

**DATA TEMPLATE ON INTERNATIONAL RESERVES/FOREIGN CURRENCY
LIQUIDITY**

(Information to be disclosed by the monetary authorities and
other central government, excluding social security) ^{1 2 3}

I. Official reserve assets and other foreign currency assets (approximate market value) ⁴

A. Official reserve assets

(1) Foreign currency reserves (in convertible foreign currencies)

(a) Securities

of which:

issuer headquartered in reporting country

(b) total deposits with:

(i) other central banks and BIS

(ii) banks headquartered in the reporting country

of which:

located abroad

(iii) banks headquartered outside the reporting country

of which:

located in the reporting country

(2) IMF reserve position

(3) SDRs

(4) gold (including gold on loan) ⁵

(5) other reserve assets (specify)

B. Other foreign currency assets (specify)

II. Predetermined short-term net drains on foreign currency assets (nominal value)

	Total	Maturity breakdown (residual maturity)		
		Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and up to 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year
1. Foreign currency loans and securities ⁶				
2. Aggregate short and long positions in forwards and futures in foreign currencies vis-a-vis the domestic currency (including the forward leg of currency swaps) ⁷				

	Total	Maturity breakdown (residual maturity)		
		Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and up to 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year
(a) Short positions				
(b) Long positions				
3. Other (specify)				

III. Contingent short-term net drains on foreign currency assets (nominal value)

	Total	Maturity breakdown (residual maturity, where applicable)		
		Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and up to 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year
1. Contingent liabilities in foreign currency				
(a) Collateral guarantees on debt falling due within 1 year				
(b) Other contingent liabilities				
2. Foreign currency securities issued with embedded options (puttable bonds) ⁸				
3. Undrawn, unconditional credit lines ⁹				
(a) with other central banks				
(b) with banks and other financial institutions headquartered in the reporting country				
(c) with banks and other financial institutions headquartered outside the reporting country				
4. Aggregate short and long positions of options in foreign currencies vis-a-vis the domestic currency ¹⁰				
(a) Short positions				
(i) Bought puts				
(ii) Written calls				
(b) Long positions				
(i) Bought calls				

(ii) Written puts				
PRO MEMORIA: In-the-money options ¹¹				
(1) At current exchange rates				
(a) Short position				
(b) Long position				
(2) Appreciation of the domestic currency by 5 %				
(a) Short position				
(b) Long position				
	Total	Maturity breakdown (residual maturity, where applicable)		
		Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and up to 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year
(3) Depreciation of the domestic currency by 5 %				
(a) Short position				
(b) Long position				
(4) Appreciation of the domestic currency by 10 %				
(a) Short position				
(b) Long position				
(5) Depreciation of the domestic currency by 10 %				
(a) Short position				
(b) Long position				
(6) Other (specify)				

IV. Memo items

- (1) To be reported with standard periodicity and timeliness:¹²
 - (a) short-term foreign currency debt indexed to the exchange rate
 - (b) financial instruments denominated in foreign currency and settled by other means (e.g., in domestic currency)¹³
 - (c) pledged assets¹⁴

- (d) securities lent and on repo ¹⁵
 - (e) financial derivative assets (net, marked to market) ¹⁶
 - (f) derivatives (forward, futures, or options contracts) that have a residual maturity greater than one year, which are subject to margin calls.
- (2) To be disclosed less frequently (e.g., once a year):
- (a) currency composition of reserves (by groups of currencies)

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Footnotes:

1. In principle, only instruments denominated and settled in foreign currency (or those whose valuation is directly dependent on the exchange rate and that are settled in foreign currency) are to be included in categories I, II, and III of the template. Financial instruments denominated in foreign currency and settled in other ways (e.g., in domestic currency or commodities) are included as memo items under Section IV.

2. Netting of positions is allowed only if they have the same maturity, are against the same counterparty, and a master netting agreement is in place. Positions on organized exchanges could also be netted.

3. Monetary authorities defined according to the IMF Balance of Payments Manual, Fifth Edition.

4. In cases of large positions vis-a-vis institutions headquartered in the reporting country, in instruments other than deposits or securities, they should be reported as separate items.

5. The valuation basis for gold assets should be disclosed; ideally this would be done by showing the volume and price.

6. Including interest payments due within the corresponding time horizons. Foreign currency deposits held by nonresidents with central banks should also be included here. Securities referred to are those issued by the monetary authorities and the central government (excluding social security).

7. In the event that there are forward or futures positions with a residual maturity greater than one year, which could be subject to margin calls, these should be reported separately under Section IV.

8. Only bonds with a residual maturity greater than one year should be reported under this item, as those with shorter maturities will already be included in Section II, above.

9. Reporters should distinguish potential inflows and potential outflows resulting from contingent lines of credit and report them separately, in the specified format.

10. In the event that there are options positions with a residual maturity greater than one year, which could be subject to margin calls, these should be reported separately under Section IV.

11. These “stress-tests” are an encouraged, rather than a prescribed, category of information in the IMF’s Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS). Could be disclosed in the form of a graph. As a rule, notional

value should be reported. However, in the case of cash-settled options, the estimated future inflow/outflow should be disclosed. Positions are “in the money” or would be, under the assumed values.

12. Distinguish between assets and liabilities where applicable.

13. Identify types of instrument; the valuation principles should be the same as in Sections I-III. Where applicable, the notional value of nondeliverable forward positions should be shown in the same format as for the nominal value of deliverable forwards/futures in Section II.

14. Only assets included in Section I that are pledged should be reported here.

15. Assets that are lent or repoed should be reported here, whether or not they have been included in Section I of the template, along with any associated liabilities (in Section II). However, these should be reported in two separate categories, depending on whether or not they have been included in Section I. Similarly, securities that are borrowed or acquired under repo agreements should be reported as a separate item and treated symmetrically. Market values should be reported and the accounting treatment disclosed.

16. Identify types of instrument. The main characteristics of internal models used to calculate the market value should be disclosed.