SCHWEIZERISCHE NATIONALBANK
BANQUE NATIONALE SUISSE
BANCA NAZIONALE SVIZZERA
BANCA NAZIUNALA SVIZRA
SWISS NATIONAL BANK

Survey ASTA2
Forms ASXX

BIS consolidated banking statistics

Reporting entity: Group

NOTES

I. SURVEY CHARACTERISTICS

COVERAGE
Country breakdown of items on the assets and liabilities sides of the balance sheet, as well as off-balance-sheet items; recording of local claims and liabilities of subsidiaries and branches; broken down by economic sector, residual maturity and collateral. The survey follows the requirements of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS).

TYPE OF SURVEY
Partial sample survey

REPORTING ENTITY
Group

REPORTING INSTITUTIONS
The reporting obligation applies to institutions which are required to report for the BIS locational banking statistics.

If an institution is part of a financial group, the highest resident group entity subject to prudential supervision (in Switzerland or the Principality of Liechtenstein) is required to report.

If there is a higher group entity abroad that is subject to prudential supervision, the SNB may grant exemptions from the reporting obligation in consultation with the Bank for International Settlements.

FREQUENCY
The consolidated banking statistics survey is performed quarterly; the reference date is the end of the quarter.

DEADLINE
The submission deadline is 2 months after the reference date.

PARTICIPANTS
Bank for International Settlements (BIS)

II. NOTES ON ITEMS SURVEYED

FORMS

AS11	Total claims on an *immediate borrowe*r basis
AS12	Total liabilities on an *immediate borrower* basis
AS121	Total liabilities on an *immediate borrower* basis, survey of additional items
AS21_[1,2]	Total claims in local business on an *immediate borrower* basis
AS21_1	in local currency
AS21_2	in non-local currency
AS22_[1,2]	Total liabilities in local business on an *immediate borrower* basis
AS22_1	in local currency
AS22_2	in non-local currency
AS31	Total claims on an *ultimate risk* basis
AS32	Derivative financial instruments and off-balance-sheet transactions on an *ultimate risk* basis
AS33	Total secured claims on an *ultimate risk* basis, broken down by type of cover

ITEMS AND BREAKDOWNS

Balance sheet items are to be reported according to the FINMA Accounting Ordinance and FINMA Circ. 20/1, Annex 1.[1] An overview of the balance sheet items to be reported can be found in table 1. Precious metal items are not to be reported. Unless otherwise stated, the cross-border claims and liabilities of all offices in Switzerland and abroad as well as the local claims and liabilities of any subsidiaries or branches abroad and all offices in Switzerland are relevant for the survey.

Breakdown by residual maturity

The forms AS11 and AS21_[1,2] cover the total of claims broken down by residual maturity. The residual maturity of a claim is considered to be unallocated if no exact maturity can be allocated to the claim, e. g. in the case of participations, shares or tangible assets. Claims 'at sight' and 'callable' should be allocated to the maturity category 'up to and including 1 year'.[2]

Breakdown by sector

The sectoral breakdown follows the European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA) and the guidelines of the BIS. The sectors and subsectors as well as the allocation system are described in detail in the annex 'Breakdown by sector and designation of counterparty sector'.

Items for which there is no counterparty (buildings, real estate, tangible fixed assets, accrued income and prepaid expenses) are allocated to the sector 'not assignable to any sector'. Issued securities and items for which the counterparty is not clear (e. g. if the *ultimate risk* basis does not allow for the application of the look-through approach[3]) are allocated to the sector 'various sectors'.

1 FINMA Accounting Ordinance (RelV-FINMA; SR 952.024.1) and 2020/1 FINMA Circular 'Accounting – banks' (FINMA Circ. 20/1).
2 Definitions of the terms 'sight' and 'callable' can be found in the notes on the Comprehensive monthly balance sheet survey (only available in German and French).
3 A definition of the term 'look-through approach' can be found in the section 'Reporting of transactions on an *ultimate risk* and *immediate borrower* basis'

Breakdown by country

– The countries list is based on the requirements of the BIS (cf. also 'Explanations concerning the list of countries').

– The row 'not assignable to any country' is for items which cannot be assigned to any particular country (e. g. equity capital).

– The row 'various countries' is for items for which the counterparty (and therefore the counterparty's domicile) is not clear or is unknown. Issued debt securities (liabilities from money market instruments including bills of exchange and cheques, cash bonds, bond issues) are to be allocated to the row 'various countries', even if the counterparty is clear or known. In addition, all items for which the look-through approach cannot be applied on an *ultimate risk* basis are reported in the row 'various countries'.

III. REMARKS

REPORTING OF TRANSACTIONS ON AN *ULTIMATE RISK* AND *IMMEDIATE BORROWER* BASIS

Forms AS11 to AS22 record claims and liabilities on an *immediate borrower* basis. Accordingly, the claims and liabilities are assigned to the country and sector of the direct counterparty. Collateral, guarantees and promises of liability do not change the risk allocation. Forms AS31 to AS33 cover the claims on an *ultimate risk* basis. Accordingly, the claims are assigned to the country and sector in which the risk ultimately lies. The domicile and the sector of the guarantor or the location of the collateral therefore essentially become relevant as long as the requirements of the risk-mitigating measures as per art. 61 CAO[4] are fulfilled. Claims against branches or subsidiaries for which a parent company is liable are shown with respect to the domicile of the liable parent company.[5] Some items involve more than two counterparties. In these cases, the look-through approach[6] is adopted. However, if the look-through approach cannot be applied (to highly complex structured products, for example), the transactions in question should be assigned to the sector 'various sectors' and the country 'various countries'. Table 3 gives examples of the booking of individual transactions on an *immediate borrower* and *ultimate risk* basis.

REPORTING OF TRANSACTIONS IN FORM AS32

Derivative financial instruments and off-balance-sheet transactions on an *ultimate risk* basis are recorded in form AS32. In column 1, the positive replacement value of derivatives is recorded. Credit derivatives held for trading purposes and for which the bank acts as protection buyer are recorded under this heading. These items are allocated to the country of the derivatives counterparty. Column 2 is for the positive replacement value of credit derivatives concluded for hedging purposes and for which the bank acts as protection buyer. These items are likewise allocated to the country of the derivatives counterparty. Column 3 displays the contract volume of credit derivatives for which the bank acts as protection seller. These are assigned to the country of the originator (liable parent company of the originator).

Column 4 is for the reporting of contingent liabilities and column 5 for irrevocable undertakings as per item 3, 'Off-balance-sheet transactions' of FINMA Circ. 20/1, Annex 1. The contingent liabilities and irrevocable undertakings are assigned to the country of the issuer (liable parent company of the issuer).

4 Ordinance on Capital and Risk Distribution for Banks and Securities Firms (Capital Adequacy Ordinance, CAO, SR 952.03).
5 Where branches are concerned, the parent company is automatically considered liable; where subsidiaries are concerned, however, it is only liable if there is an explicit guarantee.
6 The look-through approach involves scrutinising combined products or collateral for purposes of assigning the counterparty to a particular sector or country. An example: Under the *ultimate risk* approach, loans backed by securities are not allocated to the country and sector of the borrower, but to the corresponding securities held in the portfolio. The look-through approach should always be applied on a best-efforts basis.

REPORTING OF TRANSACTIONS IN FORM AS33

Form AS33 is for the recording of counterparty risk on an *ultimate risk* basis (cf. section 'Reporting of transactions on an *ultimate risk* and *immediate borrower* basis'). Secured claims are broken down by type of collateral ('mortgages', 'securities', 'sureties and other guarantees', and 'other') and by sector. Since claims secured by a mortgage cannot be allocated to any specific sector, this type of collateral is listed under 'other sectors' (column 19) as well as under aggregated claims (column 2). Secured claims are recorded under the following sectors: 'financial corporations', 'public sector' and 'private sector'. It should be noted that the sector 'financial corporations (excl. multilateral development banks)' is equivalent to the total of the subsectors 'banks', 'central banks/monetary authorities', and 'other financial corporations'. The 'public sector' is equivalent to the total of the subsectors 'multilateral development banks', 'international organisations' and 'public sector and social security funds'. The 'private sector' is equivalent to the total arising from the subsectors 'non-financial corporations' and 'households and non-profit institutions serving households'. Secured claims which are allocated to the sectors 'various sectors' and 'not assignable to any sector' in form AS31 are to be reported in the column 'other sectors'. The secured claims total (column 1) is equivalent to the total claims of all four subsectors of form AS33 (columns 6, 10, 14, 18).

LOCAL BUSINESS

Local business on an *immediate borrower* basis is recorded in forms AS21_[1,2] and AS22_[1,2]. It includes all consolidated claims and liabilities vis-à-vis debtors and creditors in the country in which a bank's own office is domiciled. Claims and liabilities of foreign branches and/or subsidiaries vis-à-vis debtors and creditors in the same country are to be reported under local business abroad. Where no branches and/or subsidiaries are maintained, only local business in Switzerland can be reported. Local business in Switzerland includes consolidated claims and liabilities of all offices in Switzerland vis-à-vis debtors and creditors in Switzerland. Local business on an *ultimate risk* basis includes all claims covered by the survey against debtors in the same country in which a bank's office is domiciled, yet which should still be reported for the country in which the office is located, owing to guarantees, collateral, promises of liability, etc. Local business on an *ultimate risk* basis is recorded in column 18 of form AS31.

TABLE 1: BALANCE SHEET ITEMS TO BE REPORTED AND THEIR ALLOCATION BY COUNTRY AND SECTOR ON AN *IMMEDIATE BORROWER* AND *ULTIMATE RISK* BASIS

Balance sheet items are to be allocated and valued according to FINMA Circ. 20/1. Precious metal items are not to be reported. The table merely provides an overview and is by no means exhaustive.

Assets	Immediate borrower basis		Ultimate risk basis	
	Country	Sector	Country	Sector
Liquid assets				
Notes, coins, foreign currencies	Domicile of issuing monetary authority	Central banks/monetary authorities	Domicile of issuing monetary authority	Central banks/monetary authorities
Balances with foreign post offices	Domicile of post office	Non-financial corporations	Domicile of post office or guarantor of post office	Non-financial corporations or sector of guarantor of post office
Sight deposits with a central bank	Domicile of central bank	Central banks/monetary authorities	Domicile of central bank	Central banks/monetary authorities
Clearing balances of foreign branches with a recognised clearing bank of the respective country	Domicile of clearing bank	Banks	Domicile of clearing bank/ of guarantor of clearing bank/location of collateral (risk mitigating measure)/ location of originator of credit derivative or issuer of security	Sector of clearing bank/of guarantor of clearing bank/ of collateral (risk mitigating measure)/of originator of credit derivative or issuer of security. 'Not assignable to any sector' if the collateral in question is a property
Sight balances at clearing houses recognised by FINMA	Domicile of clearing house	Banks	Domicile of clearing house/ of guarantor of clearing house/location of collateral (risk mitigating measure)/ location of originator of credit derivative or issuer of security	Sector of clearing bank/of guarantor of clearing bank/ of collateral (risk mitigating measure)/of originator of credit derivative or issuer of security. 'Not assignable to any sector' if the collateral in question is a property
Amounts due from banks				
Bills of exchange and cheques	Domicile of drawee or issuer	Banks	Domicile of depositor or guarantor	Sector of depositor or guarantor
Other amounts due from banks	Domicile of bank	Banks	Domicile of bank or of guarantor of bank/location of collateral (risk mitigating measure)/location of originator of credit derivative or issuer of security	Banks or sector of guarantor/of collateral (risk mitigating measure)/of originator of credit derivative or issuer of security. 'Not assignable to any sector' if the collateral in question is a property

Assets	Immediate borrower basis		Ultimate risk basis	
	Country	Sector	Country	Sector
Amounts due arising from securities funding operations				
Due from banks	Domicile of bank	Banks	Domicile of bank or guarantor/location of collateral (risk mitigating measure)/location of originator of credit derivative or issuer of security	Banks or sector of guarantor/of collateral (risk mitigating measure)/of originator of credit derivative or issuer of security. 'Not assignable to any sector' if the collateral in question is a property
Due from customers	Domicile of debtor	Sector of debtor	Domicile of debtor or guarantor/location of collateral (risk mitigating measure)/ location of originator of credit derivative or issuer of security	Sector of debtor or guarantor/of collateral (risk mitigating measure)/of originator of credit derivative or issuer of security. 'Not assignable to any sector' if the collateral in question is a property
Amounts due from customers				
Bills of exchange and cheques	Domicile of drawee or issuer	Sector of drawee or issuer	Domicile of depositor or guarantor	Sector of depositor or guarantor
Other amounts due from customers	Domicile of debtor	Sector of debtor	Domicile of debtor or guarantor/location of collateral (risk mitigating measure)/ location of originator of credit derivative or issuer of security	Sector of debtor or guarantor/of collateral (risk mitigating measure)/of originator of credit derivative or issuer of security. 'Not assignable to any sector' if the collateral in question is a property
Mortgage loans	Domicile of debtor	Sector of debtor	Location of mortgaged property	Not assignable to any sector
Trading business				
Debt securities, money market instruments/ transactions	Domicile of issuer	Sector of issuer	Domicile of issuer or guarantor	Sector of issuer or guarantor
Own shares	Switzerland	Banks	Switzerland	Banks
Other trading assets	Location of assets	Not assignable to any sector	Location of assets	Not assignable to any sector
Combined products (capital market interest instruments)	Domicile of issuer	Sector of issuer	Domicile of issuer or guarantor. 'Several countries' if look-through approach cannot establish domicile with respect to the claim in question	Sector of issuer or guarantor. 'Several sectors' if look-through approach cannot establish sector with respect to the claim in question
Positive replacement values of derivative financial instruments	Domicile of derivatives counterparty	Sector of derivatives counterparty	Domicile of derivatives counterparty or guarantor	Sector of derivatives counterparty or guarantor
Other financial instruments at fair value				
Structured products	Domicile of issuer	Sector of issuer	Domicile of issuer or guarantor	Sector of issuer or guarantor
Miscellaneous financial instruments at fair value	Cf. respective financial instrument		Cf. respective financial instrument	

Assets	Immediate borrower basis		Ultimate risk basis	
	Country	Sector	Country	Sector
Financial investments				
Securities/book-entry securities	Domicile of issuer	Sector of issuer	Domicile of issuer or guarantor	Sector of issuer or guarantor
Money market instruments	Domicile of issuer	Sector of issuer	Domicile of issuer or guarantor	Sector of issuer or guarantor
Book-entry securities based on money market and similar instrumentns	Domicile of issuer	Sector of issuer	Domicile of issuer or guarantor	Sector of issuer or guarantor
Debt register claims against public law institutions	Domicile of issuer	Public sector and social security funds	Domicile of issuer or guarantor	Public sector and social security funds or sector of guarantor
Real estate	Location of real estate	Not assignable to any sector	Location of real estate	Not assignable to any sector
Combined products (capital market interest instruments)	Domicile of issuer	Sector of issuer	Domicile of issuer or guarantor. 'Several countries' if look-through approach cannot establish domicile with respect to the claim in question	Sector of issuer or guarantor. 'Several sectors' if look-through approach cannot establish sector with respect to the claim in question
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	Not assignable to any country	Not assignable to any sector	Not assignable to any country	Not assignable to any sector
Non-consolidated participating interests	Domicile of issuer	Sector of issuer	Domicile of issuer or guarantor	Sector of issuer or guarantor
Tangible fixed assets	Location of assets	Not assignable to any sector	Location of assets	Not assignable to any sector
Intangible fixed assets	Not assignable to any country	Not assignable to any sector	Not assignable to any country	Not assignable to any sector
Other assets	Allocation where possible, otherwise 'not assignable to any country'	Allocation where possible, otherwise 'not assignable to any sector'	Allocation where possible, otherwise 'not assignable to any country'	Allocation where possible, otherwise 'not assignable to any sector'
Unpaid capital	Domicile of debtor	Sector of debtor	Domicile of debtor	Sector of debtor

Liabilities	Country	Sector
Amounts due to banks		
Liabilities from money market instruments including bills of exchange and cheques	Various countries (even where allocation is possible)	Various sectors (even where allocation is possible)
Other amounts due to banks	Domicile of bank	Banks
Liabilities arising from securities funding operations		
Due to banks	Domicile of bank	Banks
Due to customers	Domicile of creditor	Sector of creditor
Amounts due to customers from deposits		
Liabilities from money market instruments including bills of exchange and cheques	Various countries (even where allocation is possible)	Various sectors (even where allocation is possible)
Other amounts due to customers from deposits	Domicile of creditor	Sector of creditor
Liabilities from trading business	Domicile of issuer	Sector of issuer
Negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments	Domicile of derivatives counterparty	Sector of derivatives counterparty
Liabilities from other financial instruments at fair value	Cf. respective financial instrument	
Cash bonds	Various countries (even where allocation is possible)	Various sectors (even where allocation is possible)
Bond issues and central mortgage institution loans		
Bond issues and money market instruments	Various countries (even where allocation is possible)	Various sectors (even where allocation is possible)
Loans from central mortgage institutions and central issuing authorities	Domicile of creditor	Sector of creditor
Accrued expenses and deferred income	Not assignable to any country	Not assignable to any sector
Other liabilities		
Indirect taxes	Domicile of tax authority	Public sector and social security funds
Miscellaneous other liabilities	Allocation where possible, otherwise 'not assignable to any country'	Allocation where possible, otherwise 'not assignable to any sector'
Provisions	Not assignable to any country	Not assignable to any sector
Reserves for general banking risks	Not assignable to any country	Not assignable to any sector
Bank's capital	Not assignable to any country	Not assignable to any sector
Statutory capital reserves	Not assignable to any country	Not assignable to any sector
Statutory retained earnings	Not assignable to any country	Not assignable to any sector
Voluntary retained earnings	Not assignable to any country	Not assignable to any sector
Own capital shares (negative item)	Not assignable to any country	Not assignable to any sector
Profit/loss carried forward	Not assignable to any country	Not assignable to any sector
Profit/loss (net result for period)	Not assignable to any country	Not assignable to any sector

Other items on an ultimate risk basis	Ultimate risk basis	
	Country	Sector
Derivatives		
Positive replacement values	Domicile of derivatives counterparty or derivatives guarantor	–
Contract volume of credit derivatives for which bank acts as protection seller	Domicile of derivatives counterparty or derivatives guarantor	–
Contingent liabilities	Domicile of debtor (of liable parent company of debtor)	–
Irrevocable commitments	Domicile of debtor (of liable parent company of debtor)	–

Definition of form items	
Liquid assets and loans	Liquid assets, amounts due from banks (excluding money market instruments, bills of exchange and cheques recorded under that item), amounts due from customers (excluding money market instruments, bills of exchange and cheques recorded under that item), mortgage loans, amounts due arising from securities funding operations, including corresponding items which the bank has chosen to record at fair value as per art. 15 RelV-FINMA.
Deposits	Amounts due to banks (excluding money market instruments, bills of exchange and cheques recorded under that item), liabilities arising from securities funding operations, amounts due to customers from deposits (excluding money market instruments, bills of exchange and cheques recorded under that item), central mortgage institution loans, including corresponding items which the bank has chosen to record at fair value as per art. 15 RelV-FINMA.
Debt securities held by the bank	Debt securities recorded under trading portfolios and financial investments, as well as bills of exchange and cheques recorded under amounts due from banks and amounts due from customers
Debt securities issued by the bank	Money market instruments including bills of exchange and cheques; cash bonds, bond issues
Equity capital	Bank's capital, reserves (excluding reserves for general banking risks), profit/loss carried forward

ANNEX: BREAKDOWN BY SECTOR AND DESIGNATION OF COUNTERPARTY SECTOR

The balance sheet items and fiduciary items are broken down by counterparty sector. The sectoral breakdown is based on the (main) sectors and subsectors in ESA 2010 (cf. table 3).

The counterparty's legal form is the determining factor for its allocation to a sector/subsector; for certain counterparties, the NOGA code is also relevant.

– Counterparties 'without legal form' (e.g. individuals with income from gainful employment) are assigned to the 'Households' sector (S14).
– Counterparties 'with legal form' are assigned to sectors or subsectors (cf. table 2).

TABLE 2: OPTIONS FOR DESIGNATION OF COUNTERPARTY SECTOR/SUBSECTOR

Counterparty by domicile	Options for designation of counterparty's NOGA code	Options for designation of counterparty's sector/subsector	Additional information
Counterparty domiciled in **Switzerland**	– Determine NOGA code using KUBB tool (SFSO) (www.kubb-tool.bfs.admin.ch/en) – Request NOGA code using CHE UID from BURweb[7]	– Designation of sector/subsector using the allocation matrix (with legal form & NOGA code) – Request the sector/subsector using CHE UID from BURweb[7]	– Counterparties 'without legal form' (e.g. individuals with income from gainful employment) are assigned to the 'Households' sector (S14).
Counterparty domiciled in **Liechtenstein**	– Determine NOGA code using KUBB tool (SFSO) (www.kubb-tool.bfs.admin.ch/en) – Request NOGA code using CHE UID from BURweb[7]	– Designation of sector/subsector using the allocation matrix (with legal form & NOGA code)	– Counterparties domiciled in the Principality of Liechtenstein are also deemed to be domestic in ASTA2. – NOGA also applies to Liechtenstein. – Counterparties 'without legal form' (e.g. individuals with income from gainful employment) are assigned to the 'Households' sector (S14). – For counterparties domiciled in the Principality of Liechtenstein that also have a CHE UID, the NOGA code can likewise be retrieved via the SFSO's BER web service and used. However, the BER sector S2 'Rest of the world' may not be used in ASTA2, and must instead be overridden with the appropriate (sub)sector S11 to S15.
Counterparty domiciled **abroad**	– Determine NOGA code using KUBB tool (SFSO) (www.kubb-tool.bfs.admin.ch/en)	Designation of sector/subsector using NOGA code (alternatively using NACE code)	– Counterparties 'without legal form' (e.g. individuals with income from gainful employment) are assigned to the 'Households' sector (S14).

7 **Request the NOGA code and sector/subsector from the BER using the BER web service**
For counterparties that have a Swiss enterprise identification number (CHE UID) and are recorded in the Business and Enterprise Register (BER) of the SFSO, the sector/subsector designated by the SFSO as well as the NOGA code can be retrieved from the BER using a web service. For this purpose, the counterparties' UIDs are uploaded and returned via the BER interface with their corresponding NOGA codes and sectors. API BurWeb Version 1.0 (www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/de/home/register/unternehmensregister/betriebs-unternehmensregister/burweb/dokumentation.assetdetail.23064651.html).
One annually renewable application to access BURWeb online can be made per legal entity (www.burweb2.admin.ch/BurWeb/RegistrationWizard.aspx). When doing so, the following two web service authorisations must be selected:
– institutional sector request (only as REST API)
– NOGA code request (also as REST API).

TABLE 3: MAIN SECTORS, SUBSECTORS, ITEMS SURVEYED, COUNTERPARTY ALLOCATION

Main sectors / subsectors Designation as per ESA 2010		Items surveyed Designations in current ASXX survey forms		Domestic counterparties Allocation to the items surveyed	Foreign counterparties	
					Allocation to the items surveyed based on NOGA 2008 / NOGA 2025	Additional information
–		**Col. 01**	**Total**			
S11	**Non-financial corporations**	**Col. 02**	**Non-financial corporations (S11)**	Allocation based on counterparty's legal form and NOGA code	Allocation based on NOGA codes: – 01–63, 68–692, 701002–82, 86, 872–873, 90, 9102–941, 95–96, 99 – 85: If private – 871, 879–8891, 889902, 889909, 9101, 9499: If private, excluding the legal forms 'association'/'foundation'	NOGA 85: Only private schools are assigned to non-financial corporations; state schools should be assigned to the public sector. NOGA 871, 879–8891, 889902, 889909, 9101, 9499: If a distinction between private and public institutions and at the same time by legal form is not possible, the legal form is the determining factor. If the legal form is private and neither an association nor foundation, the institution is allocated to non-financial corporations. If the legal form is public and neither an association nor a foundation, the institution should be recorded under public sector. This sector also includes the holding companies of groups whose various parts mainly come under 'Non-financial corporations'.
S12	**Financial corporations**	**Col. 03**	**Financial corporations (S12)**		Allocation based on NOGA codes: 64–66	–
S122	Deposit-taking corporations except the central bank	Col. 04	Banks (S122)		Allocation based on NOGA code: 641902–641912 (NOGA 2008), 6419 (NOGA 2025)	–
		Col. 05	of which towards own branches and subsidiaries	All legally independent or dependent subsidiaries in Switzerland and abroad as well as foreign branches, provided their main business is banking.		–
		Col. 06	Central banks/monetary authorities (S121)	NOGA code 641100	Central bank and monetary authority websites (www.bis.org)	–
		Col. 07	Multilateral development banks	'List of international organisations', BOP Vademecum November 2025/July 2026, Appendix A7 (EUROSTAT).		–
S12L / S123	Money market funds	Col. 08	Other financial corporations (S123 to S129)	Allocation based on counterparty's legal form and NOGA code	Allocation based on NOGA codes: 641901 (NOGA 2008), 642–66	–
S12L / S124	Investment funds					
S125	Other financial intermediaries, except insurance corporations and pension funds					
S126	Financial auxiliaries					
S127	Captive financial institutions and money lenders					
S128	Insurance corporations					
S129	Pension funds					

Main sectors / subsectors Designation as per ESA 2010		Items surveyed Designations in current ASXX survey forms		Domestic counterparties Allocation to the items surveyed	Foreign counterparties	
					Allocation to the items surveyed based on NOGA 2008 / NOGA 2025	Additional information
S14	**Households**	**Col. 09**	**Households and non-profit institutions serving households (S14 + S15)**	Allocation based on counterparty's legal form and NOGA code Counterparties without legal form	Counterparties without legal form Allocation based on NOGA codes: – 942–9492, 97–98 – 871, 879–89902, 9101, 9499: If legal form is 'association' or 'foundation'	This includes private individuals (persons employed by others, unemployed persons, pensioners, community of heirs, students, children) and self-employed persons (with and without NOGA code).
S15	**Non-profit institutions serving households**					
S13	**General government**	**Col. 10**	**Public sector and social security funds (S13)**	Allocation based on counterparty's legal form and NOGA code	Allocation based on NOGA codes: – 841–842: At the respective government level – 85: If public – 879–88, 9101, 9499: If public, excluding the legal forms 'association'/'foundation' – 843	NOGA 85: Only state schools are assigned to the public sector; private schools should be assigned to non-financial corporations NOGA 879–88, 9101, 9499: If a distinction between private and public institution and at the same time by legal form is not possible, the legal form is the determining factor. If the legal form is private and neither an association nor foundation, the institution is allocated to non-financial corporations. If the legal form is public and neither an association nor a foundation, the institution should be recorded under public sector.
S1311	Central government					
S1312	State government					
S1313	Local government					
S1314	Social security funds					
S13U	Other general government (subsector not identified)					
		Col. 11	of which international organisations	'List of international organisations', BOP Vademecum November 2025/July 2026, Appendix A7 (EUROSTAT)		–
S9	**Unspecified sector**	**Col. 12**	**Other sectors: Various sectors**	Items for which the counterparty is not clear. This is the case for issued debt securities, for example.		–
		Col. 13	**Other sectors: Not assignable to any sectors**	Items for which there is no counterparty (buildings, real estate, accrued income and prepaid expenses, tangible fixed assets, etc.)		–

TABLE 4: EXAMPLES OF THE BOOKING OF INDIVIDUAL TRANSACTIONS ON AN *IMMEDIATE BORROWER* AND *ULTIMATE RISK* BASIS

In all examples, the reporting institution is based in Switzerland. IB means that the transaction should be reported on an *immediate borrower* basis. UR means that the claim should be viewed from an *ultimate risk* perspective. The focus here is on the distinction between *immediate borrower* and *ultimate risk*. Credit derivatives on an *ultimate risk* basis must, for example, also be reported in form AS32.

The Italian branch of the reporting institution has a claim against a branch of an Italian bank located in Switzerland with a value of CHF 10 million denominated in EUR.

Country/sector	IB – AS11	IB – AS21_1 (local claim in local currency)	IB – AS21_2 (local claim in non-local currency)	UR – AS31
Switzerland/banks	10 million			
Italy/banks				10 million

The Swiss branch of the reporting institution has a claim against a Swiss company located in Germany valued at CHF 10 million. The company has a guarantee from the parent company for this claim.

Country/sector	IB – AS11	IB – AS21_1 (local claim in local currency)	IB – AS21_2 (local claim in non-local currency)	UR – AS31
Switzerland/non-financial corporations				10 million
Germany/non-financial corporations	10 million			

The Swiss branch of the reporting institution has a claim against a French company (located in France) valued at CHF 20 million. The reporting institution has purchased a credit derivative from a German bank to hedge against the default risk of the claim. The replacement value of the derivative amounts to CHF 20 million.

Country/sector	IB – AS11	IB – AS21_1 (local claim in local currency)	IB – AS21_2 (local claim in non-local currency)	UR – AS31
France/non-financial corporations	20 million			
Germany/banks				20 million

The branch of the reporting institution, located in the US, has a claim against a branch of a US group valued at CHF 5 million. The claim is denominated in USD. The US group has provided a guarantee in gold to secure the claim. The gold is held in a custody account with a branch of the Swiss bank in the UK.

Country/sector	IB – AS11	IB – AS21_1 (local claim in local currency)	IB – AS21_2 (local claim in non-local currency)	UR – AS31
US/non-financial corporations	5 million	5 million		
UK/banks				5 million

The reporting institution sells collateral in the form of a credit derivative of a German bank to hedge against the default risk of a claim against a French company. The contract volume of the derivative amounts to CHF 10 million.

Country/sector	AS32, col. 03
France/non-financial corporations	10 million

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