



Statistical release

Published on 20 March 2015 at 09:30

Consolidated worldwide external claims of UK-owned monetary financial institutions (excluding central bank): 2014 Q4^1

UK-owned monetary financial institutions and their branches and subsidiaries worldwide reported a fall in consolidated foreign claims on an ultimate risk basis of \$90.8 billion during 2014 Q4, to a level of \$3,609.4 billion. The largest decrease was on Developed Countries, down by \$51.8 billion to a level of \$2,044.1 billion, primarily driven by lower claims on France and Switzerland. Claims on Developing Countries decreased by \$30.9 billion to \$917.9 billion, well spread by country. Claims on Offshore Centres fell by \$7.4 billion to \$596.5 billion, more than accounted for by lower claims on Hong Kong and Singapore.

Developed Countries had net inward risk transfers of \$33.6 billion, with the largest to Germany and Japan. Offshore Centres had net outward risk transfers of \$37.5 billion, primarily from Hong Kong. Developing Countries had net inward risk transfers of \$14.3 billion, with the largest net inward risk transfers reported to India.

Table A: Regional breakdown of external claims of UK-owned monetary financial institutions - End-December 2014

US\$ billions

Not seasonally adjusted

Table with 8 columns: Foreign claims on: (Developed Countries, Offshore Centres, Developing countries: Europe, Latin America & Caribbean, Africa & Middle East, Asia & Pacific), Total. Rows: Immediate Borrower, Net Risk Transfers, Ultimate Risk.

Chart 1: UK-owned monetary financial institutions foreign claims on an ultimate risk basis analysed by area and type

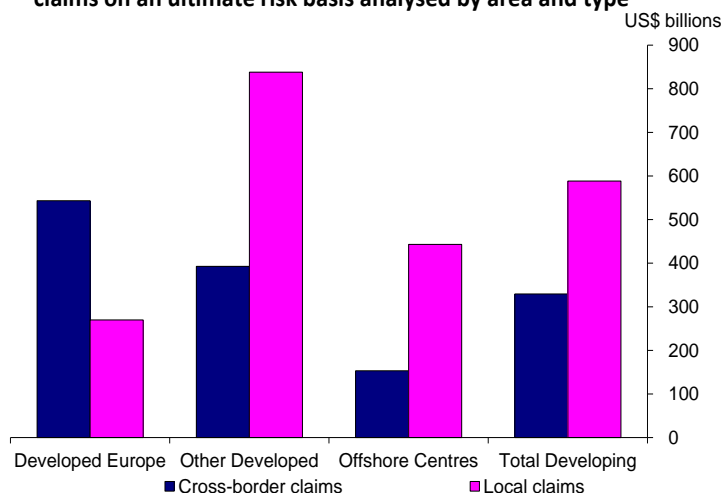


Chart 2: Foreign claims on an ultimate risk basis analysed by country share

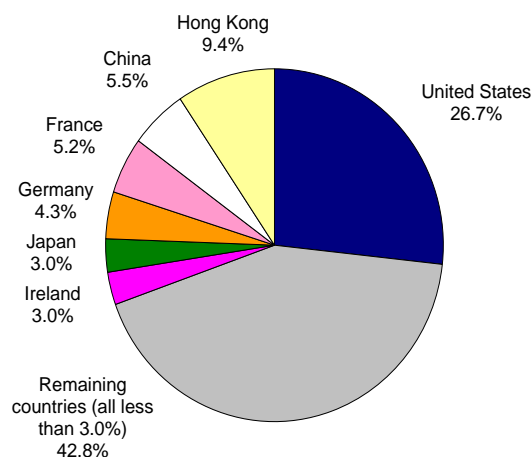


Table B: Changes in amounts outstanding for foreign claims on an ultimate risk basis by debtor country

US\$ billions

Not seasonally adjusted

	Developed		Offshore Centres		Developing	
Largest increases	Netherlands	9.5	Cayman Islands	6.5	Egypt	1.1
	Canada	8.4	Guernsey	4.5	Czech Republic	0.7
	United States	3.7	Isle of Man	0.8	Mexico	0.6
	Australia	0.8	Bahrain	0.4	Philippines	0.4
	New Zealand	0.3	Macao	0.3	Turkey	0.3
Largest decreases	France	-19.9	Hong Kong	-9.5	South Korea	-6.5
	Switzerland	-10.3	Singapore	-7.8	Russia	-4.6
	Japan	-7.9	Jersey	-2.1	China	-4.2
	Ireland	-7.6	West Indies UK	-0.2	India	-3.4
	Spain	-7.5	Bahamas	-0.2	Brazil	-3.2

Total foreign claims on an ultimate risk basis on **Developed Countries** fell by \$51.8 billion to \$2,044.1 billion in the fourth quarter of 2014. The largest decrease in claims was on France, largely driven by a fall in claims on both the bank sector and non-bank private sector. The largest increase in claims was reported on the Netherlands, more than accounted for by increased local claims on the public sector.

Total foreign claims reported against **Offshore Centres** decreased by \$7.4 billion to \$596.5 billion. The largest fall in claims was on Hong Kong, primarily driven by lower local claims on the public sector. The largest rise in claims was reported on the Cayman Islands, more than accounted for by increased claims on the non-bank private sector.

Total foreign claims on **Developing Countries** fell by \$30.9 billion to \$917.9 billion. The largest fall in claims was reported on South Korea, largely driven by lower local claims on the bank sector. The largest increase in claims was reported on Egypt, more than accounted for by increased local claims on the public sector.

About these data

1. Monetary financial institutions comprise banks and building societies, excluding the Bank of England.
2. Amounts outstanding are reported to the Bank of England in sterling regardless of the underlying currency, figures are then translated into US dollars at the end quarter exchange rate.
3. [Total foreign claims on an ultimate risk basis](#) are calculated as follows:

Total foreign claims on an immediate borrower basis plus net risk transfers

Net risk transfers equals inward risk transfers minus outward risk transfers

4. These data differ from the other banking data as UK-owned banks and building societies are the only contributors; UK branches of banks incorporated abroad and foreign-owned subsidiaries are not included. Also the data include the operations of non-resident branches and subsidiaries of the contributing banks and building societies, with intra-group business netted out.

Total foreign claims on non-residents includes loans and advances, amounts receivable under finance leases, claims under sale and repurchase agreements, commercial bills, certificates of deposit and lending under ECGD bank guarantee. It also includes securities issued by foreign government, foreign institutions (e.g. IBRD) and corporate institutions registered outside the UK (not including the reporting institution's own subsidiaries and associates outside the UK). In addition, it includes sterling and other currency acceptances given under facilities opened on behalf of non-residents. Further information on the definition of consolidated worldwide external claims is shown separately at:

www.bankofengland.co.uk/statistics/Pages/iadb/notesiadb/consolidated_foreign_claims.aspx

5. A more detailed country breakdown of consolidated worldwide external claims of UK-owned banks and building societies are shown separately in Bankstats Table C4.2 and is available at:

<http://www.bankofengland.co.uk/statistics/Pages/bankstats/default.asp>

The additional table, shown separately, illustrates the codes for each series which can be used for downloading long runs from the Statistical Interactive Database. This database provides long runs of statistical data with comprehensive search options and the ability to download in a variety of formats, and can be accessed at: www.bankofengland.co.uk/mfsd/iadb.

6. Data covering the worldwide consolidated claims of banks in other centres, as well as in the UK, are available from the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) on their website at: www.bis.org.