (3.3)	13 (43.3)	3 (10.0)	30	
Total Number of Indicators ^{3/}	10	25	4	4	14	4	61	
Percentage	16.4	41.0	6.6	6.6	23.0	6.6	100	

Source: CCE.

^{1/} S: Supervisory data; N: National Accounts data; O: Other data; S/O: Supervisory and National Accounts data; S/N: Supervisory and National Accounts data; N/O: National Accounts and Other data.

^{2/} In parenthesis is the indicator number.

^{3/} A given FSI may be compiled more than once by a given country. Total number of indicators submitted by all CCE participating countries that meet given criteria.

Table 5.e. Data Sources by Indicator: Encouraged FSIs for Non-Financial Corporations
(number of indicators and, in parenthesis, percent)

Indicators ^{2/}	Data Sources ^{1/}							Total ^{3/}
	S	N	O	S/O	S/N	N/O		
Total debt to equity (I28)	0 (0.0)	11 (55.0)	8 (40.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (5.0)	20	
Return on equity (I29)	0 (0.0)	9 (52.9)	7 (41.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (5.9)	17	
Earnings to interest and principal expenses (I30)	0 (0.0)	4 (57.1)	2 (28.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (14.3)	7	
Net foreign exchange exposure to equity (I31)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (100.0)	1	
Number of applications for protection from creditors (I32)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	13 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	13	
Total Number of Indicators ^{3/}	0	24	30	0	0	4	58	
Percentage	0.0	41.4	51.7	0.0	0.0	6.9	100	

Source: CCE.

^{1/} S: Supervisory data; N: National Accounts data; O: Other data; S/O: Supervisory and National Accounts data; S/N: Supervisory and National Accounts data; N/O: National Accounts and Other data.

^{2/} In parenthesis is the indicator number.

^{3/} A given FSI may be compiled more than once by a given country. Total number of indicators submitted by all CCE participating countries that meet given criteria.

Table 6.a. Consolidation Basis by Indicator

Indicators	Consolidation Bases										Total ^{2/}
	DCCB	DCCBS	DC	CBDI	CBCSDI	OTHER	NA ^{1/}				
Deposit Takers:											
Core Set											
Number of Indicators	70	202	304	0	120	84	0				780
Percentage	9.0	25.9	39.0	0.0	15.4	10.8	0.0				100
Encouraged Set											
Number of Indicators	60	109	256	1	68	63	23				580
Percentage	10.3	18.8	44.1	0.2	11.7	10.9	4.0				100
Encouraged Set for Other Financial Corporations:											
Number of Indicators	3	0	46	0	0	15	0				64
Percentage	4.7	0.0	71.9	0.0	0.0	23.4	0.0				100
Encouraged Set for Non-Financial Corporations:											
Number of Indicators	6	1	48	0	0	3	0				58
Percentage	10.3	1.7	82.8	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0				100
Total Number of Indicators ^{2/}	139	312	654	1	188	165	23				1482
Percentage	9.4	21.1	44.1	0.1	12.7	11.1	1.6				100

Source: CCE.

^{1/} Consolidation basis is not applicable for indicator I21 (Encouraged FSIs for Deposit Takers).^{2/} Total number of indicators submitted by all CCE participating countries that meet given criteria.

CBCSDI Cross border and cross sector consolidation basis for all domestically incorporated entities.

CBDI Cross border consolidation basis for all domestically incorporated entities.

DC Domestic consolidation basis.

DCCB Domestically controlled, cross border consolidation basis.

DCCBS Domestically controlled, cross border, cross sector consolidation basis.

OTHER Other consolidation bases.

OTHER refers to consolidation bases other than CBCSDI, CBDI, DC, DCCB, or DCCBS. OTHER also includes the consolidation basis of a FSI compiled with the underlying data calculated using more than one consolidation basis.

Table 6.b. Consolidation Basis by Indicator: Core FSIs for Deposit Takers
(number of indicators and, in parenthesis, percent)

Indicators ^{1/}	Consolidation Bases							Total ^{2/}
	DCCB	DCCBS	DC	CBDI	CBCSDI	OTHER	Total ^{2/}	
Regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets (11)	6 (9.1)	21 (31.8)	17 (25.8)	0 (0.0)	16 (24.2)	6 (9.1)	66	
Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets (12)	6 (9.1)	21 (31.8)	17 (25.8)	0 (0.0)	16 (24.2)	6 (9.1)	66	
Non-performing loans net of provisions to capital (13)	6 (9.4)	15 (23.4)	25 (39.1)	0 (0.0)	8 (12.5)	10 (15.6)	64	
Non-performing loans to total gross loans (14)	6 (9.2)	15 (23.1)	26 (40.0)	0 (0.0)	8 (12.3)	10 (15.4)	65	
Sectoral distribution of loans to total loans (15)	4 (6.7)	8 (13.3)	41 (68.3)	0 (0.0)	2 (3.3)	5 (8.3)	60	
Return on assets (16)	6 (8.8)	20 (29.4)	24 (35.3)	0 (0.0)	12 (17.6)	6 (8.8)	68	
Return on equity (17)	6 (8.8)	20 (29.4)	24 (35.3)	0 (0.0)	12 (17.6)	6 (8.8)	68	
Interest margin to gross income (18)	6 (8.8)	20 (29.4)	24 (35.3)	0 (0.0)	12 (17.6)	6 (8.8)	68	
Non-interest expenses to gross income (19)	6 (8.8)	20 (29.4)	24 (35.3)	0 (0.0)	12 (17.6)	6 (8.8)	68	
Liquid assets to total assets (110)	6 (9.2)	14 (21.5)	30 (46.2)	0 (0.0)	8 (12.3)	7 (10.8)	65	
Liquid assets to short-term liabilities (111)	6 (9.2)	14 (21.5)	30 (46.2)	0 (0.0)	8 (12.3)	7 (10.8)	65	
Net open position in foreign exchange to capital (112)	6 (10.5)	14 (24.6)	22 (38.6)	0 (0.0)	6 (10.5)	9 (15.8)	57	
Total Number of Indicators ^{2/}	70	202	304	0	120	84	780	
Percentage	9.0	25.9	39.0	0.0	15.4	10.8	100	

Source: CCE.

^{1/} In parenthesis is the indicator number.

^{2/} A given FSI may be compiled more than once by a given country using different consolidation bases. Total number of indicators submitted by all CCE participating countries that meet given criteria.

CBCSDI Cross border and cross sector consolidation basis for all domestically incorporated entities.

CBDI Cross border consolidation basis for all domestically incorporated entities.

DC Domestic consolidation basis.

DCCB Domestically controlled, cross border consolidation basis.

DCCBS Domestically controlled, cross border, cross sector consolidation basis.

OTHER Other consolidation bases.

OTHER refers to consolidation bases other than CBCSDI, CBDI, DC, DCCB, or DCCBS. OTHER also includes the consolidation basis of a FSI compiled with the underlying data calculated using more than one consolidation basis.

Table 6.c. Consolidation Basis by Indicator: Encouraged FSIs for Deposit Takers
(number of indicators and, in parenthesis, percent)

Indicators ^{1/}	Consolidation Bases								NA ^{2/}	Total ^{3/}
	DCCB	DCCBS	DC	CBDI	CBCSDI	OTHER	NA ^{2/}	Total ^{3/}		
Capital to assets (I13)	6 (10.7)	12 (21.4)	22 (39.3)	0 (0.0)	10 (17.9)	6 (10.7)	0 (0.0)	56		
Large exposures to capital (I14)	6 (12.5)	10 (20.8)	20 (41.7)	0 (0.0)	7 (14.6)	5 (10.4)	0 (0.0)	48		
Geographical distribution of loans to total loans (I15)	4 (9.5)	8 (19.0)	20 (47.6)	1 (2.4)	3 (7.1)	6 (14.3)	0 (0.0)	42		
Gross asset position in financial derivatives to capital (I16)	5 (12.5)	11 (27.5)	15 (37.5)	0 (0.0)	5 (12.5)	4 (10.0)	0 (0.0)	40		
Gross liability position in financial derivatives to capital (I17)	5 (12.5)	11 (27.5)	15 (37.5)	0 (0.0)	5 (12.5)	4 (10.0)	0 (0.0)	40		
Trading income to total income (I18)	5 (9.8)	13 (25.5)	17 (33.3)	0 (0.0)	9 (17.6)	7 (13.7)	0 (0.0)	51		
Personnel expenses to non-interest expenses (I19)	6 (10.9)	12 (21.8)	20 (36.4)	0 (0.0)	10 (18.2)	7 (12.7)	0 (0.0)	55		
Spread between reference lending and deposit rates (I20)	1 (2.5)	4 (10.0)	32 (80.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (7.5)	0 (0.0)	40		
Spread between highest and lowest interbank rates (I21)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	23 (100.0)	23		
Customer deposits to total (non-interbank) loans (I22)	6 (11.3)	8 (15.1)	25 (47.2)	0 (0.0)	8 (15.1)	6 (11.3)	0 (0.0)	53		
Foreign-currency-denominated loans to total loans (I23)	6 (11.8)	6 (11.8)	29 (56.9)	0 (0.0)	4 (7.8)	6 (11.8)	0 (0.0)	51		
Foreign-currency-denominated liabilities to total liabilities (I24)	6 (12.0)	6 (12.0)	29 (58.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (6.0)	6 (12.0)	0 (0.0)	50		
Net open position in equities to capital (I25)	4 (12.9)	8 (25.8)	12 (38.7)	0 (0.0)	4 (12.9)	3 (9.7)	0 (0.0)	31		
Total Number of Indicators ^{3/}	60	109	256	1	68	63	23	580		
Percentage	10.3	18.8	44.1	0.2	11.7	10.9	4.0	100		

Source: CCE.

^{1/} in parenthesis is the indicator number.

^{2/} Consolidation Basis for indicator I21 is not applicable (NA).

^{3/} A given FSI may be compiled more than once by a given country. Total number of indicators submitted by all CCE participating countries that meet given criteria.

CBCSDI	Cross border and cross sector consolidation basis for all domestically incorporated entities.
CBDI	Cross border consolidation basis for all domestically incorporated entities.
DC	Domestic consolidation basis.
DCCB	Domestically controlled, cross border consolidation basis.
DCCBS	Domestically controlled, cross border, cross sector consolidation basis.
OTHER	Other consolidation bases.
	OTHER refers to consolidation bases other than CBCSDI, CBDI, DC, DCCB, or DCCBS. OTHER also includes the consolidation basis of a FSI compiled with the underlying data calculated using more than one consolidation basis.

Table 6.d. Consolidation Basis by Indicator: Encouraged FSIs for Other Financial Corporations
(number of indicators and, in parenthesis, percent)

Indicators ^{1/}	Consolidation Bases						Total ^{2/}
	DCCBS	CBCSDI	DC	DCCB	CBDI	OTHER	
Assets to total financial system assets (I26)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	22 (68.8)	2 (6.3)	0 (0.0)	8 (25.0)	32
Assets to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (I27)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	24 (75.0)	1 (3.1)	0 (0.0)	7 (21.9)	32
Total Number of Indicators ^{2/}	0	0	46	3	0	15	64
Percentage	0.0	0.0	71.9	4.7	0.0	23.4	100

Source: CCE.

^{1/} In parenthesis is the indicator number.

^{2/} A given FSI may be compiled more than once by a given country using different consolidation bases. Total number of indicators submitted by all CCE participating countries that meet given criteria.

Table 6.e. Consolidation Basis by Indicator: Encouraged FSIs for Non-Financial Corporations
(number of indicators and, in parenthesis, percent)

Indicators ^{1/}	Consolidation Bases						Total ^{2/}
	DCCBS	CBCSDI	DC	DCCB	CBDI	OTHER	
Total debt to equity (I28)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	18 (90.0)	2 (10.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	20
Return on equity (I29)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	14 (82.4)	2 (11.8)	0 (0.0)	1 (5.9)	17
Earnings to interest and principal expenses (I30)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	6 (85.7)	1 (14.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	7
Net foreign exchange exposure to equity (I31)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (100.0)	1
Number of applications for protection from creditors (I32)	1 (7.7)	0 (0.0)	10 (76.9)	1 (7.7)	0 (0.0)	1 (7.7)	13
Total Number of Indicators ^{2/}	1	0	48	6	0	3	58
Percentage	1.7	0.0	82.8	10.3	0.0	5.2	100

Source: CCE.

^{1/} In parenthesis is the indicator number.

^{2/} A given FSI may be compiled more than once by a given country using different consolidation bases. Total number of indicators submitted by all CCE participating countries that meet given criteria.

CBCSDI	Cross border and cross sector consolidation basis for all domestically incorporated entities.
CBDI	Cross border consolidation basis for all domestically incorporated entities.
DC	Domestic consolidation basis.
DCCB	Domestically controlled, cross border consolidation basis.
DCCBS	Domestically controlled, cross border, cross sector consolidation basis.
OTHER	Other consolidation bases. OTHER refers to consolidation bases other than CBCSDI, CBDI, DC, DCCB, or DCCBS. OTHER also includes the consolidation basis of a FSI compiled with the underlying data calculated using more than one consolidation basis.

Table 7. FSIs for Deposit Takers: Consolidation Bases Used by Countries in the CCE
(number of indicators and, in parenthesis, percent)

Consolidation Bases	Indicators	Core FSIs	Encouraged FSIs	Core + Encouraged
One Set of indicators with one Consolidation Basis ^{1/}		26 (45.6)	26 (54.2)	25 (43.9)
DCCB		2 (3.5)	2 (4.2)	2 (3.5)
DC		12 (21.1)	14 (29.2)	12 (21.1)
DCCBS		8 (14.0)	5 (10.4)	8 (14.0)
CBCSDI		1 (1.8)	2 (4.2)	0 (0.0)
OTHER		3 (5.3)	3 (6.3)	3 (5.3)
One Set of indicators with Mix of Consolidation Bases ^{1/ 2/}		20 (35.1)	14 (29.2)	21 (36.8)
DC / DCCBS		1	2	1
DCCBS / DC		4	2	4
DC / CBCSDI		1	1	1
CBCSDI / DC		5	4	5
DC / DCCB		2	-	2
DCCB / DC		-	1	-
DCCBS / OTHER		1	-	-
DCCB / DC / CBCSDI		1	-	1
CBCSDI / DC / OTHER		2	-	2
DCCBS / DC / OTHER		1	1	3
CBCSDI / DC / CBDI		-	1	1
OTHER / DC		2	2	1
Two Sets of indicators with Different Consolidation Bases ^{1/ 3/}		11 (19.3)	8 (16.7)	11 (19.3)
DCCB + DC		1	2	1
DCCB + DC/CBCSDI		1	-	1
DC + CBCSDI		2	1	2
DC + DCCB/DCCBS		1	1	1
DCCBS + DC		3	2	3
DCCBS + CBCSDI		1	-	1
DCCBS + OTHER		1	1	1
DCCBS/OTHER + CBCSDI/OTHER ^{4/}		1	1	1
	Number of Countries Submission	57	48	57
	Percentage^{5/}	100	100	100

Source: CCE.

^{1/} "Set of indicators" does not necessarily mean that all indicators are compiled.

^{2/} A given FSI is compiled on one consolidation basis. However, within the set of indicators, more than one consolidation basis are used.

^{3/} A given FSI is compiled with two different consolidation bases (the first one is predominant), unless otherwise indicated.

^{4/} A given FSI is compiled with two different consolidation bases. However, within the sets of indicators, some indicators are compiled using Other consolidation basis.

^{5/} Percentage is the ratio of the number of countries using a certain type of consolidation basis to the number of country submissions.

CBCSDI	Cross border and cross sector consolidation basis for all domestically incorporated entities
CBDI	Cross border consolidation basis for all domestically incorporated entities
DC	Domestic consolidation basis
DCCB	Domestically controlled, cross border consolidation basis
DCCBS	Domestically controlled, cross border, cross sector consolidation basis
OTHER	Other consolidation bases
	OTHER refer to the consolidation bases of a FSI compiled on a basis other than CBCSDI, CBDI, DC, DCCB, or DCCBS. OTHER also include the consolidation basis of a FSI compiled with the underlying data calculated on different consolidation bases.

Table 8.a. FSIs for Deposit Takers: Consolidation Adjustments Carried Out by Countries in the CCE

Indicators	Consolidation Adjustment ^{1/}		FC	LFC ^{2/}						Total	
	Full Intra Partial Inter	Full Intra No Inter		Partial Intra Partial Inter	Partial Intra No Inter	Partial Intra No Inter	Partial Intra No Inter	No Intra No Inter			
Core Set:											
Number of Countries	21	5	1	25	4	1	1	57			
Percentage	36.8	8.8	1.8	43.9	7.0	1.8	1.8	100			
Encouraged Set:											
Number of Countries	5	19	1	9	9	5	5	48			
Percentage	10.4	39.6	2.1	18.8	18.8	10.4	10.4	100			

Source: CCE.

^{1/} Intra-group consolidation adjustments (intra) involve consolidation of all flows and positions among units within each group in the population.

Inter-group consolidation adjustments (inter) involve the elimination of some (but not all) flows and positions among groups.

^{2/} Full denotes that all of the required adjustments are made. Partial adjustments denote either partial adjustments are made to both underlying data series of a ratio or adjustments are made only to one underlying data series in a ratio.

FC Full Consolidation
 (all the required intra-group and inter-group adjustments are carried out)
 LFC Less than Full Consolidation

Table 8.b. FSIs for Deposit Takers: Consolidation Adjustments by Indicator (Core FSIs)
(number of indicators and, in parenthesis, percent)

Indicators ^{2/}	Consolidation Adjustment ^{4/}		LFC ^{3/}				NA Inter ^{4/}				Total ^{5/}		
	FC		Full Intra		Partial Intra		No Intra		Partial Intra			No Intra	
	FC	FC	Full Intra	No Intra	Partial Intra	No Intra	Partial Intra	No Intra	Partial Intra	No Intra		Partial Intra	No Intra
Regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets (11)	13 (19.7)	37 (56.1)	9 (13.6)	2 (3.0)	2 (3.0)	1 (1.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	66
Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets (12)	12 (18.2)	32 (48.5)	15 (22.7)	1 (1.5)	1 (1.5)	3 (4.5)	1 (1.5)	1 (1.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	66
Non-performing loans net of provisions to capital (13)	7 (10.9)	12 (18.8)	23 (35.9)	1 (1.6)	7 (10.9)	9 (14.1)	3 (4.7)	2 (3.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	64
Non-performing loans to total gross loans (14)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	42 (64.6)	5 (7.7)	18 (27.7)	65
Sectoral distribution of loans to total loans (15)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	35 (58.3)	3 (5.0)	22 (36.7)	60
Return on assets (16)	5 (7.4)	4 (5.9)	40 (68.8)	0 (0.0)	4 (5.9)	4 (5.9)	0 (0.0)	11 (16.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	68
Return on equity (17)	3 (4.4)	11 (16.2)	35 (51.5)	0 (0.0)	5 (7.4)	12 (17.6)	0 (0.0)	2 (2.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	68
Interest margin to gross income (18)	5 (7.4)	6 (8.8)	38 (55.9)	0 (0.0)	2 (2.9)	14 (20.6)	0 (0.0)	3 (4.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	68
Non-interest expenses to gross income (19)	5 (7.4)	5 (7.4)	39 (57.4)	0 (0.0)	2 (2.9)	13 (19.1)	0 (0.0)	4 (5.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	68
Liquid assets to total assets (110)	11 (16.9)	11 (16.9)	19 (29.2)	2 (3.1)	8 (12.3)	11 (16.9)	0 (0.0)	3 (4.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	65
Liquid assets to short-term liabilities (111)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	43 (66.2)	9 (13.8)	13 (20.0)	65
Net open position in foreign exchange to capital (112)	8 (14.0)	22 (38.6)	8 (14.0)	1 (1.8)	10 (17.5)	1 (1.8)	5 (8.8)	2 (3.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	57
Total Number of Indicators ^{5/}	69	140	226	7	41	68	9	1.2	3.8	15.4	17	53	780
Percentage	8.8	17.9	29.0	0.9	5.3	8.7	1.2	3.8	3.8	15.4	2.2	6.8	100

Source: CCE.

^{1/} Intra-group consolidation adjustments (intra) involve consolidation of all flows and positions among units within each group in the population.

^{2/} Intra-group consolidation adjustments (inter) involve the elimination of some (but not all) flows and positions among groups.

^{3/} In parenthesis is the indicator number.

^{4/} Full denotes that all of the required adjustments are made. Partial adjustments denote either partial adjustments are made to both underlying data series of a ratio or adjustments are made only to one underlying data series in a ratio.

^{5/} A given FSI may be compiled more than once by a given country. Total number of indicators submitted by all CCE participating countries that meet given criteria.

^{6/} Inter-group adjustments for selected indicators (14, 15, and 111) are not applicable (NA).

^{7/} A given FSI may be compiled more than once by a given country. Total number of indicators submitted by all CCE participating countries that meet given criteria.

FC Full Consolidation
(all the required intra-group and inter-group adjustments are carried out)
LFC Less than Full Consolidation

Table 8.c. FSIs for Deposit Takers: Consolidation Adjustments by Indicator (Encouraged FSIs)
(number of indicators and, in parenthesis, percent)

Indicators ^{2/}	Consolidation Adjustment ^{1/}	FC				LFC ^{3/}				NA Inter ^{4/}				Total ^{5/}	
		Full Intra		Partial		Full Intra		Partial		Full Intra		Partial			NA ^{5/}
		Inter	No Inter	Inter	No Inter	Inter	No Inter	Inter	No Inter	Inter	No Inter	Inter	No Inter		
Capital to assets (I13)	6 (10.7)	14 (25.0)	21 (37.5)	2 (3.6)	3 (5.4)	3 (5.4)	0 (0.0)	7 (12.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	56	
Large exposures to capital (I14)	6 (12.5)	13 (27.1)	4 (8.3)	2 (4.2)	1 (2.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.1)	0 (0.0)	16 (33.3)	1 (2.1)	4 (8.3)	0 (0.0)	48	
Geographical distribution of loans to total loans (I15)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	26 (61.9)	3 (7.1)	13 (31.0)	0 (0.0)	42	
Gross asset position in financial derivatives to capital (I16)	5 (12.5)	15 (37.5)	9 (22.5)	1 (2.5)	1 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	7 (17.5)	2 (5.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	40	
Gross liability position in financial derivatives to capital (I17)	5 (12.5)	18 (45.0)	5 (12.5)	1 (2.5)	3 (7.5)	0 (0.0)	6 (15.0)	2 (5.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	40	
Trading income to total income (I18)	5 (9.8)	4 (7.8)	26 (51.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (3.9)	5 (9.8)	0 (0.0)	9 (17.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	51	
Personnel expenses to noninterest expenses (I19)	5 (9.1)	15 (27.3)	19 (34.5)	0 (0.0)	6 (10.9)	2 (3.6)	3 (5.5)	5 (9.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	55	
Spread between reference lending and deposit rates (I20)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	26 (65.0)	1 (2.5)	13 (32.5)	0 (0.0)	40	
Spread between highest and lowest interbank rates (I21)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	23 (100.0)	23	
Customer deposits to total (noninterbank) loans (I22)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	37 (89.8)	3 (5.7)	13 (24.5)	0 (0.0)	53	
Foreign-currency-denominated loans to total loans (I23)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	32 (62.7)	3 (5.9)	16 (31.4)	0 (0.0)	51	
Foreign-currency-denominated liabilities to total liabilities (I24)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	30 (60.0)	5 (10.0)	15 (30.0)	0 (0.0)	50	
Net open position in equities to capital (I25)	4 (12.9)	12 (38.7)	8 (25.8)	0 (0.0)	1 (3.2)	1 (3.2)	0 (0.0)	5 (16.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	31	
Total Number of Indicators^{5/}	36	91	92	6	17	11	16	31	16	167	16	74	23	580	
Percentage	6.2	15.7	15.9	1.0	2.9	1.9	2.8	5.3	2.8	28.8	2.8	12.8	4.0	100	

Source: CCE.

^{1/} Intra-group consolidation adjustments (intra) involve consolidation of all flows and positions among units within each group in the population.

^{2/} Intra-group consolidation adjustments (inter) involve the elimination of some (but not all) flows and positions among groups.

^{3/} Full denotes the indicator number.

^{4/} Full denotes that all of the required adjustments are made. Partial adjustments denote either partial adjustments are made to both underlying data series of a ratio or adjustments are made only to one underlying data series in a ratio.

^{5/} Intra-group adjustments for selected indicators (I15, I20, I22, I23, and I24) are not applicable (NA).

^{6/} Intra-group and inter-group adjustments for indicator I21 are not applicable (NA).

^{7/} A given FSI may be compiled more than once by a given country. Total number of indicators submitted by all CCE participating countries that meet given criteria.

FC Full Consolidation

(all the required intra-group and inter-group adjustments are carried out)

LFC Less than Full Consolidation

Table 8.d. FSIs for Deposit Takers: Inter-Group Consolidation Adjustments by Indicator (Core FSIs)
(number of indicators and, in parenthesis, percent)

Indicators ^{2/}	Consolidation Adjustment ^{1/}		LFC ^{3/}		NA Inter ^{4/}	Total ^{5/}
	FC	Partial Inter	No Inter			
Regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets (I1)	15 (22.7)	39 (59.1)	12 (18.2)	0 (0.0)	66	
Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets (I2)	13 (19.7)	34 (51.5)	19 (28.8)	0 (0.0)	66	
Nonperforming loans net of provisions to capital (I3)	8 (12.5)	22 (34.4)	34 (53.1)	0 (0.0)	64	
Nonperforming loans to total gross loans (I4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	65 (100.0)	65	
Sectoral distribution of loans to total loans (I5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	60 (100.0)	60	
Return on assets (I6)	5 (7.4)	8 (11.8)	55 (80.9)	0 (0.0)	68	
Return on equity (I7)	3 (4.4)	16 (23.5)	49 (72.1)	0 (0.0)	68	
Interest margin to gross income (I8)	5 (7.4)	8 (11.8)	55 (80.9)	0 (0.0)	68	
Noninterest expenses to gross income (I9)	5 (7.4)	7 (10.3)	56 (82.4)	0 (0.0)	68	
Liquid assets to total assets (I10)	13 (20.0)	19 (29.2)	33 (50.8)	0 (0.0)	65	
Liquid assets to short-term liabilities (I11)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	65 (100.0)	65	
Net open position in foreign exchange to capital (I12)	9 (15.8)	37 (64.9)	11 (19.3)	0 (0.0)	57	
Total Number of Indicators ^{5/}	76	190	324	190	780	
Percentage	9.7	24.4	41.5	24.4	100	

Source: CCE.

^{1/} Inter-group consolidation adjustments (inter) involve the elimination of some (but not all) flows and positions among groups.

^{2/} In parenthesis is the indicator number.

^{3/} Partial adjustments denote either partial adjustments are made to both underlying data series of a ratio or adjustments are made only to one underlying data series in a ratio. Inter-group adjustments for selected indicators (I4, I5, and I11) are not applicable (NA).

^{5/} A given FSI may be compiled more than once by a given country. Total number of indicators submitted by all CCE participating countries that meet given criteria.

FC	Full Consolidation
	(all the required intra-group and inter-group adjustments are carried out)
LFC	Less than Full Consolidation

Table 8.e. FSIs for Deposit Takers: Inter-Group Consolidation Adjustments by Indicator (Encouraged FSIs)
(number of indicators and, in parenthesis, percent)

Indicators ^{2/}	Consolidation Adjustment ^{1/}			NA Inter ^{4/}	Total ^{5/}
	FC	Partial Inter	LFC ^{3/}		
Capital to assets (I13)	8 (14.3)	17 (30.4)	31 (55.4)	0 (0.0)	56
Large exposures to capital (I14)	8 (16.7)	14 (29.2)	5 (10.4)	21 (43.8)	48
Geographical distribution of loans to total loans (I15)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	42 (100.0)	42
Gross asset position in financial derivatives to capital (I16)	6 (15.0)	23 (57.5)	11 (27.5)	0 (0.0)	40
Gross liability position in financial derivatives to capital (I17)	6 (15.0)	27 (67.5)	7 (17.5)	0 (0.0)	40
Trading income to total income (I18)	5 (9.8)	6 (11.8)	40 (78.4)	0 (0.0)	51
Personnel expenses to noninterest expenses (I19)	5 (9.1)	24 (43.6)	26 (47.3)	0 (0.0)	55
Spread between reference lending and deposit rates (I20)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	40 (100.0)	40
Spread between highest and lowest interbank rates (I21)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	23 (100.0)	23
Customer deposits to total (noninterbank) loans (I22)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	53 (100.0)	53
Foreign-currency-denominated loans to total loans (I23)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	51 (100.0)	51
Foreign-currency-denominated liabilities to total liabilities (I24)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	50 (100.0)	50
Net open position in equities to capital (I25)	4 (12.9)	13 (41.9)	14 (45.2)	0 (0.0)	31
Total Number of Indicators ^{5/}	42	124	134	280	580
Percentage	7.2	21.4	23.1	48.3	100

Source: CCE.

^{1/} Inter-group consolidation adjustments (inter) involve the elimination of some (but not all) flows and positions among groups.

^{2/} In parenthesis is the indicator number.

^{3/} Partial adjustments denote either partial adjustments are made to both underlying data series of a ratio or adjustments are made only to one underlying data series in a ratio.

^{4/} Inter-group adjustments for selected indicators (I15, I20, I21, I22, I23, and I24) are not applicable (NA).

^{5/} A given FSI may be compiled more than once by a given country. Total number of indicators submitted by all CCE participating countries that meet given criteria.

FC Full Consolidation

(all the required intra-group and inter-group adjustments are carried out)

LFC Less than Full Consolidation

Table 9.a. FSIs for Deposit Takers: Inter-group Consolidation Adjustments in the Financial Statements

Inter-group Consolidation Adjustments ^{1/}	Number of Countries	Percentage
Adjustments in the Income Statement:		
Provisions for accrued interest on non-performing loans (and other claims) to other deposit-takers	8	14.0
Fees and commissions receivable and payable from other deposit-takers in the reporting population	6	10.5
Dividends receivable and payable from other deposit-takers in the reporting population	8	14.0
The investing deposit-taker's pro-rated share of the earnings of associate deposit-takers also in the reporting population	7	12.3
Other income receivable and payable from other deposit-takers in the reporting population	6	10.5
Gain and losses on deposit-takers' ownership of equities of other deposit-takers in the reporting population	5	8.8
Provisions on loans to other deposit-takers in the reporting population	7	12.3
Adjustments in the Balance Sheet:		
Investments in associates resident in the economy	13	22.8
The market value of shares and other equity investments in other deposit-takers in the reporting population	14	24.6
Specific provisions on loans to (and other claims on) other deposit-takers	13	22.8

Source: CCE.

^{1/} Inter-group consolidation adjustments (inter) involve the elimination of some (but not all) flows and positions among groups.

Table 9.b. FSIs for Deposit Takers: Inter-group Consolidation Adjustments in the Financial Statements (by Country)

Inter-group Consolidation Adjustments ^{1/}	Armenia	Australia	Canada	Cyprus	Germany	India	Indonesia	Italy	Korea	Lebanon	Malaysia	Malta	Mexico	Norway	Russia	Spain	Turkey	Ukraine	Total
Adjustments in the Income Statement:	5	0	0	7	0	0	0	2	5	7	5	7	1	0	3	1	6	0	47
Provisions for accrued interest on nonperforming loans (and other claims) to other deposit-takers	☞			☞					☞	☞	☞	☞	☞				☞		8
Fees and commissions receivable and payable from other deposit-takers in the reporting population	☞			☞				☞		☞	☞	☞				☞			6
Dividends receivable and payable from other deposit-takers in the reporting population	☞			☞					☞	☞	☞	☞					☞		8
The investing deposit-taker's pro-rated share of the earnings of associate deposit-takers also in the reporting population	☞			☞					☞	☞	☞	☞					☞		7
Other income receivable and payable from other deposit-takers in the reporting population	☞			☞				☞		☞	☞	☞					☞		6
Gain and losses on deposit-takers' ownership of equities of other deposit-takers in the reporting population				☞					☞	☞	☞	☞					☞		5
Provisions on loans to other deposit-takers in the reporting population				☞					☞	☞	☞	☞					☞		7
Adjustments in the Balance Sheet:	3	1	1	3	2	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	40
Investments in associates resident in the economy	☞			☞	☞	☞	☞		☞	☞	☞	☞		☞	☞		☞	☞	13
The market value of shares and other equity investments in other deposit-takers in the reporting population	☞	☞		☞	☞	☞	☞	☞	☞	☞	☞	☞		☞	☞		☞	☞	14
Specific provisions on loans to (and other claims on) other deposit-takers	☞		☞	☞	☞	☞	☞	☞	☞	☞	☞	☞		☞	☞		☞	☞	13

Source: CCE.

^{1/} Inter-group consolidation adjustments (inter) involve the elimination of some (but not all) flows and positions among groups. ☞ denotes that the given inter-group consolidation adjustment is carried out by the country.

Table 10. Accounting Standards Adopted by the CCE Participating Countries

Description	Number of countries	Percentage
Type of Accounting standards ^{1/}		
Full adoption of IFRSs by all deposit takers	18	31.6
Full adoption of IFRSs by some deposit takers; others use local standards	2	3.5
Partial adoption of IFRSs by deposit takers	23	40.4
Full adoption of local standards by all deposit takers	13	22.8
Full adoption of local standards by some deposit takers; others use US GAAP	1	1.8
Total	57	100.0
Adoption of IFRSs for the following issues		
Principle for recognizing assets and liabilities	31	54.4
Recording of gains and losses on available-for-sale assets	36	63.2
Recording of fees and commissions directly related to loans	33	57.9
Recording of effective portion of the gain or loss on a cash flow hedge or hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation, and potentially on a hedge for the foreign currency risk of a firm commitment	33	57.9
Valuation of held-to-maturity instruments	40	70.2
Valuation of nontradable instruments	25	43.9
Compliance with the FSI Guide 's recommendations for the following issues		
Principle for recognizing assets and liabilities	14	24.6
Recording of gains and losses on available-for-sale assets	8	14.0
Recording of fees and commissions directly related to loans	23	40.4
Recording of effective portion of the gain or loss on a cash flow hedge or hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation, and potentially on a hedge for the foreign currency risk of a firm commitment	8	14.0
Valuation of held-to-maturity instruments	3	5.3
Valuation of nontradable instruments	6	10.5

Source: CCE.

^{1/}IFRS International Financial Reporting Standard.

GAAP Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

Table 11.a. FSIs for Deposit Takers - General Methodological Practices

General Methodological Practices	FC	LFC	NA ^{1/}	Total
Institutional coverage & basis for consolidation	2	55	0	57
Consolidation adjustments	2	55	0	57
Accrual accounting	14	43	0	57
Arrears	46	11	0	57
Potential costs	15	42	0	57
Asset boundary	38	19	0	57
Identification of loan loss provisions	0	0	57	57
Collateral and guarantees	0	0	57	57
Valuation of impaired assets	5	52	0	57
Valuation: market, fair, nominal value	3	54	0	57
Investments in associates & unconsolidated subsidiaries	38	19	0	57
Tax deductions	0	0	57	57
Foreign-currency-denominated & exchange rates	16	41	0	57
Maturity	46	11	0	57
Recording of gains and losses on financial instruments	8	48	1	57
Total Number of Practices Identified by Countries	233	450	172	855
Percentage	27.3	52.6	20.1	100

Source: CCE.

^{1/} Rating is not applicable (NA) for selected methodological practices for which the Guide does not provide a benchmark.

FC	Fully Consistent with the Guide recommendation
LFC	Less than Fully Consistent with the Guide recommendation

Table 11.b. FSIs for Other Financial Corporations - General Methodological Practices

General Methodological Practices	FC	LFC	NA ^{1/}	Total
Institutional coverage & basis for consolidation	15	16	0	31
Consolidation adjustments	3	28	0	31
Accrual accounting	12	19	0	31
Arrears	23	7	1	31
Potential costs	7	24	0	31
Asset boundary	16	15	0	31
Valuation: market, fair, nominal value	6	25	0	31
Investments in associates & unconsolidated subsidiaries	18	13	0	31
Tax deductions	0	0	31	31
Foreign-currency-denominated & exchange rates	10	21	0	31
Maturity	28	3	0	31
Total Number of Practices Identified by Countries	138	171	32	341
Percentage	40.5	50.1	9.4	100

Source: CCE.

^{1/} Rating is not applicable (NA) for selected methodological practices for which the Guide does not provide a benchmark.

FC	Fully Consistent with the Guide recommendation
LFC	Less than Fully Consistent with the Guide recommendation

Table 11.c. FSIs for Non-Financial Corporations - General Methodological Practices

General Methodological Practices	FC	LFC	NA ^{1/}	Total
Institutional coverage & basis for consolidation	12	8	0	20
Consolidation adjustments	1	19	0	20
Accrual accounting	9	11	0	20
Arrears	14	6	0	20
Potential costs	1	19	0	20
Asset boundary	10	10	0	20
Valuation: market, fair, nominal value	4	16	0	20
Investments in associates & unconsolidated subsidiaries	15	5	0	20
Tax deductions	0	0	20	20
Foreign-currency-denominated & exchange rates	7	13	0	20
Recording of gains and losses on financial instruments	2	18	0	20
Total Number of Practices Identified by Countries	75	125	20	220
Percentage	34.1	56.8	9.1	100

Source: CCE.

^{1/} Rating is not applicable (NA) for selected methodological practices for which the Guide does not provide a benchmark.

FC	Fully Consistent with the Guide recommendation
LFC	Less than Fully Consistent with the Guide recommendation

Table 11.d. FSIs for Households - General Methodological Practices

General Methodological Practices	FC	LFC	NA ^{1/}	Total
Institutional coverage & basis for consolidation	25	1	0	26
Accrual accounting	11	15	0	26
Arrears	13	13	0	26
Valuation: market, fair, nominal value	17	9	0	26
Foreign-currency-denominated & exchange rates	12	14	0	26
Total Number of Practices Identified by Countries	78	52	0	130
Percentage	60.0	40.0	0.0	100

Source: CCE.

^{1/} Rating is not applicable (NA) for selected methodological practices for which the Guide does not provide a benchmark.

FC	Fully Consistent with the Guide recommendation
LFC	Less than Fully Consistent with the Guide recommendation

Table 12. Supervisory Standards Used by the CCE Countries to Compile FSIs I1 and I2^{1/}

Description	Number of countries	Percentage
Full adoption of Basel I by all deposit takers	31	54.4
Adoption of Basel I with one or more of the following deviations	25	43.9
Goodwill not deducted from capital	2	3.5
Tier 3 not used	21	36.8
Some innovative instruments included in capital	2	3.5
Others	4	7.0
Adoption of national standards by all deposit takers	1	1.8
Consolidation basis used to compile I1 and I2		
DCCB	4	7.0
DC	12	21.1
DCCBS	16	28.1
CBCSDI	11	19.3
Other	5	8.8
Use of multiple consolidation bases	9	15.8
Total	57	100.0
Full inter-group adjustments were carried out	12	21.1
Partial inter-group adjustments were carried out	31	54.4

Source: CCE.

^{1/} Indicator I1: Regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets.

Indicator I2: Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets.

CBCSDI	Cross border and cross sector consolidation basis for all domestically incorporated entities
CBDI	Cross border consolidation basis for all domestically incorporated entities
DC	Domestic consolidation basis
DCCB	Domestically controlled, cross border consolidation basis
DCCBS	Domestically controlled, cross border, cross sector consolidation basis
OTHER	Other consolidation bases
	OTHER refer to the consolidation bases of a FSI compiled on a basis other than CBCSDI, CBDI, DC, DCCB, or DCCBS. OTHER also include the consolidation basis of a FSI compiled with the underlying data calculated on different consolidation bases.

Table 13. Survey of the CCE Participating Country Views: Selected Questions
(Number of responses and, in parenthesis, percent of total responses to each question)

	Yes	Partially	No	No Answer
18	(90.0)		2	(10.0)
23	(46.0)	10	17	(34.0)
17	(34.7)	27	5	(10.2)
29	(76.3)	6	3	(7.9)
22	(43.1)	13	16	(31.4)
17	(33.3)	15	19	(37.3)
20	(39.2)	20	11	(21.6)
31	(67.4)	14	1	(2.2)
36	(70.6)	14	1	(2.0)

I. Experience of the CCE and the use of FSIs

- Have the benefits outweighed the costs of the CCE?
- Did the CCE meet its aim of developing country capacity to compile FSIs?
- Did the CCE meet its aim to promote international comparability of FSIs?
- Have the extensive FSI metadata been useful in this area?
- Have the FSIs compiled for the CCE been useful in your efforts towards meeting the data needs for analysis on your country's financial system soundness?
- Have the FSIs compiled for the CCE been used in the assessment of the health of your country's financial system?
- Were the FSIs reported in the CCE already used in the assessment of the health of your country's financial system before the CCE?
- Do the current design and query facilities of the IMF FSI/CCE website respond to users' needs?
- Do you find the Guide adequate in providing guidance in compiling the FSIs?

II. FSIs and compilation methodology

- Abstracting from current data availability, which consolidation basis do you think is best suited to assess the health and soundness of the financial system in your country? ^{1/}

DCCB	DC	DCCBS	CBCSDI	CBDI	Other	No Answer						
2	(3.3)	14	(23.0)	16	(26.2)	17	(27.9)	4	(6.6)	8	(13.1)	5

- Should the Guide keep DCCB (domestically controlled cross border) as the recommended consolidation basis for deposit takers?

Yes	No	No Answer		
7	(14.3)	42	(85.7)	2

- Should the Guide recommend a single consolidation basis?

Yes	No	No Answer		
7	(14.3)	42	(85.7)	2

- If the Guide were to recommend a single consolidation basis, which basis should that be?

DCCB	DC	DCCBS	CBCSDI	CBDI	Other	Offer a number of	No Answer							
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.2)	1	(2.2)	0	(0.0)	2	(4.3)	42	(91.3)	5

- If the Guide were to offer a number of options on consolidation basis, should they be limited in number?

Yes	No	No Answer		
34	(84.4)	2	(5.6)	15

- If the Guide were to offer a number of options on consolidation basis, what might these options be? ^{2/}

DCCB	DC	DCCBS	CBCSDI	CBDI	Other	No Answer						
6	(10.7)	16	(28.6)	17	(30.4)	13	(23.2)	2	(3.6)	2	(3.6)	29

- Is it important for financial soundness analysis to retain a national accounts type of concept of the sector?
- Should the Guide retain its recommendation on the need to have intra-group consolidated data?

Yes	No	No Answer		
33	(76.7)	10	(23.3)	8
45	(91.8)	4	(8.2)	2

^{1/} More than one consolidation bases were chosen by some countries.

^{2/} Twenty nine countries did not provide any input on which options on consolidation basis should be offered by the Guide. The number under each consolidation basis represents the number of times that this basis was chosen by countries as an option that should be offered among others by the Guide.

Table 13. Survey of the CCE Participating Country Views: Selected Questions (Cont.)
(Number of responses and, in parenthesis, percent of total responses to each question)

	Yes	No	No Answer
9. Is simply aggregated FSI data (with intra-group but no inter-group consolidation adjustments) best suited for soundness analysis of financial sectors?	29 (61.7)	18 (38.3)	4
10. Is fully consolidated FSI data (with both intra-group and inter-group consolidation adjustments) best suited for soundness analysis of financial sectors?	18 (38.3)	29 (61.7)	4
11. Should the Guide retain its advice on intra-sector (inter-group) consolidation adjustments?	17 (37.8)	28 (62.2)	6
12. If inter-group adjustments were to be made, would partial consolidation adjustments (i.e. some adjustments done and others not) be meaningful?	18 (46.2)	21 (53.8)	12
13. If only partial adjustments can be made (e.g. due to data constraints), should the Guide recommend that no adjustments be made at all?	22 (52.4)	20 (47.6)	9
14. Should the Guide recommend that both inter-group consolidated data and aggregated data (i.e. with no inter-group adjustments) be provided to increase cross-country data comparability and gauge the significance of adjustments?	20 (41.7)	28 (58.3)	3

	Significant	Somewhat Significant	Not Significant	Unknown	No Answer
15. Please provide an indication of the size of the inter-group flows identified in the Guide in your country	3 (5.9)	9 (17.6)	22 (43.1)	17 (33.3)	0
16. Please provide an indication of the size of the inter-group positions identified in the Guide in your country	3 (5.9)	9 (17.6)	21 (41.2)	18 (35.3)	0

	Yes	No	No Answer
17. Is it analytically necessary to eliminate all investments in equity among unrelated deposit takers (and other financial institutions) in the reporting population from the sector-wide data used to compile total regulatory capital, Tier 1 capital, and risk weighted assets?	16 (38.1)	26 (61.9)	9
18. Should the Guide make an explicit recommendation that Basel I or Basel II be used to compile total regulatory capital, Tier 1 capital, and risk-weighted assets?	40 (85.1)	7 (14.9)	4
19. If the Guide were to make an explicit recommendation that Basel I or Basel II be used to compile total regulatory capital, Tier 1 capital, and risk-weighted assets, should such a recommendation include the issue of consolidation basis?	15 (62.5)	9 (37.5)	27
20. Under Basel II, will data used for FSIs on total regulatory capital, Tier 1 capital, and risk weighted assets be more comparable across countries?	18 (54.5)	15 (45.5)	18
21. Under Basel II, will data used for FSIs on total regulatory capital, Tier 1 capital, and risk weighted assets be more comparable across banks within a capital, and risk weighted assets be more comparable across areas of divergence between the Guide and IFRS indicated below?	16 (50.0)	16 (50.0)	19
A. consolidation basis	25 (58.1)	18 (41.9)	8
B. recording of gains and losses on available for sale financial instruments	41 (93.2)	3 (6.8)	7
C. recording of the effective portion of a gain/loss on a cash flow hedge or hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation, and potentially on a hedge for the foreign currency risk of a firm commitment	40 (93.0)	3 (7.0)	8
D. treatment of fees and commissions receivable/payable	42 (95.5)	2 (4.5)	7
E. principle used in determining whether assets and liabilities exist and are outstanding	42 (95.5)	2 (4.5)	7
F. valuation of nontradable financial instruments and held-to-maturity assets	40 (90.9)	4 (9.1)	7

Table 13. Survey of the CCE Participating Country Views: Selected Questions (Cont.)
 (Number of responses and, in parenthesis, percent of total responses to each question)

23. What are the FSIs included in the Guide that you would recommend deleting from the list?

FSI	FSI	FSI
I1	I2	I3
I4	I5	I6
I7	I8	I9
I10	I11	I12
I13	I14	I15
I16	I17	I18
I19	I20	I21
I22	I23	I24
I25	I26	I27
I28	I29	I30
I31	I32	I33
I34	I35	I36
I37	I38	I39
None should be deleted		19 (39.6)

	Yes	No	No Answer
29	(61.7)	18 (38.3)	4
20	(83.3)	4 (16.7)	27

24. Should a measure of dispersion (how data is dispersed around a mean value) be added to some of the aggregate FSIs to make them more useful to financial soundness analysis?

25. Would your country be able to provide measures of dispersion?

26. Please indicate whether any of the FSIs and underlying data series in the Guide need to be redefined?

FSI and Underlying Series	FSI and Underlying Series	FSI and Underlying Series
I1	I2	I3
S1	S3	S5
S2	S4	S6
I4	I5	I6
S7	S9	S11
S8	S10	S12
I7	I8	I9
S13	S15	S17
S14	S16	S18
I10	I11	I12
S19	S21	S23
S20	S22	S24
I13	I14	I15
S25	S27	S29
S26	S28	S30
I16	I17	I18
S31	S33	S35
S32	S34	S36

Table 13. Survey of the CCE Participating Country Views: Selected Questions (Concl.)
(Number of responses and, in parenthesis, percent of total responses to each question)

	Yes	No	No Answer
14. Should the current allocation between core (required) and encouraged indicators be revisited?	15 (31.9)	32 (68.1)	4
15. Are the sectoral financial statements from which many FSIs are derived useful?	41 (91.1)	4 (8.9)	6
16. Should sectoral financial statements, from which many FSIs are derived, continue to accompany the dissemination of FSIs?	40 (88.9)	5 (11.1)	6
17. Should sectoral financial statements, from which many FSIs are derived, be only an encouraged part of any FSI submission to the IMF?	22 (53.7)	19 (46.3)	10
18. Will your country be able to compile sectoral financial statements?	42 (89.4)	5 (10.6)	4
19. Should FSIs be added as a data category in the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS)?	19 (42.2)	26 (57.8)	6
20. If FSIs were to be added to the IMF's SDDS, should all FSIs be included?	1 (6.7)	14 (93.3)	36
21. If FSIs were to be added to the IMF's SDDS, should only the core FSIs be included?	14 (93.3)	1 (6.7)	36
22. Should the IMF provide periodic regional training (either for new countries or for countries that participated in the CCE)?	44 (95.7)	2 (4.3)	5

Table 14. Combinations of Consolidation Bases Suggested by Countries in Survey

	Number of Responses	Percent of Responses
Two Bases:		
DCCB and DC	2	9.1
DCCB and CBDI	1	4.5
DC and DCCBS	3	13.6
DC and CBCSDI	1	4.5
DCCBS and CBCSDI	4	18.2
DCCBS and OTHER	1	4.5
Three Bases:		
DCCB, DC, and DCCBS	1	4.5
DC, DCCBS, and CBCSDI	5	22.7
DC, DCCBS, and OTHER	1	4.5
DC, CBCSDI, and CBDI	1	4.5
Four Bases:		
DCCB, DC, DCCBS, and CBCSDI	2	9.1
Total Responses	22	100

Source: Survey of the CCE Participating Countries' Views.

CBCSDI	Cross border and cross sector consolidation basis for all domestically incorporated entities.
CBDI	Cross border consolidation basis for all domestically incorporated entities.
DC	Domestic consolidation basis.
DCCB	Domestically controlled, cross border consolidation basis.
DCCBS	Domestically controlled, cross border, cross sector consolidation basis.
OTHER	Other consolidation bases. OTHER refer to the consolidation bases of a FSI compiled on a basis other than CBCSDI, CBDI, DC, DCCB, or DCCBS. OTHER also include the consolidation basis of a FSI compiled with the underlying data calculated on different consolidation bases.