

Completion Instructions

Return of International Banking Statistics Form MA(BS)21

Introduction

1. This return consists of two parts: Part I Locational Banking Statistics (LBS) and Part II Consolidated Banking Statistics (CBS). Authorized institutions (AIs) are required to report both Part I and Part II according to the completion instructions below. The completion instructions were prepared based on the Bank for International Settlements' (BIS) Guidelines for reporting the BIS international banking statistics issued in March 2013 (the BIS Guidelines) available on the BIS website (www.bis.org).
2. Part I LBS collects information on AIs' liabilities and claims according to the residence of counterparty. Data in aggregate form will be reported to the BIS as part of an international cooperative effort to compile and publish worldwide data on country/jurisdiction exposures for the purpose of monitoring cross-border capital flows. The aggregate data are also used for compiling and evaluating the coverage of the balance of payments and external debt statistics.
3. Part II CBS collects information on AIs' exposures and liabilities to both local and foreign counterparties which also takes into account the ultimate risk lies for assessing credit risk exposures by country/jurisdiction. Data in aggregate form will be reported to the BIS for compiling and publishing worldwide data. Part II CBS is subdivided into two subsets: Parts IIA and IIB.
 - Part IIA on Immediate Risk basis is to be reported by all AIs.
 - Part IIA on Supplementary data on funding sources and Part IIB on Ultimate Risk basis are to be completed by all licensed banks incorporated in Hong Kong.

Section A: General Instructions

4. All AIs are required to complete Part I of this return showing the liability and asset positions of their Hong Kong offices as at the last calendar day of each quarter. The return should be submitted not later than one month after the end of each reporting quarter.
5. All AIs are required to report Part II of this return based on the position as at the last calendar day of each quarter. The detailed reporting requirements of Part II are as follows:

Part IIA Data on an immediate risk basis and risk transfers

	<u>Coverage</u>	<u>Reporting frequency and submission deadline</u>
All AIs	Position of the Hong Kong offices	Quarterly; not later than <u>one month</u> after the end of each reporting quarter
Licensed banks incorporated in Hong Kong	Consolidated position <u>in addition to Hong Kong office position</u> above. Consolidated position should include all branches and subsidiaries worldwide	Quarterly; not later than <u>6 weeks</u> after the end of each reporting quarter

Part IIA Supplementary data on funding sources

	<u>Coverage</u>	<u>Reporting frequency and submission deadline</u>
Licensed banks incorporated in Hong Kong	<u>Consolidated position only</u> and it should include all branches and subsidiaries worldwide	Quarterly; not later than <u>6 weeks</u> after the end of each reporting quarter

Part IIB Data on an ultimate risk basis

	<u>Coverage</u>	<u>Reporting frequency and submission deadline</u>
Licensed banks incorporated in Hong Kong	<u>Consolidated position only</u> and it should include all branches and subsidiaries worldwide	Quarterly; not later than <u>6 weeks</u> after the end of each reporting quarter

6. If the submission deadline falls on a public holiday, it will be deferred to the next working day.
7. Amounts should be shown to the nearest million, in HK\$ or HK\$ equivalents in the case of foreign currency items. The closing middle market T/T rates prevailing at the reporting date should be used for conversion purpose. Where claims are acquired at less than their nominal value, the discounted value should be shown.
8. Part I LBS and Part II CBS should be reported according to the status of the counterparty and his address. This means, in the case of a company with branches, the business address of the office with which the reporting AI has the claims on/liabilities to and in the case of an individual, his home address. Temporary or correspondence addresses should be disregarded. All claims/liabilities which cannot be properly classified into a particular country/jurisdiction should be reported in aggregate under the "Unallocated (5M)" category.
9. Treatments of arrears, provisions and write-offs:
 - Arrears of interest and principal: Until they are written off, arrears should be included in the claims and liabilities under the respective instruments, whenever it is possible.

- Provisions: Financial claims against which provisions have been made are normally reported as claims at their gross value. That is, provisions should not be netted from the claim positions.
- Write-offs of claims and debt forgiveness: Although an asset which has been written off may still be a legally enforceable claim, the items which have been written off should be excluded from the reported data. This is because the writing-off process can be seen as reflecting the judgement that the current or prospective value of the claim is zero.

10. Valuation principles

In general, claims should be valued at market prices. The exception to this is the case of loans, which should be valued in accordance with the reporting country's/jurisdiction's accounting standards and in principle at nominal (or contractual) values. For liabilities, in general, nominal (or contractual) values rather than market values should be reported.

Position should in principle be reported on a gross basis, and not net of liabilities. In other words, claims and liabilities vis-à-vis the same counterparty should be reported separately and not netted against each other. An exception is made for some types of derivatives instruments.

Reporting of financial claims and liabilities resulting from derivative instruments should in principle be consistent with the "replacement value", when compliant with accounting standards used to produce the balance sheet. All derivatives instruments with a positive market value should be treated as claims and those with a negative market value as liabilities. The currency denomination should be the currency in which the derivatives are to be redeemed or settled. Reporting of "net positions" is allowed only if the national accounting practice allows netting of multiple matching swaps (by currency and maturity) with the same counterparty that are covered under a legally enforceable netting agreement.

For swaps, the net market/fair value of each contract, where the "net" refers to the net present value of the "two legs" of a swap, should be reported. Financial derivatives other than swaps should be reported at gross market value.

Section B: Specific Instructions for Part I: Locational Banking Statistics (LBS)

11. Part I LBS collects the liability and claim positions broken down by instrument, counterparty country/jurisdiction, counterparty sector and currency. AIs should report the positions of "total liabilities and claims", "loans and deposits" and "debt securities" in separate tables, all with a crossing of the counterparty country/jurisdiction and counterparty sector. AIs should also provide a currency breakdown of each of these positions into Hong Kong dollar, US dollar, euro, Japanese yen, Pound sterling, Swiss franc, renminbi, plus a residual category.

There are 24 tables in total and the detailed structure of these tables is as follows:

Table Structure: Part I of MA(BS)21

Currencies	Instrument types		
	Total liabilities and claims	Of which:	
		Loans and deposits	Debt securities
Hong Kong Dollar (HKD)	Table A1	Table B1	Table C1
US Dollar (USD)	Table A2	Table B2	Table C2
Euro (EUR)	Table A3	Table B3	Table C3
Japanese Yen (JPY)	Table A4	Table B4	Table C4
Pound Sterling (GBP)	Table A5	Table B5	Table C5
Swiss Franc (CHF)	Table A6	Table B6	Table C6
Renminbi (CNY)	Table A7	Table B7	Table C7
Other currencies	Table A8	Table B8	Table C8

12. AIs should provide a counterparty-country/-jurisdiction breakdown of their liability and claim positions according to the location of counterparty (i.e. residency of counterparty), and not according to the country/jurisdiction of incorporation. For example, a claim on the London branch of a United States bank should be reported as a claim on the United Kingdom, and not on the United States.

In the return form, no entry is required for cells and columns highlighted in grey colour.

The figures for All countries/jurisdictions (5J), Total external positions (i.e. Total of section 1 and 2) (5Z), Developed countries (5R), Offshore centres (1N), Developing Europe (3C), Developing Latin America and Caribbean (4U), Developing Africa and Middle East (4W) and Developing Asia and Pacific (4Y) should be calculated from figures reported for countries/jurisdictions shown in Annex 4.

13. For the purposes of Part I LBS:

- (i) “Liabilities” refer to all domestic and external liabilities of the reporting AI. These may include, for example:

- equities, securities and capital instruments (e.g. perpetual and subordinated debts), issued by the institution and they should be allocated by country/jurisdiction, as far as feasible, on the basis of the residence of current holder. If it is difficult to determine the residence of current holder, the place of issue can be used as a proxy;

- all accrued interest payable on the domestic and external liabilities.

For note-issuing banks, banknotes issued by themselves, which are equivalent to item 4 in MA(BS)1, should not be included.

(ii) “Claims” refer to all domestic and external assets of the reporting AI. These may include, for example:

- domestic and foreign currency banknotes which should be reported as claims on the issuer, usually the central bank of the country/jurisdiction of issue;
- equities, debt securities, and capital instruments (e.g. perpetual and subordinated debts);
- accrued interest and overdue interest on a domestic or external claim except those credited to interest in suspense account;
- items in the course of collection which represent a claim on an obligor.

Holdings of fixed assets and gold should not be included. For note-issuing banks, holdings of Certificates of Indebtedness as cover for their issued banknotes, which are equivalent to item 13 in MA(BS)1, should not be included.

(iii) “Loans” should comprise those financial assets which are created through the lending of funds by a creditor (lender) to a debtor (borrower) and which are not represented by negotiable securities. “Deposits” should comprise all claims reflecting evidence of deposit (including non-negotiable certificates of deposit) which are not represented by negotiable securities. “Loans and deposits” should include interbank borrowings and loans, inter-office balances, foreign trade-related credits, sale and repurchase transactions (repos), and borrowing and lending of securities and gold with cash collateral. The cash collateral should be regarded as a collateralised deposit/loan and reported under the loans and deposits according to the location of the counterparty to the transaction. Transactions without cash collateral should not be reported. Securities which have been lent should remain as the reporting AI’s assets while securities which have been borrowed should not be reported as the reporting AI’s assets.

The reporting AI's holdings of notes and coins in domestic and foreign currencies, which belong to the asset side, should be recorded as claims on central banks under loans and deposits. Funds received by the reporting AI from residents or non-residents on a trust basis represent liabilities under loans and deposits. Funds deposited with residents or non-residents on a trust basis in the reporting AI's own name but on behalf of third parties represent claims under the loans and deposits. Working capital supplied by head offices to their branches abroad should also be recorded as claims under loans and deposits, and not under other assets and liabilities. Working capital received by local branches from their head offices abroad should be recorded as liabilities under loans and deposits, and not under other assets and liabilities. Loans which have become negotiable *de facto* should be classified under debt securities.

For trade-related credits granted directly by a reporting AI to a domestic exporter, these credits may be extended on the basis of a trade bill which is drawn by the exporter on the importer and subsequently acquired by the reporting AI. These credits may therefore be treated as external or domestic assets depending on whether the residence of the drawee (who is the final debtor) or of the presenter of the bill (who has guaranteed payment by endorsing the bill) is used as the criterion for geographical allocation. For the purpose of this return, these credits should be allocated according to the residence of the drawee, but not the presenter of the bill.

- (iv) "Debt securities" comprise all negotiable short- and long-term debt instruments, including negotiable certificates of deposit, but excluding equity shares, investment fund units and warrants.
- The claim side of debt securities (i.e. holdings of debt securities) should include those held in the reporting AI's own names and those held on behalf of third parties as part of trustee business. They should not include debt securities held on a purely custodial basis for customers (i.e. positions not in the reporting AI's own name) and debt securities acquired in the context of securities lending transactions without cash collateral.
 - The liability side of debt securities (i.e. own issues of debt securities) should comprise liabilities in all negotiable short- and long-term debt securities, including negotiable certificates of deposit, subordinated issues and issues in the reporting AI's own name but on behalf of third parties. AIs should report their liability positions of debt securities vis-à-vis banks

and non-bank customers (i.e. column (1) and (4)). A breakdown into related offices, official monetary authorities, non-bank financial institutions and other non-bank customers (i.e. column (2), (3), (5) and (6)) is not required.

- The liability side of debt securities should be allocated by country/jurisdiction, as far as feasible, on the basis of the residence of current holder. If it is difficult to determine the residence of current holder, the place of issue can be used as a proxy.

- (v) “Liabilities of which maturity \leq 12 months” refer to the reporting AI’s own issues of debt securities (including negotiable certificates of deposit, and subordinated issues and issues in their own name but on behalf of third parties) with a remaining maturity of up to and including 12 months. This column only applies to the liability side of debt securities.
- (vi) “Other claims and liabilities” are those residual claims and liabilities that are not included in loans and deposits and debt securities. Reporting AIs that find it administratively easier to do so, may derive the country/jurisdiction breakdown of loans and deposits by obtaining a country/jurisdiction breakdown of other claims and liabilities and deducting them together with the country/jurisdiction breakdown of debt securities from total claims and liabilities of each country/jurisdiction. “Other claims” mainly comprise equity securities (including mutual and investment fund units and holdings of shares in the reporting AI’s own name but on behalf of third parties), participations, derivatives recorded on the balance sheet with positive market value, and any other residual on-balance sheet financial claims. “Other liabilities” comprise mainly equity issuance, derivatives recorded on the balance sheet with negative market value, and any other residual on-balance sheet liabilities. Retained earnings (positive amount) should be regarded as other liabilities and should be allocated to the country/jurisdiction where the controlling parent institution is located. Negative retained earnings should be treated as claims vis-à-vis the controlling parent institution. The other liabilities should be allocated by country/jurisdiction, as far as feasible, on the basis of the residence of the holder. If it is difficult to determine the residence of current holder, the place of issue can be used as a proxy.
- (vii) Arrears and accrued interest as well as principal in arrears should be included in the claims and liabilities under the respective instruments, whenever

possible. Financial claims against which provisions have been made are normally reported as claims at their gross value. In other words, provisions should not be netted from the claim positions. Items which have been written off should be excluded from the reported data.

(viii) “Banks” refer to institutions which are regarded as such by the appropriate supervisory authorities in their place of business (including AIs in Hong Kong). Money market funds, investment funds and pension funds are excluded. In addition, related offices and official monetary authorities, which include central banks, should be reported as “of-which” items under banks:

- “Related offices” refer to entities that are part of the same banking group (i.e. have the same controlling parent entity). These include, for example, the controlling parent institution, the head office of the reporting AI, and branches or subsidiaries that are part of the consolidated reporting entity. As for reporting AI’s related offices located in Hong Kong, reporting AI should only report positions vis-à-vis those subsidiaries or controlling parent institutions which are authorised as different AIs.
- “Official monetary authorities” refer to central banks ([Annex 1](#)) or similar national and international bodies, such as BIS and European Central Bank (ECB). Banks’ holding of notes and coins should be recorded as claims on official monetary authorities. (This is in contrast to Part II CBS of this return, where central banks and other official monetary authorities are reported as “Official sector”.)

(ix) “Non-bank customers” are the sum of non-bank financial institutions and other non-bank customers:

- “Non-bank financial institutions” refer to private or public financial institutions, other than banks, engaged primarily in the provision of financial services and activities auxiliary to financial intermediation such as fund management. These include special purpose vehicles, hedge funds, securities brokers, money market funds, pension funds, insurance companies, financial leasing corporations, central clearing counterparties, unit trusts, other financial auxiliaries and other captive financial institutions. These also include any public financial institutions such as development banks and export credit agencies. For example, the Hong Kong Mortgage Corporation Limited is classified as a non-bank financial

institution.

- “Other non-bank customers” refer to entities other than banks and non-bank financial institutions. These include, but not limited to, the general government sector, non-financial corporations, and households including non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs). Any positions for which the sector of the counterparty is unknown should be classified as other non-bank customers.
 - “General government” includes the central government, state government, local government and social security funds. In addition, it includes non-profit institutions engaged in non-market production that are controlled and mainly financed by government units and social security funds. For the purposes of Part I LBS, central banks, other official monetary authorities and public corporations are not part of the general government sector.
 - “Non-financial corporations” refer to privately and publicly owned corporations as well as unincorporated enterprises that function as if they were corporations, such as partnerships and the branches of foreign corporations.
 - “Households including non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)” refer to individuals, families, unincorporated enterprises owned by households, and non-profit institutions serving households such as charities, religious institutions, trade unions and consumer associations.
- (x) “International organisations (IC)” are considered to be resident in an economic territory of their own, and not of the economy in which they are physically located. They refer to those organisations listed in Annex 2 and should be classified as non-bank financial institutions and other non-bank customers according to Annex 2. They may include organisations not listed in Annex 2 but are regarded as such by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority. However, the BIS and ECB should not be included in “International organisations”, but classified as official monetary authorities located in Switzerland and Germany respectively.

14. Liabilities and claims to be reported in the Part I LBS should be cross referenced to the relevant items in the Return of Assets and Liabilities for Hong Kong Offices (Form MA(BS)1). Details are given in Annex 3.

Section C : Specific Instructions for Part II: Consolidated Banking Statistics (CBS)

15. The CBS captures the Hong Kong office position as well as consolidated positions of the reporting AI's worldwide offices (including the positions of the reporting AI's foreign subsidiaries and branches). In this section, head office, subsidiaries and branches of the reporting AI are collectively referred to as either "the reporting AI" or "the reporting AI offices".
16. The statistics comprise two subsets, compiled on different basis:

Part IIA CBS Immediate risk basis (CBS/IR): Claims are allocated to the country/jurisdiction of residence of the immediate counterparty. The data cover on-balance sheet financial claims, risk transfers and certain liabilities of the reporting AI.

Part IIB CBS Ultimate risk basis (CBS/UR): Claims are allocated to the country/jurisdiction where the final risk lies. The data cover on-balance sheet financial claims as well as some off-balance sheet exposures of the reporting AI.

17. Composition of claims in the CBS

In general, claims should comprise all items that represent an on-balance sheet financial asset. Claims should include the following financial assets: deposits and balances placed with banks; loans and advances; trade-related credits; holdings of securities, including certificates of deposit, promissory notes, collateralised debt obligations and asset-backed securities; holdings of notes and coins; loans or other claim positions funded with claims under sale and repurchase agreements; and participations, including equity holdings in non-bank subsidiaries. Lending of securities, gold and other precious metals without cash collateral should not be reported as claims. Derivatives contracts should be excluded from claims on IR basis to be consistent with claims on UR basis, where derivatives contracts with a positive market value, i.e. "derivatives claims" are reported separately.

18. Definitions on "Total claims"

Total claims comprise (i) *international claims* in all currencies and (ii) *local claims in local currency*, where international claims is the sum of *cross-border claims* in all currencies and *local claims in foreign currencies*. Cross-border claims refer to positions where the country/jurisdiction in which the counterparty is located is different from that where the reporting AI office that grants or extends the claim is located. Local claims refer to positions vis-à-vis residents of the country/jurisdiction where the reporting AI office that books the claim is located.

19. Reporting basis and coverage of AIs

- All AIs are required to report the CBS/IR on their Hong Kong office position

With reference to paragraph 18, they should report international claims booked by their offices in Hong Kong comprising:

- i) all cross-border claims, and
 - ii) all local claims (on Hong Kong residents) in foreign currencies.
- Locally incorporated licensed banks are required to report the CBS/IR on their consolidated position, in addition to their Hong Kong office position stated above.

With reference to paragraph 18, they should report international claims and local claims booked by their worldwide offices on a consolidated basis comprising:

- i) all cross-border claims, and
- ii) all local claims (i.e. including local claims booked by their worldwide offices and local claims booked by their Hong Kong offices).

(See paragraphs 28 – 36 below for reporting on consolidated basis)

20. International organisations in Annex 2 should be reported in “International organisations (1C)” and should not be allocated to any specific counterparty country/jurisdiction. The figures for All countries/jurisdictions (5J), Developed countries (5R), Offshore centres (1N), Developing Europe (3C), Developing Latin America and Caribbean (4U), Developing Africa and Middle East (4W) and Developing Asia and Pacific (4Y) should be calculated from figures reported for countries/jurisdictions shown in Annex 4.
21. Some examples on the reporting of specific transactions under CBS/IR and CBS/UR basis are included in Annex 5.

Part IIA : Consolidated Banking Statistics - Immediate risk basis (CBS/IR)

Hong Kong office position (for reporting by all AIs)

22. Column (1) Total claims

Total claims in column (1) with counterparty country/jurisdiction breakdown should be equal to the amount reported for international claims in column (2).

23. Column (2) International claims

With reference to paragraphs 18 and 19, this column should include cross-border claims in all currencies and local claims (on Hong Kong residents) in foreign currencies with counterparty country/jurisdiction breakdown.

24. Columns (3) to (6) International claims by remaining maturity

Columns (3) to (6) should be reported on the basis of remaining maturities of the international claims, i.e. the time remaining to final payment of the relevant claim.

Claims with scheduled payments such as loans should be reported according to the time remaining to final payment, i.e. the residual maturity of the final payment or instalment.

Claims that cannot be classified by maturity such as equity should be assigned to the category of “unallocated”. For the purposes of this section, overdue claims and claims that are repayable on demand should be allocated to the “up to and including one year” maturity bracket.

Please refer to Annex 6 of the completion instructions for the details of maturity breakdown below.

column (3) = remaining maturity up to and including 1 year

column (4) = remaining maturity over 1 year and up to and including 2 years

column (5) = remaining maturity over 2 years

column (6) = remaining maturity unallocated by maturity

Sum of columns (3) to (6) should be equal to the column (2) International claims.

25. Columns (7) to (12) International claims by sector

The reporting AI should report the international claims by sector breakdown and report in the appropriate columns (7) to (12) accordingly. Please refer to Annex 6 of the completion instructions for the definitions of each sector below.

column (7) = international claims on banks

column (8) = international claims on official sector

column (9) = international claims on non-bank private sector, which is equal to the sum of amounts reported in column (10) non-bank financial institutions and column (11) non-financial private sector

column (12) = international claims on unallocated by sector

Sum of columns (7), (8), (9) and (12) international claims by sector should be equal to the column (2) International claims.

26. Columns (15) to (17) Risk transfers

The reporting AI can offset its total exposure to a particular country/jurisdiction using a variety of credit risk mitigants (CRMs), which include guarantees, collateral and credit derivatives. If use of these CRMs reduces the reporting AI's exposure to a particular country/jurisdiction by effectively transferring the risk to a different country/jurisdiction, these should be reported as risk transfers. The reporting AI should provide information about risk transfers associated with their claims on IR basis. That is, the AI should report the amount of claims for which the residence of the IR is different from the residence of the ultimate obligor.

The country/jurisdiction where the ultimate risk lies is defined as the country/jurisdiction of residence of the ultimate obligor. Specifically, it is the country/jurisdiction where the guarantor of a financial claim resides or the parent of a legally dependent branch or affiliate is located.

Claims on unaffiliated subsidiaries can only be considered as being guaranteed by the parent if it has provided an explicit guarantee. In contrast, claims on branches should, for the purposes of the CBS, always be considered as being guaranteed by the respective parent, even if there is no legal guarantee.

Claims guaranteed by parties in different countries/jurisdictions should be transferred to the country/jurisdiction of each guarantor according to the amounts being guaranteed. In case where the guarantors' liabilities are joint and several, the transfer of risk to the country/jurisdiction of the guarantors should be reported at the reporting AI's best estimation.

Collateral of a claim may be considered as an indicator of where the final risk of the claim lies to the extent that it is recognised as a CRM according to the Banking (Capital) Rules of Hong Kong or a recognised collateral under various approaches of credit risk mitigation in the Basel Capital Accord document.

If credit derivatives are used to mitigate the counterparty risk associated with claims in the banking book, the country/jurisdiction of ultimate risk of these positions is defined as the country/jurisdiction in which the counterparty to the credit derivatives contract resides. The notional value of these positions should be reported.

Similarly, in the case of holdings of credit-linked notes, other collateralised debt obligations and asset-backed securities, a "look-through" approach should be adopted and the country/jurisdiction of ultimate risk is defined as the country/jurisdiction where the debtor of the underlying credit, security or derivatives contract resides. For cases where the use of look-through approach are not possible in practice, the reporting AI may provide estimates for the allocation of claims to the country/jurisdiction where the debtor of the underlying resides or to allocate the claims to the country/jurisdiction of the immediate risk (which is the country/jurisdiction where the issuer of the securities resides).

Information on the reallocation of claims should be reported separately for outward and inward risk transfers. In other words, outward reallocations that reduce exposure to a given counterparty country/jurisdiction should be reported in column (17) Outward risk transfer separately from inward reallocations that increase exposure in column (16) Inward risk transfer. Outward and inward risk transfers should in principle add up to the same total. If risk remains in the country/jurisdiction of the IR, for example when risk is reallocated between different sectors but not outside the country/jurisdiction, then a risk transfer should not be reported.

Please note that the amount of outward risk transfer of a claim should be smaller than or equal to the amount of the claim. As such, in general, the amount of outward risk transfer reported in column (17) from a counterparty country/jurisdiction should be smaller than or equal to the amount of total claims reported in column (1) on that counterparty country/jurisdiction.

Column (15) Net risk transfers are calculated as the column (16) Inward risk transfer less column (17) Outward risk transfers.

Illustrations

A claim on the U.S. branch of a Hong Kong incorporated bank should be included against “United States” in column (7) Banks. In respect of risk transfers, the claims should be against “United States” in column (17) Outward risk transfer, and “Hong Kong, China” in column (16) Inward risk transfer.

On the other hand, a claim on a manufacturing company in Hong Kong which is guaranteed by a Japanese bank. The claims should be included against “Hong Kong, China” in column (9) Non-bank private sector and column (11) Non-financial private sector. In addition, in respect of risk transfers, the claims should also be included against “Hong Kong, China” in column (17) Outward risk transfer, and “Japan” in column (16) Inward risk transfer.

27. All AIs are **not** required to report **columns (13), (14) and (18)** for the Hong Kong office position.

Consolidated position (for reporting by all locally incorporated licensed banks)

28. All locally incorporated licensed banks reporting on a consolidated basis should report all the columns (i.e. columns (1) to (18)) of Part IIA of this return.

29. Column (1) Total claims

With reference to paragraphs 18 and 19, Total claims (with counterparty country/jurisdiction breakdown) should be the sum of column (2) International claims and column (14) Local claims in local currency.

30. Column (2) International claims

With reference to paragraph 18, include in this column cross-border claims in all currencies and local claims in foreign currencies with counterparty country/jurisdiction breakdown.

31. Columns (3) to (6) International claims by maturity

Sum of columns (3) to (6) should be equal to the column (2) International claims. Please refer to paragraph 24 for the reporting instructions.

32. Columns (7) to (12) International claims by sector

Sum of columns (7), (8), (9) and (12) should be equal to the column (2) International claims. Please refer to paragraph 25 for the reporting instructions.

33. Column (13) Local claims in foreign currencies

Report in this column the reporting AI's local claims on their local residents in foreign currencies with counterparty country/jurisdiction breakdown, which are part of the international claims reported in column (2). Specifically, it includes claims booked by the reporting AI's:

- i) worldwide offices on their local residents in currencies other than their local currencies, and
- ii) offices in Hong Kong on Hong Kong residents in currencies other than Hong Kong dollars.

34. Column (14) Local claims in local currency

Report in this column the reporting AI's local claims on local residents in local currency with counterparty country/jurisdiction breakdown. Specifically, it includes claims booked by the reporting AI's:

- i) worldwide offices on their local residents in their local currencies, and
- ii) offices in Hong Kong on Hong Kong residents in Hong Kong dollars.

35. Columns (15) to (17) Risk transfer

Column (15) Net risk transfers are calculated as the column (16) Inward risk transfer less column (17) Outward risk transfers. Please refer to paragraph 26 for the reporting instructions.

36. Column (18) Local liabilities in local currency

Report in this column the reporting AI's local liabilities to local residents in local currency with counterparty country/jurisdiction breakdown. Specifically, it includes liabilities of the reporting AI's:

- i) worldwide offices to their local residents in their local currencies, and
- ii) offices in Hong Kong to Hong Kong residents in Hong Kong dollars.

Part IIA: Consolidated Banking Statistics - Supplementary data on funding sources

37. For this part, all locally incorporated licensed banks are required to report the supplementary data on funding sources (without any counterparty country/jurisdiction breakdown) on a consolidated position. Non-locally incorporated licensed banks are not required to complete this part.

38. Columns (1) to (6) Total liabilities and breakdown

Include in column (1) the total liabilities of the reporting AI based on the consolidation perimeter used by the AI, which should be equal to the sum of columns (2) to (6) reported amounts,

where

column (2) = loans and deposits

column (3) = debt securities liabilities by remaining maturity up to and including 12 months

column (4) = debt securities liabilities by remaining maturity greater than 12 months

column (5) = derivatives liabilities

column (6) = other and unallocated liabilities

Please refer to Annex 6 for the definitions of each component of total liabilities.

39. Column (7) Total equity

Include in this column the total equity of the reporting AI, which is the residual claims on the reporting AI after subtraction of its total liabilities (column (1)) from its total assets (column (9)) based on the consolidation perimeter used by the AI. Please refer to Annex 6 for details of the definition of total equity.

40. Column (9) Total assets

Report in this column the total banking assets of the reporting AI based on the consolidation perimeter used by the reporting AI. Total assets are comprised of non-financial assets and financial assets. Please refer to Annex 6 for details.

41. Column (8) Risk weighted assets, column (10) Tier 1 capital, and column (11) Tier 2 capital

The amounts reported in these columns should be the same as the corresponding amounts reported in the relevant items of Part I Division A of the Return on Capital Adequacy Ratios, MA(BS)3 (consolidated positions). Please refer to Annex 6 for details.

Part IIB: Consolidated Banking Statistics - Ultimate risk basis (CBS/UR)

42. All locally incorporated licensed banks are required to report this part on a consolidated basis while non-locally incorporated licensed banks are not required to complete this part. The reporting AI should report the claims with counterparty country/jurisdiction breakdown based on where the UR lies. In other words, inter-office activity should be excluded and positions should be allocated to the country/jurisdiction where the final risk lies. The country/jurisdiction where the final risk lies is defined as the country/jurisdiction of residence of the ultimate obligor (after taking into account risk transfers mentioned in paragraph 26).

43. Column (1) to (9) Total claims and breakdown

Include in column (1) the reporting AI's total claims with counterparty country /jurisdiction breakdown based on UR basis. The reported amount of total claims on each counterparty country/jurisdiction should be equal to the sum of column (1) Total claims (in Part IIA) and column (15) Net risk transfers (in Part IIA) for the consolidated position of the reporting AI of the same counterparty country/jurisdiction.

In addition, Column (1) should be equal to the sum of the amounts reported in columns (2), (3), (4) and (7). It should also be equal to the sum of the amounts reported in columns of (8) and (9),

where

column (2) = financial claims on banks

column (3) = financial claims on official sector

column (4) = financial claims on non-bank private sector, which is equal to the sum of amounts reported in column (5) non-bank financial institutions and column (6) non-financial private sector

column (7) = financial claims on unallocated (sector)

column (8) = cross border claims, where a cross-border claim is claim on the country/jurisdiction in which the counterparty is located is different from that where the reporting AI office that grants or extends the claim is located.

column (9) = local claims (in all currencies), where a local claim is claim vis-à-vis residents of the country/jurisdiction where the reporting AI office that books the claim is located.

Please refer to [Annex 6](#) for the definitions of columns (2) to (7).

44. Column (10) Derivatives contracts

All derivatives instruments with a positive market value should be reported separately as “derivatives claims” in this column with counterparty country/jurisdiction breakdown. Data to be reported should in principle cover all derivatives instruments including forwards, swaps and options relating to foreign exchange, and interest rate, equity, commodity and credit derivatives instruments.

For credit derivatives, such as credit default swaps (CDS) and total return swaps:

- If the reporting AI is a protection-buyer:
 - such credit derivatives should only be reported in column (10) “Derivatives contracts” (and at market value) if they are held for trading;
 - for credit derivatives that are not held for trading, e.g. those held in the banking book, they should be regarded as “risk transfers” (and at notional value). For details regarding risk transfers, please refer to paragraph 26.
- If the reporting AI is a protection-seller, all credit derivatives (i.e. CDS sold) should be reported as “Guarantees extended” in column (11). CDS sold should be reported as gross notional values (but net of cash collateral) and vis-à-vis the country/jurisdiction of the underlying reference entity where the ultimate (final) risk lies.

45. Column (11) Guarantees extended and column (12) Credit commitments

Report in column (11) guarantees extended by the reporting AI (with counterparty country/jurisdiction breakdown), which are defined as contingent liabilities arising from

an irrevocable obligation to pay a third-party beneficiary when a client fails to perform certain contractual obligations.

Report in column (12) credit commitments of the reporting AI (with counterparty country/jurisdiction breakdown), which are defined as arrangements that irrevocably obligate the AI at a client's request, to extend credit.

Guarantees and credit commitments should be reported to the extent that they represent the unutilised portions of binding contractual obligations and any other irrevocable commitments of the reporting AI. The AI should only report those obligations and commitments which, if utilised, would be reported in total cross-border claims and local claims in any currency. Both items in columns (11) and (12) should be reported in notional value.

Please refer to Annex 6 for the detailed definitions of guarantees extended and credit commitments.

Hong Kong Monetary Authority
March 2022

List of Central Banks and Other Monetary Authorities

Annex 1

For Part I LBS, central banks should be reported in the sector of “Official monetary authorities” as an “of-which” item under the sector of "Banks". For Part II CBS, they should be included in the sector "Official sector". Please see the latest list on the BIS website (www.bis.org).

Country/Jurisdiction	ISO	Name of Central Bank	City
Afghanistan	AF	Central Bank of Afghanistan	Kabul
Albania	AL	Bank of Albania	Tirana
Algeria	DZ	Bank of Algeria	Algiers
Angola	AO	National Bank of Angola	Luanda
Argentina	AR	Central Bank of Argentina	Buenos Aires
Armenia	AM	Central Bank of Armenia	Yerevan
Aruba	AW	Central Bank of Aruba	Oranjestad
Australia	AU	Reserve Bank of Australia	Sydney
Austria	AT	Austrian National Bank	Vienna
Azerbaijan	AZ	Central Bank of the Republic of Azerbaijan	Baku
Bahamas	BS	Central Bank of the Bahamas	Nassau
Bahrain	BH	Central Bank of Bahrain	Manama
Bangladesh	BD	Bangladesh Bank	Dhaka
Barbados	BB	Central Bank of Barbados	Bridgetown
Belarus	BY	National Bank of the Republic of Belarus	Minsk
Belgium	BE	National Bank of Belgium	Brussels
Belize	BZ	Central Bank of Belize	Belize City
Bermuda	BM	Bermuda Monetary Authority	Hamilton
Bhutan	BT	Royal Monetary Authority of Bhutan	Thimphu
Bolivia	BO	Central Bank of Bolivia	La Paz
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sarajevo
Botswana	BW	Bank of Botswana	Gaborone
Brazil	BR	Central Bank of Brazil	Brasília
Brunei	BN	Brunei Monetary Board	Bandar Seri Begawan
Bulgaria	BG	Bulgarian National Bank	Sofia
Burundi	BI	Bank of the Republic of Burundi	Bujumbura
Cambodia	KH	National Bank of Cambodia	Phnom Penh
Cameroon	CM	Bank of Central African States (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon)	Yaoundé
Canada	CA	Bank of Canada	Ottawa
Cape Verde	CV	Bank of Cape Verde	Praia
Cayman Islands	KY	Cayman Islands Monetary Authority	Georgetown
Chile	CL	Central Bank of Chile	Santiago de Chile
Colombia	CO	Bank of the Republic	Bogotá
Comoros	KM	Central Bank of The Comoros	Moroni
Congo, Democratic Rep.	CD	Central Bank of Congo	Kinshasa
Costa Rica	CR	Central Bank of Costa Rica	San José

(Con't overleaf)

Country/Jurisdiction	ISO	Name of Central Bank	City
Croatia	HR	Croatian National Bank	Zagreb
Cuba	CU	Central Bank of Cuba	Havana
Curaçao	CW	Central Bank of Curaçao and Sint Maarten	Willemstad
Cyprus	CY	Central Bank of Cyprus	Nicosia
Czech Republic	CZ	Czech National Bank	Prague
Denmark	DK	National Bank of Denmark	Copenhagen
Djibouti	DJ	National Bank of Djibouti	Djibouti
Dominican Republic	DO	Central Bank of the Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo
Ecuador	EC	Central Bank of Ecuador	Quito
Egypt	EG	Central Bank of Egypt	Cairo
El Salvador	SV	Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador	San Salvador
Eritrea	ER	National Bank of Eritrea	Asmara
Estonia	EE	Bank of Estonia	Tallinn
Ethiopia	ET	National Bank of Ethiopia	Addis Ababa
Fiji	FJ	Reserve Bank of Fiji	Suva
Finland	FI	Bank of Finland	Helsinki
France	FR	Bank of France	Paris
French Polynesia	PF	Institut d'Emission d'Outre-Mer	Papeete
Gambia, The	GM	Central Bank of The Gambia	Banjul
Georgia	GE	National Bank of Georgia	Tbilisi
Germany	DE	European Central Bank	Frankfurt am Main
Germany	DE	Deutsche Bundesbank	Frankfurt am Main
Ghana	GH	Bank of Ghana	Accra
Greece	GR	Bank of Greece	Athens
Guatemala	GT	Bank of Guatemala	Guatemala City
Guinea	GN	Central Bank of the Republic of Guinea	Conakry
Guyana	GY	Bank of Guyana	Georgetown
Haiti	HT	Bank of the Republic of Haiti	Port-au-Prince
Honduras	HN	Central Bank of Honduras	Tegucigalpa
Hong Kong, China	HK	Hong Kong Monetary Authority	Hong Kong
Hungary	HU	Magyar Nemzeti Bank	Budapest
Iceland	IS	Central Bank of Iceland	Reykjavík
India	IN	Reserve Bank of India	Mumbai
Indonesia	ID	Bank Indonesia	Jakarta
Iran	IR	Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran	Tehran
Iraq	IQ	Central Bank of Iraq	Baghdad
Ireland	IE	Central Bank of Ireland	Dublin
Israel	IL	Bank of Israel	Jerusalem
Italy	IT	Bank of Italy	Rome
Jamaica	JM	Bank of Jamaica	Kingston
Japan	JP	Bank of Japan	Tokyo
Japan	JP	Ministry of Finance	Tokyo
Jordan	JO	Central Bank of Jordan	Amman
Kazakhstan	KZ	National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Almaty
Kenya	KE	Central Bank of Kenya	Nairobi
Kiribati	KI	Bank of Kiribati	Tarawa
[South] Korea	KR	Bank of Korea	Seoul
Kuwait	KW	Central Bank of Kuwait	Kuwait
Kyrgyz Republic	KG	National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic	Bishkek

(Con't overleaf)

Country/Jurisdiction	ISO	Name of Central Bank	City
Laos	LA	Bank of the Lao People's Democratic Republic	Vientiane
Latvia	LV	Bank of Latvia	Riga
Lebanon	LB	Central Bank of Lebanon	Beirut
Lesotho	LS	Central Bank of Lesotho	Maseru
Liberia	LR	Central Bank of Liberia	Monrovia
Libya	LY	Central Bank of Libya	Tripoli
Lithuania	LT	Bank of Lithuania	Vilnius
Luxembourg	LU	Central Bank of Luxembourg	Luxembourg
Macao, China	MO	Monetary Authority of Macao	Macao
Macedonia, FYR	MK	National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia	Skopje
Madagascar	MG	Central Bank of Madagascar	Antananarivo
Mainland China	CN	People's Bank of China	Beijing
Mainland China	CN	State Administration of Foreign Exchange	Beijing
Malawi	MW	Reserve Bank of Malawi	Lilongwe
Malaysia	MY	Central Bank of Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur
Maldives	MV	Maldives Monetary Authority	Male
Malta	MT	Central Bank of Malta	Valletta
Mauritania	MR	Central Bank of Mauritania	Nouakchott
Mauritius	MU	Bank of Mauritius	Port Louis
Mexico	MX	Bank of Mexico	Mexico City
Moldova	MD	National Bank of Moldova	Chisinau
Mongolia	MN	Bank of Mongolia	Ulan Bator
Morocco	MA	Bank of Morocco	Rabat
Mozambique	MZ	Bank of Mozambique	Maputo
Myanmar	MM	Central Bank of Myanmar	Rangoon
Namibia	NA	Bank of Namibia	Windhoek
Nauru	NR	Bank of Nauru	Nauru
Nepal	NP	Central Bank of Nepal	Kathmandu
Netherlands	NL	Netherlands Bank	Amsterdam
New Caledonia	NC	Institut d'Emission d'Outre-Mer	Nouméa
New Zealand	NZ	Reserve Bank of New Zealand	Wellington
Nicaragua	NI	Central Bank of Nicaragua	Managua
Nigeria	NG	Central Bank of Nigeria	Abuja
North Korea	KP	Central Bank of Korea	Pyongyang
Norway	NO	Central Bank of Norway	Oslo
Oman	OM	Central Bank of Oman	Ruwi, Muscat
Pakistan	PK	State Bank of Pakistan	Karachi
Panama	PA	National Bank of Panama	Panama
Papua New Guinea	PG	Bank of Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby
Paraguay	PY	Central Bank of Paraguay	Asunción
Peru	PE	Central Reserve Bank of Peru	Lima
Philippines	PH	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	Manila
Poland	PL	National Bank of Poland	Warsaw
Portugal	PT	Bank of Portugal	Lisbon
Qatar	QA	Qatar Central Bank	Doha
Romania	RO	National Bank of Romania	Bucharest
Russia	RU	Central Bank of the Russian Federation	Moscow
Rwanda	RW	National Bank of Rwanda	Kigali
Samoa	WS	Central Bank of Samoa	Apia
San Marino	SM	San Marinense Institute of Credit	San Marino

(Con't overleaf)

Country/Jurisdiction	ISO	Name of Central Bank	City
São Tomé and Príncipe	ST	Central Bank of São Tomé and Príncipe	São Tomé
Saudi Arabia	SA	Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency	Riyadh
Senegal	SN	Central Bank of West African States (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo)	Dakar
Serbia	RS	National Bank of Serbia	Belgrade
Seychelles	SC	Central Bank of Seychelles	Victoria
Sierra Leone	SL	Bank of Sierra Leone	Freetown
Singapore	SG	Monetary Authority of Singapore	Singapore
Slovakia	SK	National Bank of Slovakia	Bratislava
Slovenia	SI	Bank of Slovenia	Ljubljana
Solomon Islands	SB	Central Bank of Solomon Islands	Honiara
Somalia	SO	Central Bank of Somalia	Mogadishu
South Africa	ZA	South African Reserve Bank	Pretoria
South Sudan	SS	Bank of South Sudan	Juba
Spain	ES	Bank of Spain	Madrid
Sri Lanka	LK	Central Bank of Sri Lanka	Colombo
St Kitts and Nevis	KN	Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines)	Basseterre, St Kitts
Sudan	SD	Bank of Sudan	Khartoum
Suriname	SR	Central Bank of Suriname	Paramaribo
Swaziland	SZ	Central Bank of Swaziland	Mbabane
Sweden	SE	Sveriges Riksbank	Stockholm
Switzerland	CH	Bank for International Settlements	Basel
Switzerland	CH	Swiss National Bank	Zurich
Syria	SY	Central Bank of Syria	Damascus
Taiwan, China	TW	Central Bank of China	Taipei
Tajikistan	TJ	National Bank of the Republic of Tajikistan	Dushanbe
Tanzania	TZ	Bank of Tanzania	Dar es Salaam
Thailand	TH	Bank of Thailand	Bangkok
Tonga	TO	National Reserve Bank of Tonga	Nuku'alofa
Trinidad and Tobago	TT	Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago	Port-of-Spain
Tunisia	TN	Central Bank of Tunisia	Tunis
Turkey	TR	Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey	Ankara
Turkmenistan	TM	State Central Bank of Turkmenistan	Ashgabat
Tuvalu	TV	National Bank of Tuvalu	Funafuti
Uganda	UG	Bank of Uganda	Kampala
Ukraine	UA	National Bank of Ukraine	Kiev
United Arab Emirates	AE	Central Bank of the United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi
United Kingdom	GB	Bank of England	London
United States	US	Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve, Federal Reserve Bank of New York, 11 other Federal Reserve Banks)	Various locations
Uruguay	UY	Central Bank of Uruguay	Montevideo
Uzbekistan	UZ	Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Tashkent
Vanuatu	VU	Reserve Bank of Vanuatu	Port Vila
Venezuela	VE	Central Bank of Venezuela	Caracas
Vietnam	VN	State Bank of Vietnam	Hanoi
Wallis and Futuna Islands	WF	Institut d'Emission d'Outre-Mer	Mata-Utu
Yemen	YE	Central Bank of Yemen	Sana'a
Zambia	ZM	Bank of Zambia	Lusaka
Zimbabwe	ZW	Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe	Harare

List of International Organisations

In both the Part I LBS and Part II CBS, positions vis-à-vis international organisations should be reported in the category “International organisations (1C)” under the counterparty-country/jurisdiction dimension and should not be allocated to any specific counterparty country/jurisdiction.

For Part I LBS, some international organisations (multilateral development banks) previously classified as "Banks" are now classified as "Non-bank financial institutions". The rest should be classified as "Other non-bank customers". For Part II CBS, all international organisations should be classified as "Official sector". Please see the latest list on the BIS website (www.bis.org).

International organisations	Acronym	Counterparty sector in Part I LBS
African Development Bank Group	AfDB	Non-bank financial institution
African Union	AU	other non-bank customers
Andean Development Corporation	ADC	Non-bank financial institution
Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa	BADEA	Non-bank financial institution
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	AFESD	Non-bank financial institution
Arab Monetary Fund	AMF	Non-bank financial institution
Asian Clearing Union	ACU	Non-bank financial institution
Asian Development Bank	ADB	Non-bank financial institution
Association of Southeast Asian Nations	ASEAN	other non-bank customers
Caribbean Community and Common Market	CARICOM	other non-bank customers
Caribbean Development Bank	CDB	Non-bank financial institution
Central African States Development Bank	CASDB	Non-bank financial institution
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	CABEI	Non-bank financial institution
Central American Common Market	CACM	other non-bank customers
Colombo Plan	-	other non-bank customers
Council of Europe	CE	other non-bank customers
Council of Europe Development Bank	-	Non-bank financial institution
East African Development Bank	EADB	Non-bank financial institution
Economic Community of West African States	ECOWAS	other non-bank customers
European Atomic Energy Community	Euratom	other non-bank customers
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	EBRD	Non-bank financial institution
European Free Trade Association	EFTA	other non-bank customers
European Investment Bank	EIB	Non-bank financial institution
European Organization for Nuclear Research	CERN	other non-bank customers
European Space Agency	ESA	other non-bank customers
European Stability Mechanism (prior to 2013 European Financial Stability Facility)	ESM	Non-bank financial institution
European Telecommunications Satellite Organization	EUTELSAT	other non-bank customers
European Union	EU	other non-bank customers
Food and Agriculture Organization	FAO	other non-bank customers

(Con't overleaf)

International organisations	Acronym	Counterparty sector in Part I LBS
Inter-American Development Bank	IADB	Non-bank financial institution
Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries	CIPEC	other non-bank customers
International Atomic Energy Agency	IAEA	other non-bank customers
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development World Bank	IBRD	Non-bank financial institution
International Civil Aviation Organization	ICAO	other non-bank customers
International Cocoa Organization	ICCO	other non-bank customers
International Coffee Organization	ICO	other non-bank customers
International Committee of the Red Cross	ICRC	other non-bank customers
International Cotton Advisory Committee	ICAC	other non-bank customers
International Development Association	IDA	Non-bank financial institution
International Finance Corporation	IFC	Non-bank financial institution
International Fund for Agricultural Development	IFAD	other non-bank customers
International Grains Council	IGC	other non-bank customers
International Jute Study Group	IJSG	other non-bank customers
International Labour Organization	ILO	other non-bank customers
International Lead and Zinc Study Group	ILZSG	other non-bank customers
International Maritime Organization	IMO	other non-bank customers
International Maritime Satellite Organization	INMARSAT	other non-bank customers
International Monetary Fund	IMF	Non-bank financial institution
International Olive Oil Council	IOOC	other non-bank customers
International Rubber Study Group	IRSG	other non-bank customers
International Sugar Organization	ISO	other non-bank customers
International Telecommunication Union	ITU	other non-bank customers
Islamic Development Bank	IDB	Non-bank financial institution
Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions	ALIDE	other non-bank customers
Latin American Economic System	SELA	other non-bank customers
Latin American Energy Organization	OLADE	other non-bank customers
Latin American Integration Association	LAIA	other non-bank customers
Latin American Reserve Fund	LARF	Non-bank financial institution
League of Arab States	LAS	other non-bank customers
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	MIGA	Non-bank financial institution
Nordic Investment Bank	NIB	Non-bank financial institution
North Atlantic Treaty Organisation	NATO	other non-bank customers
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	OECD	other non-bank customers
Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States	OECS	other non-bank customers
Organization of American States	OAS	other non-bank customers
Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries	OAPEC	other non-bank customers
Organization of Central American States	OCAS	other non-bank customers
Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries	OPEC	other non-bank customers
OPEC Fund for International Development	OFID	Non-bank financial institution
South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation	SAARC	other non-bank customers
United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF	other non-bank customers
United Nations committees, funds and programmes, other	-	other non-bank customers
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	UNCTAD	other non-bank customers
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	UNESCO	other non-bank customers
Universal Postal Union	UPU	other non-bank customers
West African Economic and Monetary Union	WAEMU	Non-bank financial institution
West African Economic Community	WAEC	other non-bank customers
West African Monetary Agency	WAMA	Non-bank financial institution
Western European Union	WEU	other non-bank customers
World Council of Churches	WCC	other non-bank customers
World Health Organization	WHO	other non-bank customers
World Intellectual Property Organization	WIPO	other non-bank customers
World Meteorological Organization	WMO	other non-bank customers
World Tourism Organization	UN WTO	other non-bank customers
World Trade Organization	WTO	other non-bank customers

* Note that Bank for International Settlements (BIS) and European Central Bank (ECB) do not belong to "International organisations", but in "Official monetary authorities" located in Switzerland and Germany respectively.

Cross Reference of Part I LBS with Return of Assets and Liabilities – MA(BS)1

Item in Return of Assets and Liabilities	<i>Part I</i> Locational Banking Statistics		to be excluded
	to be included under		
<i>Part I Liabilities</i>	1. International organisations 2. Analysis by countries 3. Unallocated	4. Hong Kong	
1. Capital and reserves	held by non-residents* (include in other liabilities)	held by residents* (include in other liabilities)	-
2. Qualifying capital instruments	held by non-residents* (include in other liabilities)	held by residents* (include in other liabilities)	-
3. Other capital-type instruments	held by non-residents* (include in other liabilities)	held by residents* (include in other liabilities)	-
4. Notes in circulation	-	-	all balance
5. Due to Exchange Fund	-	held by residents* (include in loans and deposits; vis-à-vis banks - of which: official monetary authorities)	-
6. Deposits from customers	deposits by non-residents* Part X items 6.1(ii), 6.2 (ii) & 6.3(ii) (include in loans and deposits; vis-à-vis non-bank customers)	deposits by residents* Part X items 6.1(i), 6.2 (i) & 6.3(i) (include in loans and deposits; vis-à-vis non-bank customers)	-
7. Amount payable under repos	due to non-residents* (include in loans and deposit)	due to residents* (include in loans and deposits)	-
8. Due to banks	due to non-residents* Part I item 8.3 (include in loans and deposits; vis-à-vis banks - of which: related offices) Part I item 8.4 (include in loans and deposits; vis-à-vis banks)	due to residents* Part I item 8.1 (include in loans and deposits; vis-à-vis banks - of which: related offices) Part I item 8.2 (include in loans and deposits; vis-à-vis banks)	-
9.1 Negotiable certificate of deposits (NCDs)	held by non-residents* Part X item 9.1(ii) (include in debt securities@)	held by residents* Part X item 9.1(i) (include in debt securities@)	-
9.2 Other negotiable debt instruments	held by non-residents* (include in debt securities@)	held by residents* (include in debt securities@)	-
10. Other liabilities	due to non-residents* (include in other liabilities#)	due to residents* (include in other liabilities#)	-

(Con't overleaf)

<u>Item in Return of Assets and Liabilities</u>	<u>to be included under</u>		<u>to be excluded</u>
	1. International organisations 2. Analysis by countries 3. Unallocated	4. Hong Kong	
<u>Part II Assets</u>			
12. Cash	foreign currency notes (include in loans and deposits; vis-à-vis banks - of which: official monetary authorities)	notes and coins of Hong Kong (include in loans and deposits; vis-à-vis banks - of which: official monetary authorities)	-
13. Government certificate of indebtedness for notes issued	-	-	all balance
14. Due from Exchange Fund	-	due from residents* (include in loans and deposits; vis-à-vis banks - of which: official monetary authorities)	-
15. Loans and advances to customers	due from non-residents* Part X item 15.7(ii) (include in loans and deposits; vis-à-vis non-bank customers)	due from residents* Part X item 15.7(i) (include in loans and deposits; vis-à-vis non-bank customers)	-
16. Amount receivable under reverse repos	due from non-residents* (include in loans and deposits)	due from residents* (include in loans and deposits)	-
17. Due from banks	due from non-residents* Part I item 17.3 (include in loans and deposits; vis-à-vis banks - of which: related offices) Part I item 17.4 (include in loans and deposits; vis-à-vis banks)	due from residents* Part I item 17.1 (include in loans and deposits; vis-à-vis banks - of which: related offices) Part I item 17.2 (include in loans and deposits; vis-à-vis banks)	-
18. Negotiable certificate of deposits held	claims on non-residents* (include in debt securities; vis-à-vis banks)	claims on residents* (include in debt securities; vis-à-vis banks)	-
19. All negotiable debt instruments held	claims on non-residents* (include in debt securities)	claims on residents* (include in debt securities)	-
20. Total investments	Part X item 20.3 (ii) (include in other assets)	Part X item 20.3 (i) (include in other assets)	-
21. Interests in land and buildings	-	-	all balance
22.2 Fixed assets	-	-	all balance
22.1, 22.3 and 22.4 Other assets excluding fixed assets	claims on non-residents* (include in other assets#)	claims on residents* (include in other assets#)	-

* Residents/non-residents of Hong Kong

@ Reporting of remaining maturity \leq 12 months is required

Arrears and accrued interest as well as principal in arrears should be included in the claims and liabilities under the respective instruments, whenever possible.

Developing Latin America and Caribbean (4U)

include the following countries/jurisdictions

Developing Latin America and Caribbean	4U
Country/Jurisdiction	ISO
Argentina	AR
* Belize	BZ
* Bolivia	BO
* Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba	BQ
Brazil	BR
Chile	CL
Colombia	CO
* Costa Rica	CR
* Cuba	CU
* Dominica	DM
Dominican Republic	DO
* Ecuador	EC
* El Salvador	SV
* Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	FK
* Grenada	GD
* Guatemala	GT
* Guyana	GY
* Haiti	HT
Honduras	HN
Jamaica	JM
Mexico	MX
* Nicaragua	NI
Paraguay	PY
Peru	PE
* Residual Latin America and Caribbean	2H
* St. Lucia	LC
* St. Vincent (includes the Grenadines)	VC
Suriname	SR
* Trinidad and Tobago	TT
* Turks and Caicos	TC
* Uruguay	UY
Venezuela	VE

Developing Asia and Pacific (4Y)

include the following countries/jurisdictions

* Developing Asia and Pacific	4Y
Country/Jurisdiction	ISO
* Afghanistan	AF
* Armenia	AM
* Azerbaijan	AZ
Bangladesh	BD
* Bhutan	BT
* British Overseas Territories (includes British Antarctic Territory, British Indian Ocean Territory, Chagos, Pitcairn Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands)	1W
Brunei	BN
Cambodia (formerly Kampuchea)	KH
Fiji	FJ
* French Polynesia (includes Society Archipelago, Tuamotu-Gambier Islands, Marquesas, Australes Archipelago)	PF
* Georgia	GE
India	IN
Indonesia	ID
Kazakhstan	KZ
* Kiribati (includes Canton and Enderbury, Gilbert Island, Phoenix Islands, Line Islands)	KI
* Kyrgyz Republic	KG
Laos	LA
Mainland China	CN
Malaysia (includes Labuan International Financial Offshore Centre)	MY
Maldives	MV
* Marshall Islands	MH
* Micronesia	FM
* Mongolia	MN
Myanmar (formerly Burma)	MM
* Nauru	NR
Nepal	NP
* New Caledonia	NC
North Korea	KP
Pakistan	PK
* Palau	PW
Papua New Guinea	PG
Philippines	PH
* Residual Asia and Pacific	2O
* Solomon Islands	SB
South Korea	KR
Sri Lanka	LK
Taiwan, China	TW
* Tajikistan	TJ
Thailand	TH
* Timor Leste	TL
* Tonga	TO
* Turkmenistan	TM
* Tuvalu (formerly the Ellice Islands)	TV
* US Pacific Islands (includes Carolines, Howland and Baker, Kingman Reef, Palmyra, Jarvis and Jonston)	PU
* Uzbekistan	UZ
Vietnam	VN
* Wallis and Futuna	WF

(Con't overleaf)

Developing Africa and Middle East (4W)

include the following countries/jurisdictions

* Developing Africa and Middle East	4W	* Developing Africa and Middle East (con't)	4W
Country/Jurisdiction	ISO	Country/Jurisdiction	ISO
Algeria	DZ	Madagascar	MG
* Angola	AO	* Malawi	MW
* Benin	BJ	* Mali	ML
* Botswana	BW	* Mauritania	MR
* Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta)	BF	* Morocco	MA
* Burundi	BI	* Mozambique	MZ
* Cameroon	CM	* Namibia	NA
* Cape Verde	CV	* Niger	NE
* Central African Republic	CF	Nigeria	NG
* Chad	TD	Oman	OM
* Comoros Islands	KM	* Palestinian Territory	PS
* Congo	CG	Qatar	QA
* Congo Democratic Republic (formerly Zaire)	CD	* Residual Africa (includes Western Sahara) and Middle East	2W
Côte d'Ivoire	CI	* Rwanda	RW
* Djibouti	DJ	* Sao Tome and Principe	ST
Egypt	EG	Saudi Arabia	SA
* Equatorial Guinea	GQ	* Senegal	SN
* Eritrea	ER	* Seychelles	SC
* Ethiopia	ET	* Sierra Leone	SL
* Gabon	GA	* Somalia	SO
* Gambia	GM	South Africa	ZA
Ghana	GH	* South Sudan	SS
* Guinea	GN	* St. Helena (includes Ascension, Gough and Tristan Da Cunha)	SH
Guinea-Bissau	GW	* Sudan	SD
Iran	IR	* Swaziland	SZ
Iraq	IQ	* Syria	SY
Israel	IL	* Tanzania	TZ
* Jordan	JO	* Togo	TG
Kenya	KE	* Tunisia	TN
Kuwait	KW	* Uganda	UG
* Lesotho	LS	United Arab Emirates	AE
Liberia	LR	Yemen	YE
* Libya	LY	* Zambia	ZM
		* Zimbabwe	ZW

For Part I LBS,

Total external positions (i.e. Total of section 1 and 2) (5Z)

= Sum of positions vis-à-vis 1C, 5R, 1N, 3C, 4U, 4W and 4Y

* Denotes new / changes compared with the Return of External Positions (MA(BS)9A and 9B)

Examples on the reporting of specific transactions in Part II CBS

Reporting country/jurisdiction: Hong Kong, China	Immediate risk reporting				Ultimate risk reporting		
	Type of claims	Counter-party sector	Counter-party country /jurisdiction	Type of risk transfer	Type of claims	Counter-party sector	Counter-party country /jurisdiction
1. A Hong Kong incorporated licensed bank has extended a loan to a non-financial corporate in Japan which is backed by a guarantee from a bank in the United Kingdom	International claim	Non-bank private sector of which : non-financial private sector	Japan	Inward: United Kingdom Outward: Japan	Cross-border	Bank	United Kingdom
2. A subsidiary of a Hong Kong incorporated licensed bank in Japan has a deposit in local currency with a branch of a UK bank in Japan	Local claims in local currency	Bank	Japan	Inward: United Kingdom Outward: Japan	Cross-border	Bank	United Kingdom
3. A Japanese bank in Hong Kong has purchased Japanese government securities (reporting by Japanese bank in Hong Kong)	International claim	Official	Japan	None	None	None	None

(Con't overleaf)

Reporting country/jurisdiction: Hong Kong, China	Immediate risk reporting				Ultimate risk reporting		
	Type of claims	Counter-party sector	Counter-party country /jurisdiction	Type of risk transfer	Type of claims	Counter-party sector	Counter-party country /jurisdiction
4. A Japan <u>branch</u> of a Hong Kong incorporated licensed bank extended and booked a HKD loan to a Hong Kong toy manufacturer (Hong Kong resident)	International claim – cross border	Non-bank private sector of which : non-financial private sector	Hong Kong, China	None	Cross-border claim	Non-bank private sector of which : non-financial private sector	Hong Kong, China
5. A Japan <u>subsidiary</u> of a Hong Kong incorporated licensed bank extended and booked a HKD loan to a Hong Kong toy manufacturer (Hong Kong resident)	International claim – cross border	Non-bank private sector of which : non-financial private sector	Hong Kong, China	None	Cross-border claim	Non-bank private sector of which : non-financial private sector	Hong Kong, China
6. A Japan <u>branch</u> of a Hong Kong incorporated licensed bank extended and booked a JPY loan to a Japanese toy manufacturer (Japanese resident), where a guarantee is given by a German bank	Local claim in local currency	Non-bank private sector of which : non-financial private sector	Japan	Inward: Germany Outward: Japan	Cross-border claim	Bank	Germany

(Con't overleaf)

Reporting country/jurisdiction: Hong Kong, China	Immediate risk reporting				Ultimate risk reporting		
	Type of claims	Counter-party sector	Counter-party country /jurisdiction	Type of risk transfer	Type of claims	Counter-party sector	Counter-party country /jurisdiction
7. A Hong Kong office of a Hong Kong incorporated licensed bank extended and booked a <u>HKD</u> loan to a Hong Kong toy manufacturer (Hong Kong resident)	Local claim in local currency	Non-bank private sector of which : non-financial private sector	Hong Kong, China	None	Local claim	Non-bank private sector of which : non-financial private sector	Hong Kong, China
8. A Hong Kong office of a Hong Kong incorporated licensed bank extended and booked a <u>USD</u> loan to a Hong Kong toy manufacturer (Hong Kong resident)	International claim - local claim in foreign currency	Non-bank private sector of which : non-financial private sector	Hong Kong, China	None	Local claim	Non-bank private sector of which : non-financial private sector	Hong Kong, China
9. A Hong Kong office of a United States incorporated licensed bank extended and booked a <u>HKD</u> loan to a <u>Hong Kong</u> toy manufacturer (Hong Kong resident)	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
10. A Hong Kong office of a United States incorporated licensed bank extended and booked a <u>USD</u> loan to a <u>United States</u> toy manufacturer (United States resident)	International claim – cross border	Non-bank private sector of which : non-financial private sector	United States	None	None	None	None

Glossary – Part II CBS

Counterparty sector	Definition
Banks	Financial institutions whose business is to receive deposits or close substitutes for deposits and to grant credits or invest in securities on their own account (including AIs in Hong Kong). For the purposes of the CBS, the banking sector <u>excludes</u> central banks and multilateral development banks.
Official sector	The general government sector, central bank sector and international organisations (including multilateral development banks). Public non-bank financial institutions and public corporations should <u>not</u> be classified as "Official sector", but rather should be classified as "Non-bank financial institutions" or "Non-financial private sector", respectively. Claims on official institutions should be allocated to the respective countries of their residence. The only exception is for claims on international organisations, which are to be reported as a separate item in the counterparty-country breakdown. Central banks and international organisations are listed in <u>Annexes 1 and 2</u> respectively.
Non-bank private sector	Sum of non-bank financial institutions and non-financial private sector
Non-bank financial institutions	Private or public financial institutions, other than banks, engaged primarily in the provision of financial services and activities auxiliary to financial intermediation such as fund management. Includes special purpose vehicles, hedge funds, securities brokers, money market funds, pension funds, insurance companies, financial leasing corporations, central clearing counterparties, unit trusts, other financial auxiliaries and other captive financial institutions. It also includes any public financial institutions such as development banks and export credit agencies.
Non-financial private sector	The non-financial private sector includes privately and publicly owned corporations as well as unincorporated enterprises that function as if they were corporations, such as partnerships and the branches of foreign corporations. It also includes individuals, families, unincorporated enterprises owned by households, and non-profit institutions serving households such as charities, religious institutions, trade unions and consumer associations.
Unallocated by sector	Any positions for which the sector of the counterparty is unknown.

(Con't overleaf)

Maturity breakdown	Definition
Up to and including one year	Claims with a remaining maturity of up to and including one year, i.e. claims with an original maturity of up to one year plus those with an original maturity of more than one year but falling due within the next 12 months. Claims that are receivable on demand should be allocated to the up to and including one year maturity bucket.
Over one year and up to and including two years	Claims with a remaining maturity of over one year and up to and including two years.
Over two years	Claims with a remaining maturity of over two years.
Unallocated by maturity	Claims for which the remaining maturity is unknown, or claims that cannot be classified by maturity (e.g. equities and participations).

Contingent liabilities	Definition
Guarantees extended	Contingent liabilities arising from an irrevocable obligation to pay a third-party beneficiary when a client fails to perform certain contractual obligations. They include secured, bid and performance bonds, warranties and indemnities, confirmed documentary credits, irrevocable and standby letters of credit, acceptances and endorsements. Guarantees extended also include the contingent liabilities of the protection seller of credit derivatives instruments.
Credit commitments	Arrangements that irrevocably obligate the reporting AI, at a client's request, to extend credit in the form of loans, participation in loans, lease financing receivables, mortgages, overdrafts or other loan substitutes or commitments to extend credit in the form of the purchase of loans, securities or other assets, such as backup facilities including those under note issuance facilities and revolving underwriting facilities.

(Con't overleaf)

Supplementary data	Definition
Total liabilities	Sum of the liability instruments listed below.
Loans and deposits	Deposits including non-negotiable securities (e.g. non-negotiable CDs), and borrowings (i.e. loans) from banks. Inter-office positions should be excluded.
Debt securities liabilities with remaining maturity up to and including 12 months	Negotiable securities (including negotiable CDs) with a remaining maturity of up to and including one year.
Debt securities liabilities with remaining maturity of greater than 12 months	Negotiable securities (including negotiable CDs) with a remaining maturity of more than one year.
Derivatives liabilities	Derivatives instruments with a negative market value.
Other and unallocated liabilities	Retained earnings (with positive value) and debt liabilities not included under the funding instruments listed above.
Total equity	<p>Total equity (E) is the residual claims on the reporting AI after subtraction of its total liabilities from its total assets. Ideally, the values reported for E should be consistent with the consolidation perimeter used to determine the reporting AI's total assets and liabilities. That is,</p> $TA = TL + E$ <p>The definition of total equity can be based on International Financial Reporting Standards or on national accounting standards (Hong Kong) as applicable.</p>
Risk-weighted assets	Return on Capital Adequacy Ratios MA(BS)3 Part I Division A "Total risk-weighted amount" (consolidated position).
Total assets	<p>Total assets (TA) are the total banking assets for the reporting AI based on the consolidation perimeter used for the reporting AI. TA is comprised of non-financial assets (NFA) plus financial assets (FA). That is,</p> $TA = NFA + FA$ <p>FA is comprised of total claims plus derivatives instruments with a positive market value.</p>
Tier 1 capital	Return on Capital Adequacy Ratios MA(BS)3 Part I Division A "Tier 1 Capital" (consolidated position).
Tier 2 capital	Return on Capital Adequacy Ratios MA(BS)3 Part I Division A "Tier 2 Capital" (consolidated position).