

## Purposes of banking statistics

*This paper is an updated and revised version of one which was originally prepared for the Statistics Users Conference in November 1977. It outlines the current system of UK banking statistics in the context of the variety of purposes for which these statistics are used.*

*This revised version was circulated in August 1981 to all present contributors to banking statistics as part of the background to the general review of banking statistics which is currently taking place. It was also sent to all those institutions which have hitherto not provided such statistics but which, consequent upon the creation of the new monetary sector (see 'Monetary control—provisions' on page 347), are to become contributors in due course.*

*The paper may be of interest to a wider audience, and in this context a further appendix (Appendix C) has been added which shows very briefly how the tables in the statistical annex to the Bulletin are built up from the information provided by the banks.*

*Certain changes to the system as described here are now in hand, as a result of the decision to collect statistics on retail deposits and to facilitate the operation of recent changes in monetary control arrangements.*

### Introduction

1 The Bank of England needs statistical information from the banking system for the operation of monetary policy, in its role as adviser to the Government on general financial and economic policy, as the supervisory body for deposit-taking institutions and for its general oversight of financial markets and the well-being of the financial system. The Bank is also responsible for collecting such banking statistics as are needed by Government, both for immediate operational use and as a contribution to the more comprehensive financial statistics assembled by the Central Statistical Office (CSO).<sup>(1)</sup> In addition, the banks themselves make use of certain aggregated statistics and there is a variety of other private users, ranging from stockbrokers and economic journalists to academic research workers, whose needs have to be borne in mind. There are also many users outside this country, including, in particular, international organisations.

2 The essential feature of the reporting system set up in 1975 was that statistics were collected from the banks as part of an integrated framework to meet all these various needs. An individual series may be used for several different purposes and few reporting forms are designed for one specific purpose.

3 This paper is in three parts. First, there is a section which summarises the various purposes for which the

statistics are collected. This is followed by a detailed description of these purposes including the kinds of series needed and their frequency. Finally, there is a brief description of the reporting system as it exists at present.<sup>(2)</sup>

### Summary of purposes

4 The purposes for which financial statistics are collected from banking institutions may be listed as follows:

- (i) Compilation of statistics to permit the formulation of up-to-date assessments of developments as a basis for tactical policy decisions, including, for example, the monitoring of monetary targets.
- (ii) Compilation of comprehensive UK financial and economic accounts for use in the study of past events, as a framework for forecasting, and as a basis for the authorities' strategic policy decisions in areas of economic and monetary policy.
- (iii) To provide information needed by the Bank in the overseeing of financial markets and institutions, as a background for advice on the application of monetary control, and in studying the general climate for bank supervision.
- (iv) Detailed administration of cash deposit and special deposit requirements.
- (v) Supervision of individual banks and banking groups under the Banking Act.

(1) The Bank is, however, responsible only for financial statistics, and does not, for instance, deal with returns completed by banking institutions for the Inland Revenue.

(2) These reporting arrangements will in future be applied to all recognised banks and licensed deposit-taking institutions, together with certain other institutions exempt from the Banking Act. Special arrangements will be made to ease the reporting burden on the smaller institutions.

- (vi) Contribution to international banking statistics and surveillance, under the auspices of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), of international banking operations.
- (vii) Provision of statistics to other international organisations.
- (viii) The compilation of aggregated statistics used by the banks themselves.
- (ix) Other requirements of non-official sources.

## Detailed description of purposes

### Up-to-date assessments

5 Up-to-date assessments of the economic and monetary situation are essential if policy decisions are to be informed and timely. This gives rise to a need for frequent statistics relating to certain areas, particularly the money stock and its counterparts, the banks' positions in respect of special deposit requirements and balance of payments transactions. Considerable detail is required for some of these purposes.

6 Policy has to be constantly under review. The key statistics are therefore requested monthly (and in some cases weekly—see below), rather than quarterly. For historic reasons and to avoid the large fluctuations that can occur over the end of a calendar month, these figures are at present collected as on the third Wednesday of the month.

7 The introduction of monetary targets led to a greater need for some indication of developments between monthly reporting dates. The authorities naturally do not wish to rely too much on a single month's figures, which can be affected by erratic movements and can sometimes be a misleading indicator of the underlying trend. On the other hand, it is often necessary for the authorities to respond quickly to developments in order to steady markets and reassert monetary control. It would not be desirable in such circumstances to delay any action that is judged necessary for four or five weeks simply to confirm that a change in direction has taken place. Certain key statistics are therefore obtained weekly from the larger banks so that weekly estimates of changes in money stock and its main counterparts may be made for operational purposes.

### Comprehensive UK financial and economic accounts

8 For the purposes of economic and monetary policy, there must be a close understanding of how the economy works and how it responds to policy changes. So the past must be studied and forecasts made. Research is carried out to try to identify relationships between various statistical series and, in particular where banking statistics are concerned, between financial variables (including monetary aggregates), and interest rates, exchange rates and flows of goods and services.

9 This calls for very detailed statistics. In addition, the statistics must provide a framework of information sufficiently comprehensive to enable different and

unanticipated questions to be answered as they arise. Requirements change as the economic system evolves, with new markets and institutions springing up. Thus with the money stock itself, its definition may change—for example as and when new institutions emerge and new instruments appear, or when the nature of the business conducted by existing institutions changes. The more comprehensive and flexible the statistics are, the easier it is to respond to such changes. But the Bank, as collector, has to strike a balance between what is necessary or desirable for the users, and the considerable cost involved, both to the banks which provide the information and to the Bank itself, in processing, analysing and interpreting it.

10 For comprehensive analyses, use is made, in the main, of aggregated figures for all banking institutions. The statistics have to be integrated with figures obtained from Government and other institutions and fitted into fairly standardised accounting systems which cover the whole economy, so the definitions and categories are partly determined by those systems. Thus some definitions have to be adopted which may seem odd to the reporting banks, and items with little significance for individual banks have to be collected.

11 Information of this kind is generally needed only quarterly but, to be consistent with other economic series, has to relate to calendar quarters, that is, quarters ending on 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December.

12 The national accounts form the main framework for economic and financial statistics. Within this framework, the value of *national income and expenditure accounts*, which have been compiled by the CSO for some forty years, is undisputed. *Balance of payments* statistics too are clearly necessary, and are integrated into the same general accounting system. *Financial transactions accounts*, adopted as the best overall framework for financial statistics since the Radcliffe Committee's Report in 1959, have found widespread acceptance as a necessary part of national accounts and are an essential framework for financial forecasts. *Sector balance sheets* have more recently become acknowledged as a useful extension of the financial transactions accounts for the analysis of financial behaviour.

13 In addition, a system of monetary statistics has developed incorporating figures for *various measures of the money stock and their counterparts*. While drawing on series obtained for compiling the national accounts, these statistics are important in their own right, and require some extra series.

14 Finally there are one or two other series of statistics required for other economic and financial analyses outside the various national accounting systems.

15 It is useful to look at these main analytical systems in turn, to see more precisely what their requirements are in terms of banking statistics.

### *National income accounts*

**16** These accounts cover current income and expenditure and net expenditure on fixed assets. Whereas in the past the figures for banks were, in the main, rough estimates by the CSO, the direct reporting of such data has helped to improve the quality of published statistics.

### *Balance of payments statistics*

**17** Banking statistics are an important constituent of the capital account of the UK balance of payments. Information is needed on the banks' foreign currency borrowing and lending, on their sterling deposits from overseas (and whether these are held as official reserves by other countries) and their sterling lending to overseas; on their direct investment transactions; on their financing of trade credit; and on any other overseas liabilities or assets. Information is also collected about UK assets lodged with the banks by their overseas customers, and on transactions in UK and overseas securities on behalf of customers and on the banks' own behalf.

**18** For analytical purposes, details are needed not only of balance of payments flows, but also of levels of external assets and liabilities, and of their breakdown by counterpart country. Other information relating to the banks' transactions, such as forward purchases and sales of foreign currency, is likewise useful for interpretation. In addition, information on the interest paid to and received from overseas by banks and on other earnings is needed for the compilation of the balance of payments on current account. Information on gold transactions is collected for use in both the current and capital accounts.

### *Financial transactions accounts*

**19** The financial transactions (or 'flow of funds') accounts complement the national income accounts by providing figures for transactions in financial assets and liabilities, thus showing how each sector's surplus is invested or its deficit financed. Eight main sectors are distinguished, including the overseas sector, which effectively amounts to the rearrangement of balance of payments data. In addition, for analytical purposes, the personal sector is, where possible, divided into two—households (including personal trusts), and unincorporated businesses (including non-profit-making bodies). It is not always possible to collect the necessary information directly from the constituents of each sector: this cannot be done for the overseas sector, nor for persons, while industrial and commercial companies are very numerous and hitherto have been difficult to sample, so little information is obtained directly from them. The statisticians therefore obtain most of their information about these sectors from other reporting institutions—notably public sector bodies, the banks and other financial institutions (including insurance companies, building societies, etc.). The banks are a particularly important source of information because of their position as intermediaries through which financial flows within and between sectors pass.

### *Sector balance sheets*

**20** Sector balance sheets complement the financial transactions accounts, providing details of holdings of

assets, both fixed and financial, and outstanding liabilities for each sector. The first full set of official annual accounts for the United Kingdom was published in November 1980, while some quarterly series are being published in 1981 and will be updated regularly. Assets and liabilities are entered, throughout these accounts, at market value or the nearest equivalent, and it is therefore necessary to call for the banks' holdings of certain assets at market value once a year (quarterly figures are estimated).

### *Money stock and its counterparts*

**21** There is no universally accepted definition of the money stock appropriate for all purposes, and different measures, incorporating various categories of bank deposits, are used for different purposes. In addition, broader measures of liquidity include other deposits and liquid assets. To compile, and interpret, statistics for the aggregates in use at present, it is necessary to break down the banks' total deposits in a number of ways—by sector, by currency (sterling and foreign currency) and by type (interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing sight, time, certificates of deposit). Size and maturity will also be relevant in estimating transactions balances.

**22** Changes in bank deposits, and therefore in the money stock, are matched by changes in the banks' assets. By grouping the banks' assets according to the sector of the borrower (i.e. public, private or overseas) it is possible to associate changes in the money supply with bank lending to the public and private sectors and external transactions. Movements in the money stock can thus be analysed in terms of these counterpart transactions: the public sector borrowing requirement, purchases of public sector debt by the non-bank private sector, bank lending in sterling to the private and overseas sectors, and external and foreign currency transactions of the public and banking sectors. This provides a useful framework for the assessment of trends in monetary conditions.

### *Other analyses*

**23** Outside the main national accounting framework, figures are also needed from the banks for other analyses. Thus a detailed breakdown of bank lending to various types of customer (an 'industrial' breakdown), such as manufacturing companies and retailers, is necessary to monitor the general direction of bank lending, as well as being useful for overall economic analysis. It would be helpful to go a stage further and analyse lending in detail by purpose, but this would be difficult, if not impossible, for the banks. Some such information is, however, important enough to be obtained—for example, lending for house purchase is reported separately; other lending to individuals is assumed to be mainly for consumption. Another useful breakdown is by type of lending—through credit cards, overdrafts and term loans. Information on the maturity of bank lending is useful for economic analysis as well as being needed for supervisory purposes.

### *Information for overseeing markets and institutions*

**24** In order to follow the working and development of the banking system and to advise on the application of

monetary control the Bank needs aggregated figures of the banks' assets and liabilities. To fulfil its role in overseeing the various financial markets, the Bank requires figures for the banks' transactions in those markets—gilt-edged, Treasury bill, inter-bank, certificate of deposit, local authority, foreign exchange, eurocurrency, equipment leasing, and so on. Knowledge of the evolution of markets and trends in them is also important in the general context of the supervision of banks under the Banking Act.

25 Much of this type of information is required monthly.

#### **Detailed administration of cash deposit and special deposit requirements**

26 A substantial part of the Bank's resources and income in recent years has been provided by the average of 1½% of 'eligible liabilities' (ELs) maintained by the London clearing banks in non-interest-bearing accounts at the Bank. This sum has also served as a fulcrum for money-market management. From 20 August 1981, this fulcrum is to be provided by the volume of operational funds which the London clearing banks retain voluntarily at the Bank for clearing purposes; and the Bank's resources and income are to be secured primarily by a uniform requirement on all recognised banks and licensed deposit-taking institutions, in each case above a minimum size, to hold non-operational, non-interest-bearing deposits with the Bank amounting to ½% of an institution's ELs.

27 ELs are also to remain the base for calls for special deposits, designed to guard against the effects of excess liquidity in the banking system.

28 The calculation of ELs requires quite detailed statistics each month and the Bank has reserved the right to call for figures on days when institutions would not normally report.

#### **Supervision of individual banks and banking groups under the Banking Act**

29 The whole range of statistics collected from the banks is available to the supervisors, who use much of the information which was originally collected for general statistical purposes together with items of purely prudential significance collected on Form Q7, to which only the supervisors have access. Such items include profits, provisions and any large exposure to individual depositors or borrowers.

30 Measurements of *capital adequacy* entail the collection of details of a bank's capital structure, which is compared with its other liabilities to the public (gearing) and with a detailed analysis of its asset portfolio, weighted according to relative risk, derived from a balance sheet return (risk measure). The information on holdings of various kinds of asset and the maturity analyses of liabilities and assets is used to assess a bank's *liquidity*. Monitoring of *foreign currency exposures* requires information on positions in individual currencies.

31 The integrated reporting framework set up in 1975 covered only the activities of banks' UK offices, for aggregate economic and financial statistics are required only within the national boundaries. The information so collected is also extensively used by the supervisors. But

they must also look at each bank as a whole, i.e. including its branches in other countries. Thus it will be necessary to ask the banks to report their overseas branches' foreign exchange positions alongside those of their UK offices. Banks with major overseas interests already supply consolidated balance sheet data to the Bank for supervisory purposes under arrangements reached with these banks individually; consideration is currently being given to standardising the presentation of this information.

Furthermore, the supervisors also need to monitor the direction and maturity of foreign lending, and in order to see the complete picture they must examine the affairs of banking groups—not only the bank and its branches, but also its subsidiaries at home and abroad—as well as the individual banks which lead them. The special return introduced in 1979 to monitor country exposure (see paragraph 35 below) provides information about the claims of such groups on a consolidated basis.

#### **Contribution to international banking statistics and surveillance, under BIS auspices, of international banking operations**

32 The BIS has for some time collected and published quarterly statistics on the external claims and liabilities of banks in the major international banking centres, analysed by country and by currency, supplied in aggregated form by the central banks of the countries in which those centres are situated. Apart from its particular use in surveillance, described below, this information is of general interest to the authorities and others in illuminating international banking activity, and also has more specific uses for the United Kingdom (e.g. in showing the development of the eurosterling market and measuring UK residents' banking activity abroad). By its nature such information has to be collected internationally, and thus some analyses (e.g. of non-sterling currencies) may need to be collected from UK banks which, while not of prime interest to the United Kingdom, complement data which are of UK interest but can be collected only by other central banks.

33 In recent years the growing size of the balance of payments deficits incurred by many countries and their increasing dependence on international banks to finance those deficits has given rise to concern about the risks of such lending. The BIS statistics have therefore been extended by the introduction of a supplementary six-monthly analysis of banks' claims cross-classified by country and by maturity. Contributions by the various countries to this analysis are aggregated by the BIS and made available to the commercial banks in the lending countries to help them make assessments of country risk. The figures also enable the authorities in the lending countries to monitor the indebtedness of the borrowing countries and the extent to which banks under their supervision have lent to those countries.

34 The central banks reporting to the BIS have agreed on the need to improve and harmonise these international banking statistics. Some progress in this direction has already been made. For example, the claims of reporting banks' branches and subsidiaries in offshore banking

centres are now included, where possible, in the analysis. Another important area where more statistics are required is maturity transformation. Concern about the degree of maturity transformation undertaken by banks in their international operations has come to the fore in recent years as a result of the very rapid growth of international business and of the special risks that are thought to be inherent in it. Consequently the BIS reporting countries have discussed this subject and reached agreement on the need for harmonised maturity transformation statistics, which will necessitate some alterations to the present UK system of bank reporting forms.

**35** Since December 1979, UK-registered banks have completed on a consolidated basis a six-monthly country exposure report which examines by maturity and country the external claims not only of banks in the United Kingdom but also their branches and subsidiaries overseas. One feature of this return is the examination of risk transfers and guarantees on loans, where the underlying risk in a claim is attributable to a third party in another country or where a third party undertakes to repay the claim if the original borrower fails to do so. This return was introduced for regulatory purposes but the aggregated results will also be of interest to the contributing banks.

#### **Statistics for other international organisations**

**36** The Bank is concerned, with the CSO, in providing statistical returns regularly to several other international organisations. Such statistics are often in national accounts format—national income, balance of payments and financial transactions tables—but there are also regular individual series covering a wide variety of fields. Most figures are requested quarterly, but some monthly. The UK national accounts definitions generally fit fairly well with those of the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC), the United Nations, and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Statistics are also requested—notably by the International Monetary Fund and SOEC—for current assessments and for research. In most cases information requested by international bodies coincides with our national needs, and there are thus very few series requested purely for returns to international organisations.

#### **Statistics used by the banks themselves**

**37** Many of the statistics which are collected are useful to the banks themselves. One area already specifically mentioned is the 'country risk' exercise (see paragraphs 33 and 35). Another facet is that an individual bank may wish to know how far it is retaining its share of the 'market' for deposits or for lending; whether for instance a drop in company accounts is caused by a switching of deposits to other banks or by a general rundown of deposits. The figures are also useful for those in the banks who are concerned, like official analysts, with analysis of past events and with forecasting. The reporting forms were drawn up in negotiation with the banks, and their views are reflected in the series included.

#### **Other non-official purposes**

**38** Banking statistics are widely used at home and abroad by academics, stockbrokers and others for current

assessment, analysis of past trends, forecasting and research. While the various needs are generally met by the statistics required for the same sort of purpose by official users, the Bank does pay regard to requests from outside, and these requests, if made by many users, will often reinforce a case made out by official users for some new series. An example of information collected mainly for a non-official user is that on transactions in dollar certificates of deposit on Form S6, which is collected mainly for the International CD Market Association.

#### **The reporting system**

**39** The various purposes described above are mostly covered by one reporting system comprising a set of interlocking returns. One of the merits—for both reporter and collector—of an integrated system of this kind is that it inhibits irritating variations in the definition of items of information reported and facilitates the production of consistent statistics. Another advantage is that there is less duplication and, in the end, fewer returns. Similarly, in the international arena we have constantly promoted the idea that statistical compilation by international bodies should be co-ordinated and harmonised, so as to preclude wasteful duplication of reporting by offices of the same bank in different countries and inconsistent definitions (e.g. see paragraph 34 above).

**40** The central feature of the system is a balance sheet (Form BS), which is at present completed sixteen times a year, i.e. at mid-months and end-of-calendar quarters. Because it is a key return for many purposes (e.g. monetary analysis, bank supervision), prompt submission and processing is essential and, accordingly, every effort is made to keep it at a manageable size. Even so, it contains over 250 cells because its users require detail by type of liability and asset, with separate figures for sterling and for foreign currency items, a four-sector classification of certain items and some rudimentary maturity analysis.

**41** The balance sheet is supplemented by some twenty other returns with reporting dates ranging from weekly to triennial. Most of these are directly related to the balance sheet and contain more frequent or more detailed analyses of balance sheet items (e.g. analyses by overseas country, by individual foreign currencies, by maturity bands, etc.). Others, not so directly related to the balance sheet, provide less closely related information for specific purposes. Some returns are outside the integrated banking statistics system altogether; they are completed by banks along with other kinds of institution.

**42** The various returns are listed in Appendix A, which provides a summary description of their content and shows their frequency. Appendix B attempts to show the main purposes served by the various returns. With the exception of certain series obtained solely for purposes of bank supervision, the figures are available for all purposes (subject to appropriate safeguards on confidentiality). The fact that no cross is entered in a certain column does not necessarily imply that figures are never used for that purpose. Within those limitations, however, the table is a guide to the regular uses of individual forms.

## Appendix A

### Forms completed by UK banks

<u>Number of form</u>	<u>Content</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
<b>Domestic</b>		
BS	Complete balance sheet largely at book value	Monthly/quarterly
W1 <sup>(a)</sup>	Selected balance sheet items (for money stock and certain counterparts)	Weekly
Q1	Additional detail by sector and type of certain BS items	Quarterly
Q2	Cash transactions in issued capital, financial investments and physical assets	Quarterly
Q3	Analysis of advances and acceptances by economic activity; facilities	Quarterly
Q4 <sup>(a)</sup>	Analysis of lending for exports under special schemes by economic activity	Quarterly
Q6 <sup>(a)</sup>	Maturity analysis of sterling assets and liabilities by type	Quarterly
Q7 <sup>(a)</sup>	Additional details required for supervisory purposes	Quarterly
CD <sup>(a)</sup>	Maturity breakdown of sterling certificates of deposit issued	Monthly
A1	Market values of investments, holdings of commodities and leased assets	Annually
A3 <sup>(a)</sup>	Items for appropriation account	Annually
<b>External</b>		
S1 claims	External sterling claims, by type and country	Monthly/quarterly
S1 liabilities	External sterling liabilities, by type and country, including securities held for, and transactions in gilts by, overseas residents	Monthly/quarterly
S2 claims	External foreign currency claims, by type, by country and partly by currency	(b)
S2 liabilities	External foreign currency liabilities, by type, by country and partly by currency, including CDs lodged by overseas residents	(b)
S2 (Section 2)	Foreign currency liabilities and claims by type and currency, including forwards	Monthly/quarterly
Q5	Interest paid, received and collected	Quarterly
S5	Maturity analysis of foreign currency liabilities and assets by type; unutilised standby credit facilities	Quarterly
S6 <sup>(a)</sup>	Transactions in London dollar certificates of deposit	Monthly/quarterly
S7	Maturity analysis of external sterling claims by country	Half-yearly
S8	Maturity analysis of external foreign currency claims by country	Half-yearly
S9 <sup>(a)</sup>	Maturity analysis of external foreign currency claims in off-shore banking centres	Half-yearly
C1 <sup>(a)</sup>	Consolidated country exposure report	Half-yearly
A2	Market value of gilts held for overseas residents by country	Annually
H1 Inward	Direct investment in the United Kingdom, by type and country, with related current transactions	Half-yearly <sup>(c)</sup>
H1 Outward	Direct investment abroad, by type and country, with related current transactions	Half-yearly <sup>(c)</sup>
H1 Census (Inward)	Outstanding inward direct investment by type and country	Triennially
H1 Census (Outward)	Outstanding outward direct investment by type and country	Triennially
P1 <sup>(d)</sup>	Portfolio investment transactions affecting the UK balance of payments	Quarterly
G <sup>(a)(d)</sup>	Return of purchases and sales of gold (excluding gold coin)	Quarterly

(a) Not completed by all reporting institutions.

(b) Quarterly, and mid-monthly as at February, May, August and November.

(c) Annually from 1981.

(d) Form also completed by dealers other than banks.

## Appendix B

### Official uses of banking statistics

Form number (see Appendix A)	Up-to-date assessments	Comprehensive analyses for policy					Over- seeing markets etc	Deposit require- ments	Bank super- vision	BIS surveil- ance	Other inter- national organis- ations
		National income	Balance of payments	Financial transac- tions accounts	Sector balance sheets	Money stock and counter- parts					
<b>Domestic</b>											
BS	X			X	X	X		X	X		X
W1	X					X					
Q1				X	X	X	X				X
Q2		X		X	X	X	X				X
Q3				X			X		X		
Q4							X		X		
Q6							X		X		
Q7									X		
CD					X			X			
A1											X
A3		X									X
<b>External</b>											
S1	X		X		X	X		X	X	X	X
S2	X		X					X	X	X	X
S2 (Section 2)	X		X					X	X	X	X
Q5			X								X
S5								X			
S6						X		X			
S7								X		X	
S8								X		X	
S9								X		X	
C1								X		X	
A2			X		X					X	X
H1			X	X	X						X
H1 census			X	X	X						X
P1			X	X							X
G			X	X							X

## Appendix C

### Sources of banking statistics published in the statistical annex of the *Bulletin*

Table number	Description	Source
<i>Tables compiled largely from banking statistics returns</i>		
2	Aggregated balance sheets of discount market institutions: summary by type of liability and asset	Form BS <sup>(a)</sup>
3.1	Aggregated balance sheets of listed banks: summary by type of liability and asset	Form BS
3.2-3.10	Aggregated balance sheets of listed banks: summary by groups of banks and by type of liability and asset	Form BS
4	Eligible liabilities, reserve assets, reserve ratios and special deposits	Form BS
5	Quarterly analysis of advances and acceptances by economic activity (separate analyses of advances and acceptances are published in <i>Financial Statistics</i> )	Form Q3
6	Consolidated balance sheet (amounts outstanding and transactions) for the banking sector as a whole, excluding inter-bank items and the estimated effect of exchange rate movements  The public and private sectors are disaggregated in a table in <i>Financial Statistics</i>	Forms BS, Q2, S1 (Liabilities), S2 (Section 2) and S6 Form Q1
11.1-11.2	Money stock: amounts outstanding and changes	Forms BS, S1 (Liabilities), S2 (Section 2) and S6
11.3	Counterparts to changes in the money stock	Forms BS, Q2 and S1 (Liabilities)
13	Geographical analysis of external liabilities and claims in domestic and foreign currencies of banks in the BIS reporting area and branches of US banks in certain offshore centres	That part which represents the positions of UK banks is from Forms S1 (Liabilities and Claims) and S2 (Liabilities and Claims)
14.1	Geographical analysis of external liabilities and claims in foreign currencies of banks and certain other institutions in the United Kingdom	Forms S2 (Liabilities and Claims) and S2 (Section 2)
14.2	Maturity analysis by sector of liabilities and claims in foreign currencies of banks and certain other institutions in the United Kingdom	Form S5
14.3	Maturity analysis by country of external claims on countries outside the BIS reporting area of banks and certain other institutions in the United Kingdom	Forms S7 and S8
15	Consolidated external claims and unused commitments of UK-registered banks, including branches and subsidiaries worldwide	Form C1
16.1	External liabilities in sterling reported by banks and certain other institutions in the United Kingdom	Forms S1 (Liabilities) and A2
16.2	External claims in sterling reported by banks and certain other institutions in the United Kingdom	Form S1 (Claims)
<i>Other tables including data from banking statistics returns</i>		
1.2	Liabilities of the monetary authorities—notes and coin held by banks (till money)	Form BS
7	Central government borrowing requirement and its financing (i) Overseas holdings of central government marketable debt (ii) Sterling borrowing from banking sector	Forms S1 (Liabilities) and A2 Form BS and Q2
8	Analysis of transactions in government debt (i) Overseas transactions in stocks and Treasury bills split between CMI and other holders (ii) Banking sector transactions in stocks and Treasury bills split between banks and discount market	Form S1 (Liabilities) Forms BS and Q2
12	Components of private sector liquidity	Forms BS and S1 (Liabilities)
19	Financial transactions accounts: matrix and alternative presentations	Many banking returns are used in compiling the financial transactions accounts in the <i>Bulletin</i> and the broadly similar tables in <i>Financial Statistics</i>

(a) In view of their specialist type of business, the returns completed by listed discount market institutions are slightly different from those completed by banks.