

NOTES TO THE TABLES OF CHAPTER 4. CREDIT INSTITUTIONS AND CREDIT FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

General note

Chapter 4 of the *Statistical Bulletin* presents information on credit institutions plus CFIs and deposit-taking institutions (until May 1994). The basic source of this information is the individual confidential returns that credit institutions and CFIs submit to the Banco de España for supervisory purposes in relation to their activity in Spain, in accordance with the criteria and rules laid down in the Accounting Circular CBE 4/2017 and prior provisions.

The information in Chapter 8 (also relates to credit institutions and CFIs. The difference between these two sets of data arises from the fact that they are compiled on the basis of different sources of information. Thus, while the data in this chapter are, as already mentioned, drawn from the financial statements credit institutions and CFIs send to the Banco de España for supervisory purposes, those of Chapter 8 are obtained from the accounting statements used to compile statistics for the euro area and, therefore, incorporate the conceptual framework common to all the countries that make up that area. There are certain differences in sectorisation and instrument valuation (see Table 4 and the notes thereto), but the structure of these two chapters means that they can be used to complement one other. Thus, while there is greater detail in this chapter on credit instruments (commercial, mortgage, etc.), deposits (sight, time, structured, etc.), capital accounts (capital, reserves, provisions, etc.) and other assets and liabilities (accruals, derivatives, etc.), the extra detail in Chapter 8 relates to counterparty sectors and residence, indicating whether the households or NPISHs, non-financial corporations and other financial intermediaries are resident in Spain, in other euro area countries or in the rest of the world (in which case, there is no information on the counterparty). Readers' attention is drawn to these details in order that they may benefit from the complementary information in these chapters.

Table 4.A

- a. From January 2009 to April 2011 there may be small differences between total credit institutions plus CFI and the sum of deposit-taking institutions, SCIs and ICO. This is because in this period electronic money institutions were considered to be credit institutions and CFIs, but upon the entry into force of Directive 2009/110/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, they ceased to be considered as such. Given the scant quantitative importance of these institutions, it was decided to retain their amount in the credit institution totals but it was not considered necessary to retain the breakdowns. The detail of this column is given in Tables 4.1 and 4.2. As from 2017 (March), the breakdown among Spanish institutions and foreign branches is removed.
- b. See details in Tables 4.51 and 4.52.
- c. See details in Tables 4.81 and 4.82.

Table 4.1

- a. See the breakdown by subsector in Table 8.16. There are some small differences, owing to the fact that the tables use different definitions of credit and have been updated at different times.
- b. See breakdown by instrument in Table 4.3.
- c. See details in Table 4.4.
- d. See details in Table 4.6.
- e. See details in Table 4.99.
- f. Includes non-performing doubtful loans which are those in respect of which some amount of principal, interest or any other contractually agreed expense is more than three months past-due or exceeds 25% of total debt (unless these loans are specifically classified as written-off assets). It corresponds to the amount of column 14, Table 4.99

Table 4.2

- a. See the breakdown by subsector in Table 8.16. There are some small differences, owing to the different definition of deposits and the fact that the tables have been updated at different times.
- b. See breakdown by instrument in Table 4.5.
- c. See details in Table 4.7.
- d. See details in Table 4.8.

Table 4.3

a. The breakdown by institutional sector can be consulted in Table 8.17. There are some discrepancies between this amount and that in Table 8.26, owing to differences in the institutional scope and in the concept of credit and the fact that the tables have been updated at different times.

From January 1983 to December 1989 there may be small differences between the total and the sum of the parts (trade credit, total other fixed term loans, debts repayable on demand, financial leases and doubtful debtors). This is due to "loans assumed by the State", which has data for the mentioned period, and it is no longer published.

b. Doubtful loans are loans in relation to which there is reasonable doubt regarding full repayment (of principal and interest) in accordance with the contractual terms. They include non-performing loans, which are those in respect of which some amount of principal, interest or contractually agreed expense is more than three months past-due. See details in Table 4.99. There may be differences between the amounts in these two tables, owing to the fact that they have been updated at different times.

Table 4.4

a. Short securities positions reflect the amount of the financial liabilities arising from the outright sale of financial assets acquired temporarily or received on loan. However, Table 4.4 shows short positions in the assets (columns 6 and 10) and deducts them from the total figures for "securities other than shares" of residents in Spain and in the rest of the world. Thus, columns 4 and 8 contain net figures and follow the same criterion as the returns the institutions submit for statistical purposes (and, therefore, the same criterion as Chapter 8 of this Bulletin), according to which short securities positions must be deducted from the item "securities other than shares" [see Rule 71. c) iii)].

Table 4.5

- a. The breakdown by institutional sector may be consulted in Table 8.20. There are discrepancies between the amounts of these two Tables, owing to differences in the institutional scope, the fact that the tables have been updated at different times, and differences in the accounting for the acquisition of securities of securitization special purpose entities used to securitize financial assets kept on the institution's balance sheet (see changes introduced in the *Statistical Bulletin* of January 2010).
- b. Overnight deposits. From June 2017 they include saving deposits.
- c. Funds received under financial asset transfers include the funds raised by institutions through financial asset transfer transactions when the transferred financial asset cannot be derecognized as the risk and benefits associated with its ownership have not been substantially transferred.
- d. Hybrid financial liabilities are financial liabilities that include simultaneously a principal contract other than a derivative and a financial derivative known as an "implicit derivative", which is not individually transferable. The flows generated by the hybrid contract normally vary in the same way as those of the derivative considered in isolation. For example, a deposit whose interest rate depends on the changes in the price of a share.
- e. Subordinated deposits include the amount of deposits received which, for the purposes of payment priority, rank behind ordinary debt.
- f. This column includes overnight deposits, savings accounts, deposits with agreed maturity and repurchase agreements. However, mortgage covered bonds with the character of deposits and funds received under financial asset transfers are not included. Mortgage covered bonds are securities whose capital and interest are secured and when they are non-marketable they are included under deposits. Funds received under financial asset transfers are defined in footnote d to Table 4.5. The amount recorded in column 10 of Table 4.5 is broken down by province and region in Tables 4.29 and 4.31.

Table 4.6

- a. See details in Table 4.9.
- b. From January 2018 the rights on assets held under finance lease are included in column 2, furnishings and real estate

Table 4.7

- a. The valuation adjustments to equity include the amounts of the adjustments made to assets and liabilities recorded temporarily in equity, under this heading, until they are extinguished or realized, when they are recorded in the income statement.
- b. Financial assets and liabilities valuation adjustments not include the accrued interest and impairment allowances which are presented under separate headings of the assets and/or liabilities.
- c. Impairment allowances include the amounts set aside to cover impairment losses, in relation to loans and other assets.
- d. Impairment allowances, total loans, include the amounts set aside to cover both specific and general insolvency risk attributable to loans and advances to other debtors.
- e. To December 2013, this column offers information on value adjustments for asset impairment, specifically for loans, i.e. it includes exclusively specific provisions for losses on doubtful loans granted to other resident sectors. Based on the data for 2014, the cumulative amounts of the changes in fair value attributable to changes in credit risk are added to these provisions
- f. The figure of net profit (column 6) (following the same criterion of other tables in Chapter 4) includes the sum of the profit or loss of each deposit-taking institution taken individually. This figure is highly influenced by the segregation process of the savings banks' banking business to newly-created banks. Given that a significant portion of the shares of these new banks are part of the savings banks' investment portfolio, the results recorded by the banks to which the business has been transferred, are transmitted to savings banks' results, amplifying the figure of aggregate net profit (or loss) of the deposit-taking institutions as a whole. In order to facilitate interpretation of the amount of net profit (column 6), this column includes the quantity of said net profit which is due to impairment losses on investments.

Table 4.8

- a. See details in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9

- a. Trading derivatives include the fair value in favor of the institution of derivatives which do not form part of hedge accounting.
- b. Hedging derivatives include the fair value in favor of the institution of derivatives designated as hedging instruments in hedge accounting.
- c. Insurance contracts linked to pensions include the fair value of the insurance policies to cover staff pension commitments that do not meet the requirements established by Rule thirty-five of Banco de España Circular CBE 4/17 for not recording them in the balance sheet.
- d. Tax assets include the amount of all assets of a tax nature such as taxes paid on account, assets arising from unused tax losses or credits for tax deductions.
- e. Trading derivatives include the fair value of the institution's liability in respect of derivatives that do not form part of hedge accounting.
- f. Hedging derivatives include the fair value of the institution's liability in respect of derivatives designated as hedging instruments in hedge accounting.
- g. Tax collection accounts include the amount collected on behalf of general government in respect of taxes, duties, excise and social security contributions until such monies are finally made over to the relevant agency.
- h. Tax liabilities include the amount of all liabilities of a tax nature, primarily the amount payable in respect of the tax on the taxable profit for the period.

Table 4.10

- a. Includes only the amount of the specific allowances for insolvency risk attributable to loans and advances to other resident sectors.
- b. From 2014 no information is available on this breakdown.

Table 4.11

- a. The details of each general government subsector can be found in Table 8.16. There are some small differences owing to the fact that the tables use different definitions of lending and they have been updated at different times. See footnote a to Table 4.A.
- b. The breakdown by province and regional (autonomous) government may be consulted in Tables 4.28 and 4.29.
- c. The breakdown of the total by instrument appears in Table 4.3. In addition, the breakdown by institutional sector can be consulted in Table 8.17. The small discrepancies between the amounts of this table and those of Table 8.17 are attributable to differences in institutional scope and in the definition of lending and the fact that the tables have been updated at different times.

Table 4.99

- a. See notes to Table 4.1, column 12.
- b. Until the entry into force of Circular 4/2004, this amount was included in column 10.
- c. Until the entry into force of Circular 4/2004, these details were not available for credit financial intermediaries.
- d. See notes to Table 4.1 column 13.
- e. Assets considered as doubtful, since there is doubt regarding full repayment although they cannot be considered non-performing or written-off assets.
- f. Assets considered as doubtful because they are vis-à-vis countries in a certain risk group.
- g. From the entry of Circular 4/2017, this information is not available.

Table 4.13

- a. Of the companies and sole proprietorships that receive the loans.
- b. See notes to Tables 8.18 and 8.19.
- c. As from the June 2014 edition the central counterparties are reclassified and the related amounts are included in this series. See details in Table 4.18.
- d. Includes mortgage loans until December 2013; thereafter, includes loans secured by real estate collateral, including those in the form of finance leases, whatever the real estate received as collateral
- e. Includes loans and credits to households for purposes other than consumption and house purchase and renovation, such as education.
- f. As from the June 2014 edition the central counterparties are reclassified and the related amounts are excluded from this series.
- g. This heading refers to lending to households, secured by a residential mortgage, but not for house purchase or for financing productive activities. Accordingly, these loans are included among those granted for renovation, consumer durable purchases and other purposes, i.e. they are part of columns 8 to 10.
- h. As from the June 2014 edition the central counterparties are reclassified and the related amounts are included in this series. See details in Table 4.18 (columns 12 to 22).
- i. From 2014 no information is available on this breakdown.
- j. Includes doubtful loans and credits to households for the acquisition of land, securities and current goods and services that are not considered durables (for instance, loans to finance travel) as well as those for miscellaneous purposes not included among the foregoing.
- k. Includes doubtful loans to households, secured by a residential mortgage, but not for house purchase or for financing productive activities. Accordingly, these doubtful loans are included among those granted for renovation, consumer durable purchases and other purposes, i.e. they are part of columns 21 to 23.

Table 4.14

- a. Of the companies and sole proprietorships that receive the loans.
- b. As from the June 2014 edition the central counterparties are reclassified and the related amounts are included in this series. See details in Table 4.19.
- c. Includes mortgage loans until December 2013; thereafter, includes loans secured by real estate collateral, including those in the form of finance leases, whatever the real estate received as collateral
- d. Includes loans and credits to households for purposes other than consumption and house purchase and renovation, such as education,.
- e. As from the June 2014 edition the central counterparties are reclassified and the related amounts are excluded from this serie .
- f. This heading refers to lending to households, secured by a residential mortgage, but not for house purchase or for financing productive activities. Accordingly, these loans are included among those granted for renovation, consumer durable purchases and other purposes, i.e. they are part of columns 8 to 10.
- g. As from the June 2014 edition the central counterparties are reclassified and the related amounts are included in this series. See details in Table 4.19 (columns 12 to 22).
- h. From 2014 no information is available on this breakdown.
- i. Includes doubtful loans and credits to households for the acquisition of land, the acquisition of securities and the acquisition of current goods and services not considered to be consumer durables (for instance, loans to finance travel) and of those for miscellaneous purposes not included in the foregoing.
- j. Includes doubtful loans to households, secured by a residential mortgage, but not for house purchase or for financing productive activities. Accordingly, these doubtful loans are included among those granted for renovation, consumer durable purchases and other purposes, i.e. they are part of columns 21 to 23.

Table 4.17

- a. Of the companies and sole proprietorships that receive the loans
- b. As from the June 2014 edition the central counterparties are reclassified and the related amounts are included in this series. See details in Table 4.22.
- c. Includes mortgage loans until December 2013; thereafter, includes loans secured by real estate collateral, including those in the form of finance leases, whatever the real estate received as collateral
- d. Includes loans and credits to households for purposes other than consumption and house purchase and renovation, such as education,
- e. As from the June 2014 edition the central counterparties are reclassified and the related amounts are excluded from this series.
- f. This heading refers to lending to households, secured by a residential mortgage, but not for house purchase or for financing productive activities. Accordingly, these loans are included among those granted for renovation, consumer durable purchases and other purposes, i.e. they are part of columns 8 to 10.
- g. As from the June 2014 edition the central counterparties are reclassified and the related amounts are included in this series. See details in Table 4.22 (columns 12 to 22).
- h. From 2014 no information is available on this breakdown.
- i. Includes doubtful loans and credits to households for the acquisition of land, the acquisition of securities and the acquisition of current goods and services not considered to be consumer durables (for instance, loans to finance travel) and of those for miscellaneous purposes not included in the foregoing.

j. Includes doubtful loans to households, secured by a residential mortgage, but not for house purchase or for financing productive activities. Accordingly, these doubtful loans are included among those granted for renovation, consumer durable purchases and other purposes, i.e. they are part of columns 21 to 23.

Table 4.18

- a. Of the companies and sole proprietorships that receive the loans.
- b. See details in Table 4.23.
- c. As from the June 2014 edition the central counterparties are reclassified and the related amounts are included in this series.

Table 4.19

- a. Of the companies and sole proprietorships that receive the loans.
- b. See details in Table 4.24.
- c. As from the June 2014 edition the central counterparties are reclassified and the related amounts are included in this series.

Table 4.22

- a. Of the companies and sole proprietorships that receive the loans.
- b. See details in Table 4.27.
- c. As from the June 2014 edition the central counterparties are reclassified and the related amounts are included in this series.

Table 4.23

- a. Of the companies and sole proprietorships that receive the loans
- b. Until March 2005 these details were not available for credit financial intermediaries. Thereafter, and as a result of the entry into force of Banco de España Circular CB3 4/2004, the amount is assigned to the relevant industry.

Table 4.24

- a. Of the companies and sole proprietorships that receive the loans.

Table 4.27

- c. Of the companies and sole proprietorships that receive the loans
- d. Until March 2005 these details were not available for credit financial intermediaries. Thereafter, and as a result of the entry into force of Banco de España Circular CB3 4/2004, the amount is assigned to the relevant industry.

Table 4.28

- a. From June 2017, It is included overnight and savings deposits.
- b. From June 2017 this column is included with the repurchase agreement.
- c. From June 2017, the central counterparties are not included in the Unclassified loans. Here it is included the residual transactions for which the institution has not been able to determine the province to which they should be assigned.

Table 4.29

- a. From June 2017, It is included overnight and savings deposits.
- b. From June 2017 this column is included with the repurchase agreement.
- c. From June 2017, the central counterparties are not included in the Unclassified loans. Here it is included the residual transactions for which the institution has not been able to determine the province to which they should be assigned.

Table 4.30

- a. From June 2017, the central counterparties are not included in the Unclassified loans. Here, it is included the residual transactions for which the institution has not been able to determine the province to which they should be assigned.

Table 4.31

- a. Includes residual transactions for which the institution has not been able to determine the regional (autonomous) community to which they should be assigned.

Table 4.32

- a. See breakdown by subsector in Table 8.20. There are discrepancies between the amounts of these two Tables, owing to differences in the institutional scope, the fact that the tables have been updated at different times, and differences in the accounting for the acquisition of securities of securitization special purpose entities used to securitize financial assets kept on the institution's balance sheet (see changes introduced in the *Statistical Bulletin* of January 2010).
- b. See breakdown by province and region in Tables 4.28 and 4.29.
- c. See breakdown by instrument in Table 4.5. Also, the amount of this column less MMF deposits at credit institutions and credit financial intermediaries is the same, apart from some small differences owing to the fact that the tables have been updated at different times, as that of column 1 of Table 8.20. The breakdown by institutional sector may be consulted in this latter Table.

Table 4.36

- a. See details in Table 4.37.
- b. See details in Table 4.38.
- c. See details in column 8 of Table 4.39 and in Table 4.40.

Table 4.37

- a. See details in Table 4.39.

Table 4.38

- a. See details in Table 4.39.

b. As from June 2017, "Production commissions" are spread across interest expenditures according to its counterpart.

Table 4.39

- a. It should be taken into account that while gains and losses on the equity portfolio are included in this table, they are not included in financial revenue.
- b. Since 1996 this interest has been included in interest from debt securities held to maturity.
- c. As from June 2017, a reclassification takes place, and column 10 "Promissory notes and bills" becomes part of column 11.
- d. As from June 2017, it comprises the finance cost corresponding to "Promissory notes and bills".

Table 4.40

- a. As from June 2017, "Fees assigned" are included in column 11.
- b. As from June 2017, this column includes every "Fees paid", except for those which come from securities transactions.

Table 4.45

- a. It includes credit institutions whose scope of operations is restricted and which, under Royal Decree 692/96 of 26 April 1996, became credit financial intermediaries. The specialized lending institutions in place at the time of this change were: finance companies, mortgage lending companies and financial leasing companies. Money Market Intermediaries disappeared in 1994, becoming broker-dealers or agency brokers, following their regulation under the Spanish Stock Market Act 24/88 of 24 July 1988.
- b. See footnote a to Table 4.A.

Table 4.46

- a. Since 2022 there are differences between credit institutions plus CFIs data and the sum of deposit taken institutions, Official Credit and CFIs. These discrepancies appear due to the incorporation of the systemic investment firms into the data of the credit institutions, as indicated in the notice: <https://www.bde.es/wbe/en/estadisticas/anuncios/novedad-ec-y-efc-y-ofis-diciembre-2022.html>
- b. It includes specialized lending institutions which, under Royal Decree 692/96 of 26 April 1996, became credit financial intermediaries. The specialized lending institutions in place at the time of this change were: finance companies, mortgage lending companies and financial leasing companies. Money Market Intermediaries disappeared in 1994, becoming broker-dealers or agency brokers, following their regulation under the Spanish Stock Market Act 24/88 of 24 July 1988.

Table 4.47

- a. See details in Tables 4.48 and 4.49.

Table 4.51

- a. See breakdown by instrument in Table 4.53.
- b. See details in Table 4.54.
- c. See details in Table 4.56.
- d. Includes non-performing doubtful loans which are those in respect of which some amount of principal, interest or any other contractually agreed expense is more than three months past-due or exceeds 25% of total debt (unless these loans are specifically classified as written-off assets).

Table 4.52

- a. See breakdown by instrument in Table 4.55.
- b. See details in Table 4.57.
- c. See details in Table 4.58.

Table 4.53

See notes to Table 4.3.

Table 4.54

See notes to Table 4.4.

Table 4.55

See notes to Table 4.5.

Table 4.57

See notes to Table 4.7.

Table 4.81

- a. See breakdown by instrument in Table 4.83.
- b. See details in Table 4.84.
- c. Includes non-performing doubtful loans which are those in respect of which some amount of principal, interest or any other contractually agreed expense is more than three months past-due or exceeds 25% of total debt (unless these loans are specifically classified as written-off assets).

Table 4.82

- a. See details in Table 4.85.b. See details in Table 4.86.

Table 4.85

See notes to Table 4.7.