

Notes to tables

Note: Data for the most recent period are provisional. Data on changes in stocks have been calculated by converting the relevant stocks into their original currencies using end-of-period exchange rates and therefore measure the activities of all banking offices residing in each reporting country. Such offices report exclusively on their own unconsolidated business, which thus includes international transactions with any of their own affiliates (for data on the BIS consolidated banking statistics, see Table 9). BIS reporting banks include banks residing in the G10 countries, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bermuda, Brazil, the Cayman Islands, Chile, Chinese Taipei, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Guernsey, Hong Kong SAR, India, Ireland, Isle of Man, Jersey, Korea, Luxembourg, Macao SAR, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands Antilles, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, Spain and Turkey. Locational by residence statistics of the latest quarter for Chile and Non-US banks in Bahamas relate to 2011Q2. Detailed information on breaks in series in the locational banking statistics is available on the BIS website under <http://www.bis.org/statistics/breakstables17.pdf> and <http://www.bis.org/statistics/breakstables8.pdf>.

Locational Banking Statistics

Tables 1–8	The data in Tables 1–8 (the <i>locational</i> BIS banking statistics) cover banks' unconsolidated gross international on-balance sheet assets and liabilities. The data are based on the residence of the reporting institution and therefore measure the activities of all banking offices residing in each reporting country. Such offices report exclusively on their own unconsolidated business, which thus includes international transactions with any of their own affiliates (for data on the BIS consolidated banking statistics, see Table 9). BIS reporting banks include banks residing in the G10 countries, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bermuda, Brazil, the Cayman Islands, Chile, Chinese Taipei, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Guernsey, Hong Kong SAR, India, Ireland, Isle of Man, Jersey, Korea, Luxembourg, Macao SAR, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands Antilles, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, Spain and Turkey. Locational by residence statistics of the latest quarter for Chile and Non-US banks in Bahamas relate to 2011Q2. Detailed information on breaks in series in the locational banking statistics is available on the BIS website under http://www.bis.org/statistics/breakstables17.pdf and http://www.bis.org/statistics/breakstables8.pdf .
Table 1	Local positions in foreign currency are available from all reporting banks except those in the United States. For Hong Kong SAR and Singapore, local positions include interbank business only ("Local" refers to positions vis-à-vis residents).
Tables 2–4	JOM refers to Japanese offshore market and "Others" in brackets for Japan refers to Japan excluding JOM. IBFs refers to International banking facilities and "Others" in brackets for the United States refers to US excluding IBFs.
Tables 3 A–B	The data on external loans and deposits are derived from reporting as such or calculated by subtracting separately reported data on positions other than loans and deposits from total external assets and liabilities. The only exception are Bahrain, the Netherlands Antilles and Isle of Man, which do not provide this information separately. Their data on international loans and deposits therefore equal the data on external assets and liabilities shown in Tables 2 A–B.
Tables 5	The positions in domestic currency (item A) cover all reporting countries, except Bahrain, the Netherlands Antilles and Singapore, while those in foreign currency (item B) only relate to reporting countries that provide a detailed currency breakdown. The foreign currency positions of countries (Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR, the Netherlands Antilles and Singapore) that do not supply sufficient currency detail are shown in the item "unallocated" (item C).
Table 5 B	Claims on non-banks include the positions of banks in the United States and their offshore branches vis-à-vis official monetary authorities.
Table 5 C	Excludes, on the assets side, the positions of banks in the United States and their offshore branches, which are indistinguishably included under positions vis-à-vis non-banks.
Table 5 D	The data cover all reporting banks, except those in the United States. For Hong Kong SAR and Singapore, local positions relate to interbank business only.
Table 6 A	Positions vis-à-vis Switzerland and vis-à-vis Germany include those vis-à-vis the BIS and ECB respectively. The residual item for Africa & Middle East includes the positions of banks in the United States vis-à-vis regional OPEC countries (including Bahrain). The "Other" item for developed European countries comprises the Faeroe Islands, Greenland and San Marino, which have been merged together due to only partial reporting by reporting central banks. For reasons of confidentiality, positions vis-à-vis certain countries may be included under the residual or unallocated items.
Tables 7 A–B	See notes to Tables 3 A–B. In the case of the reporting country Singapore, the breakdowns of international loans and deposits by vis-à-vis country have been partly estimated.
Tables 8 A–B	The data in principle cover reporting banks' cross-border positions in all currencies plus local positions in foreign currency. Figures for Latin America include the Caribbean area. Positions vis-à-vis "related offices" cover cross-border positions only. In the case of banks in Canada, such positions are given for Canadian banks only. Claims on official monetary authorities of banks in the United States and their offshore branches are included under positions vis-à-vis non-banks.

Consolidated Banking Statistics

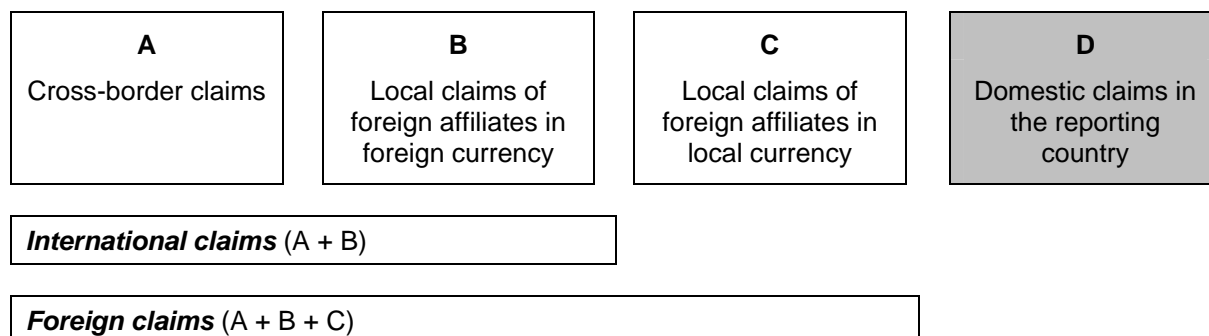
Tables 9

The *consolidated statistics* are based mainly on the country of incorporation of the reporting institutions and measure the international lending activities of banks' head offices in the reporting countries and all their offices at home and abroad, with positions between offices of the same bank being netted out. In addition, foreign banks in reporting countries are requested to supply information about their international lending activities on an unconsolidated basis. The reporting countries comprise the G10 countries plus Australia, Austria, Brazil, Chile, Chinese Taipei, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hong Kong SAR, India, Ireland, Luxembourg, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, and Turkey.

The data in Tables 9 A–B cover BIS reporting banks' worldwide consolidated contractual claims that are not adjusted for risk mitigants, such as guarantees and collateral. In addition, table 9A shows in column Q, as net risk transfers, aggregates on the reallocation of claims from the country of the immediate counterparty to that of the ultimate risk (ie a third-party guarantor or the head office of a legally dependent branch).

The data in Tables 9 A cover both foreign and international claims, while 9 B -E covers foreign claims only. International claims are defined as BIS reporting banks' cross-border claims in all currencies plus the local claims of their foreign affiliates in foreign currency. Foreign claims include in addition, reporting banks' foreign affiliates local claims in local currency, as shown below.

Types of claims



Note: The shaded area indicates claims excluded from the consolidated banking statistics; bold italics indicate claims published within the consolidated banking statistics.

The data on individual nationality groups of reporting banks may differ from data published in national sources because the data presented relate to consolidated claims of domestically owned banks only, while published national sources may in certain cases cover the unconsolidated claims of local subsidiaries and branches of foreign banks as well.

Item "Other" for developed European countries comprises the Faeroe Islands, Greenland and San Marino. Austria and Portugal report on a partially consolidated basis.

Detailed information on breaks in series in the consolidated banking statistics are available on the BIS website under <http://www.bis.org/publ/breakstables.pdf>.

Table 9.1 This table provides consolidated country risk exposures of domestically owned banks by selected individual reporting countries, both on immediate borrower basis and on an ultimate risk basis. The total of 24 reporting countries includes Austria, Chile, Chinese Taipei, Greece, Finland, India, Ireland, Norway, Turkey, Spain and Sweden which are not listed individually in the Table. These 24 countries submitted both sets of data (immediate borrower basis and on an ultimate risk basis) as of current reporting quarter.

Table 9.2 This table provides, as of current reporting quarter, claims of domestically owned banks in 24 BIS reporting countries on selected vis-à-vis countries. The reporting countries comprises Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Chinese Taipei, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States, which submitted both sets of data. Foreign claims on an immediate borrower basis and net risk transfers may not add up to foreign claims on ultimate risk basis as some of the reporting countries do not provide full vis-à-vis country positions of net risk transfers.

Table 9 A	<p>This table covers the data on consolidated foreign claims of BIS reporting banks vis-à-vis individual countries. A breakdown of international claims by maturity and sector is also provided. The column J “Banks with head offices outside the country of residence” and column K “undisbursed credit commitments and backup facilities” have been discontinued upon introduction of claims on ultimate risk basis.</p> <p>Columns E and I which related to “unallocated” maturities and sectors have been removed from the table. Respective data can be calculated by difference.</p> <p>Column Q on net risk transfers refers to the amounts outstanding of contractual claims which have been reallocated from the country of the immediate counterparty to that of the ultimate borrower as provided by 26 of 30 reporting countries. In principle, the country of the ultimate counterparty (or of ultimate risk) is considered to be the country where the guarantor of a financial claim resides or where the head office of a legally dependent branch is located. However, this definition is not yet consistently applied by all countries. In some cases the data exclude guarantees, while in others they also include claims on legally independent subsidiaries, without any explicit guarantee being given.</p>
Table 9 B	<p>This table provides the data on consolidated <i>foreign</i> claims vis-à-vis individual countries by nationality of reporting banks. The grand total in the first column of the table also includes foreign claims of domestically owned banks in Brazil, Chile, Chinese Taipei, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hong Kong SAR, India, Luxembourg, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Singapore, and Turkey, which are not shown separately in this table, as well as those of local subsidiaries and branches of foreign banks. European banks refer to domestically owned banks of European countries that report claims on an immediate borrower basis (i.e. Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom).</p>
Table 9 C	<p>As of current reporting quarter, this table provides a sectoral breakdown of consolidated <i>foreign</i> claims of BIS reporting banks vis-à-vis individual countries on an ultimate risk basis. The grand total in the first column of the table comprises foreign claims of domestically owned banks in Austria, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Chinese Taipei, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. The difference between total and sector components represents unallocated amounts (I) and the difference between total and cross-border claims represents local claims of foreign affiliates in all currencies(U). Data on additional contingent exposures through derivatives (positive market value only), guarantees extended and credit commitments are also shown.</p>
Table 9 D	<p>This table provides (as of current reporting quarter) a breakdown of consolidated <i>foreign</i> claims vis-à-vis individual countries on an ultimate risk basis by nationality of reporting banks (so far 24 reporting countries). The grand total in the first column of the table also includes foreign claims of domestically owned banks in Austria, Chile, Chinese Taipei, Finland, Greece, India, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, and Turkey. European banks refer to domestically owned banks of European countries that report claims on an ultimate risk basis (i.e. Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom). Exposures of German banks on developed countries are on an immediate borrower basis, except claims vis-à-vis the Greek public sector.</p>
Table 9 E	<p>As of current reporting quarter, this table provides a sectoral breakdown of consolidated foreign claims vis-à-vis individual countries by nationality of reporting banks on an ultimate risk basis. Data on other potential exposures through derivatives contracts at positive market value, guarantees extended and credit commitments are also shown. The grand total in the first column of the table comprises consolidated exposures of domestically owned banks in Austria, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Chinese Taipei, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. The total European banks comprises consolidated exposures of domestically owned banks in Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom. The total Non-European banks comprises consolidated exposures of domestically owned banks in Australia, Canada, Chile, India, Japan, United States, Chinese Taipei, and Singapore. Exposures of banking groups vis-à-vis the home country are not included, as these are not foreign exposures. Exposures of German banks on developed countries are on an immediate borrower basis, except claims vis-à-vis the Greek public sector.</p>
