



**MNB Decree No. 8/2004. (XII. 19.) of the
Governor of the Magyar Nemzeti Bank**

**on the scope of information to be supplied for the Central Bank's information system and on
the method and deadline of data supply**

Based upon the authorization defined under Point i) of Subsection (1) of Section 60 of Act LVIII/ 2001 on the Magyar Nemzeti Bank I decree the following:

Section 1 (1) This Decree shall apply to:

- a) financial institutions,
- b) investment enterprises,
- c) exchanges,
- d) branch establishments in Hungary of financial organizations mentioned under Points a)-c), with headquarters in a member state of the European Economic Area (hereinafter: EEA branches),
- e) legal entities not qualifying as financial institutions but providing auxiliary financial services, and
- f) legal entities not qualifying as financial institutions but operating their own automatic teller machines (ATM) and/or POS equipment with a cash-withdrawal function.
- g) the Hungarian State Treasury (hereinafter together: data suppliers).

(2) The branch establishment in Hungary of a financial organization with headquarters in a country outside the European Economic Area also qualifies as a data supplier as defined under Points a)-c) of Subsection (1) of this Section.

Section 2 Data suppliers shall submit to the Magyar Nemzeti Bank (hereinafter: MNB) the information listed in *Appendix 1* of this Decree in accordance with the method, frequency and deadline determined therein.

Section 3 (1) Tables relating to the information to be submitted and the instructions on how to fill them in shall be found in *Appendix 2* of this Decree.

(2) The MNB shall publish on its website the technical aids (defined in *Appendix 3* of this Decree) required for the supply of information at the time of this Decree's entering into force.

Section 4 This Decree shall enter into force on January 1 2005. Simultaneously, MNB Decree No. 3/2003 (PK.16.) on data supply to the MNB shall be repealed.

Zsigmond Járai m.p.
Governor of the Magyar Nemzeti Bank

Information required for the Central Bank's information system

Identification code	Description	Data suppliers	Data supply		
			frequency	method	deadline
D01	Operational daily report on the changes of foreign exchange positions of credit institutions	banks, specialised credit institutions, such EEA branches	daily	electronically	before 11.30 on the working day following the reference period
D11	Data supply relating to long-term government or government-guaranteed private debts to non-residents	banks, specialised credit institutions, such EEA branches	quarterly	on paper	20th working day of the month following the reference period
D12	Rescheduling, repayment of interest and principal of long-term government or government-guaranteed private debts to non-residents	banks, specialised credit institutions, such EEA branches	quarterly	on paper	20th working day of the month following the reference period
D13	Data supply on long-term government or government-guaranteed private debts to non-residents	banks, specialised credit institutions, such EEA branches	annually	on paper	28 February of the year following the reference period
D14	Data supply on long-term foreign debts to non-residents	banks, specialised credit institutions, such EEA branches	quarterly	on paper	20 th working day of the month following the reference period
D15	Data supply on long-term non-guaranteed private debts to non-residents	banks, specialised credit institutions, such EEA branches	annually	on paper	28 February of the year following the reference period
E04	Daily report on forint-denominated securities stocks	clearing house performing central depository activities in accordance with the Act of the Capital Market	daily	electronically	9.30 on the working day following the reference period
E06	DVP securities account transfer and primary market transactions	clearing houses in accordance with the Act on the Capital Market and such EEA branches	daily	electronically	the working day following the reference period
E14	Share futures transactions on the Budapest Stock Exchange	clearing houses in accordance with the Act on the Capital Market and such EEA branches	daily	electronically	2 p.m. on the working day following the trading day
E20	Securities (issued by residents or non-residents) owned by or deposited with investment enterprises, broken down by owners	investment enterprises and such EEA branches	quarterly	electronically	8 th working day following the reference period

Identification code	Description	Data suppliers	Data supply		
			frequency	method	deadline
E21	Securities (issued by residents or non-residents) owned by and deposited with banks and specialised credit institutions, broken down by owners	banks, specialised credit institutions, such EEA branches	quarterly	electronically	8 th working day following the reference period
E23	Securities on consolidated aggregate securities accounts and collateral securities deposit accounts kept by KELLER Rt.	clearing house performing central depository activities in accordance with the Act of the Capital Market	monthly	electronically	the third working day following the reference period
E27	ISIN codes and other basic data on securities, issued by KELLER Rt.	clearing house performing central depository activities in accordance with the Act of the Capital Market	weekly	electronically	11:30 on the first working day of the week
E28	Orders processed in the securities settlement system, by markets	Clearing houses in accordance with the Act on the Capital Market	semi-annually	electronically	20 th working day on the month following the reference period
E43	Share option transactions at the Budapest Stock Exchange	Clearing houses in accordance with the Act on the Capital market and such EEA branches	daily	electronically	2 p.m on the working day following the trading day
E57	Data of debt securities listed or to be listed on the Exchange(i)	Exchanges trading financial assets, and such EEA branches	occasionally	electronically	In the case of Table 01 – 11:30 on the second working day following the arrival of the documentation of new issues from the issuer to the Exchange; In the case of Table 02, 03 – 11:30 on the first working day following the time when the Exchange becomes aware of it (following its origination)
E60	Report on repo-type transactions	banks, specialised credit institutions, investment enterprises and such EEA branches	monthly	electronically	5 th working day following the reference period

Identification code	Description	Data suppliers	Data supply		
			frequency	method	deadline
F01	Supervisory Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement (end-of-month closing balance)	banks, specialised credit institutions, such EEA branches	monthly and in the case of institutional changes	electronically	11 th working day following the reference period; preliminary data for the last month of the calendar quarter: 11 th working day following the reference period; final: 20 th working day of the month following the reference period; institutional changes: 20 th working day after the change
F03	Supervisory Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement (end-of-month closing balance)	cooperative credit institutions, such EEA branches	monthly and in the case of institutional changes	electronically	11 th working day of the month following the reference period; quarter-end preliminary: 11 th working day; final: 20 th working day; institutional changes: 20 th working day after the change
F08	Supervisory Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement (closing balance as of 31 December, 2005)	banks, specialised credit institutions, such EEA branches	occasionally	electronically	31 March 2006
F09	Supervisory Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement (closing balance as of 31 December 2005)	banks, specialised credit institutions, such EEA branches	occasionally	electronically	15 th working day following the closing General Meeting, and then in the case of any changes (with justification)
F14	Supervisory Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement (closing balance as of 31 December 2005)	cooperative credit institutions and such EEA branches	occasionally	electronically	15 th working day following the closing General Meeting, and then in the case of any changes (with justification)

Identification code	Description	Data suppliers	Data supply		
			frequency	method	deadline
F19	Quarterly report relating to the supervisory Balance Sheet	banks, specialised credit institutions, such EEA branches	quarterly	electronically	20 th working day following the reference period
F33	Quarterly report relating to the Supervisory Balance Sheet	cooperative credit institutions and such EEA branches	quarterly	electronically	20 th working day following the reference period
F39	Statistical Balance Sheet of investment enterprises	investment enterprises and such EEA branches	annually	electronically	the last working day of the January following the reference period
F40	Statistical Balance Sheet of financial enterprises	financial enterprises and such EEA branches	annually	electronically	the last working day of the January following the reference period
F77	Supervisory Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement including the data of branch offices operated abroad (end-of-month closing balance)	banks, specialised credit institutions operating branch office(s) abroad	monthly and in the case of institutional changes	electronically	11th working day following the reference period; last month of the calendar quarter: 20th working day of the month following the reference period; institutional changes: 20th working day after the change
F78	Supervisory Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement including the data of branch offices operated abroad (end-of-month closing balance)	cooperative credit institutions operating branch office(s) abroad	monthly and in the case of institutional changes	electronically	11th working day following the reference period; last month of the calendar quarter: 20th working day of the month following the reference period; institutional changes: 20th working day after the change
F79	Supervisory Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement including the data of branch offices operated abroad (closing balance as of 31 December, 2005)	banks, specialised credit institutions operating branch office(s) abroad	occasionally	electronically	31 March 2006

Identification code	Description	Data suppliers	Data supply		
			frequency	method	deadline
F80	Supervisory Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement including the data of branch offices operated abroad (closing balance as of 31 December, 2005)	banks, specialised credit institutions operating branch office(s) abroad	occasionally	electronically	15th working day following the closing General Meeting, and then in the case of any changes (with justification)
F81	Supervisory Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement including the data of branch offices operated abroad (closing balance as of 31 December, 2005)	cooperative credit institutions operating branch office(s) abroad	occasionally	electronically	15th working day following the closing General Meeting, and then in the case of any changes (with justification)
F82	Reclassification adjustments relating to report F01	banks, specialised credit institutions, such EEA branches	monthly	electronically	11th working day following the reference period; preliminary data for the last month of the calendar quarter: 11th working day following the reference period; final: 20th working day of the month following the reference period;
F83	Reclassification adjustments relating to report F03	cooperative credit institutions, such EEA branches	monthly	electronically	11th working day following the reference period; preliminary data for the last month of the calendar quarter: 11th working day following the reference period; final: 20th working day of the month following the reference period;
F84	Reclassification adjustments relating to report F09	banks, specialised credit institutions, such EEA branches	occasionally	electronically	15th working day following the closing General Meeting, and then in the case of any changes (with justification)

Identification code	Description	Data suppliers	Data supply		
			frequency	method	deadline
F85	Reclassification adjustments relating to report F14	cooperative credit institutions, such EEA branches	occasionally	electronically	15 th working day following the closing General Meeting, and then in the case of any changes (with justification)
F86	Reclassification adjustments relating to report F19	banks, specialised credit institutions, such EEA branches	quarterly	electronically	20 th working day of the month following the reference period and then in the case of any changes (with justification)
F87	Reclassification adjustments relating to report F33	cooperative credit institutions, such EEA branches	quarterly	electronically	20 th working day of the month following the reference period, and then in the case of any changes (with justification)
H01	Claims from non-financial corporations	banks, specialised credit institutions	quarterly	electronically	20 th working day following the reference period
H08	Loan and deposit stocks by type of settlement	credit cooperatives	semi-annually	electronically	20 th working day following the reference period
H09	Claims from non-financial corporations	credit cooperatives with Balance Sheet totals exceeding 6 billion forints	quarterly	electronically	20 th working day following the reference period
H34	Composition of housing loans extended to households	banks, specialised credit institutions	quarterly	electronically	20 th working day following the reference period
K01	Report on the interest rates of forint deposits and forint loans of non-financial corporations	banks, except for clearing houses in accordance with the Act on the Capital Market , specialised credit institutions, credit cooperatives with Balance Sheet totals exceeding 6 billion forints, such EEA branches	monthly	electronically	9 th working day following the reference period
K02	Daily report on the interest rates of interbank forint loans and interbank forint deposits	banks, specialised credit institutions, such EEA branches	daily	electronically	10 o'clock on the working day following the reference period

Identification code	Description	Data suppliers	Data supply		
			frequency	method	deadline
K03	Report on the interest rates and annualised percentage rates on forint deposits and forint loans of households and non-profit institutions serving households	banks, - except for clearing houses in accordance with the Act on the Capital Market – specialised credit institutions, credit cooperatives exceeding a Balance Sheet total of 6 billion, as well as such EEA branches	monthly	electronically	9 th working day following the reference period
K12	Daily report on the interest rates of interbank overnight forint loans and forint deposits	banks, specialised credit institutions, such EEA branches	daily	electronically	not more than half an hour after RTGS (Real-time Gross Settlement System)’s closing time
K13	Report on the interest rates on deposits and loans of non-financial corporations and households	banks –except for clearing houses in accordance with the Act on the Capital Market – specialised credit institutions, credit cooperatives and such EEA branches	annually	electronically	28 February of the year following the reference period
L09	Daily report on the gross stock of certain claims from and liabilities to residents, in accordance with the books	banks, specialised credit institutions	based on individual order, daily	electronically	for the first time after the order: 3 p.m on the second working day following the reference day; from the second day on following the order: 3 p.m on the first working day following the reference day
M01	Stock of claims and liabilities	banks, specialised credit institutions, credit cooperatives with direct GIRO connections, such EEA branches	monthly	electronically	8th working day of the month following the reference period
M02	Payment transactions	banks, specialised credit institutions, credit cooperatives with direct GIRO connections, such EEA branches	monthly	electronically	8th working day of the month following the reference period
M03	Trading receivables and payables relating to export – import transactions	banks, specialised credit institutions, credit cooperatives with direct GIRO connections, such EEA branches	monthly	electronically	8th working day of the month following the reference period

Identification code	Description	Data suppliers	Data supply		
			frequency	method	deadline
M05	Other changes in volume	banks, specialised credit institutions, credit cooperatives with direct GIRO connections, such EEA branches	monthly	electronically	Table 01: 8 th working day of the month following the reference period Table 02: 15 th working day following the reference period
M06	Maturity breakdown of long-term claims and liabilities	banks, specialised credit institutions, credit cooperatives with direct GIRO connections, such EEA branches	monthly	electronically	10 th working day of the month following the reference period
M07	Maturity breakdown of syndicated loans	banks, specialised credit institutions, credit cooperatives with direct GIRO connections, such EEA branches	monthly	electronically	8 th working day of the month following the reference period
M08	End-of-month stock and monthly turnover of syndicated loans	banks, specialised credit institutions, credit cooperatives with direct GIRO connections, such EEA branches	monthly	electronically	8 th working day of the month following the reference period
M09	End-of-month stock and monthly turnover of bonds issued by residents abroad and repurchased	banks, specialised credit institutions, credit cooperatives with direct GIRO connections, such EEA branches	monthly	electronically	8 th working day of the month following the reference period
M13	Explanation of the content of data reported under title code 923	banks, specialised credit institutions, credit cooperatives with direct GIRO connections, such EEA branches	monthly	electronically	8 th working day of the month following the reference period
M16	Report of foreign currency stock and turnover of exchange offices	credit cooperatives not directly connected to the GIRO system, such EEA branches, exchange offices	monthly	on paper	10 th day of the month following the reference period
M61	Erroneous codes of credit institutions transferred in GIRO messages	credit institutionsl clearing houses	monthly	electronically	8 th working day of the month following the reference period
P01	Report on the stock of banknotes and coins	banks, specialised credit institutions, credit cooperatives with Balance Sheet totals exceeding 6 billion forints, such EEA branches	monthly	electronically	10 th working day of the month following the reference period

Identification code	Description	Data suppliers	Data supply		
			frequency	method	deadline
P04	Number of bank accounts	banks, specialised credit institutions performing payment services, credit cooperatives performing payment services, Hungarian State Treasury, such EEA branches	annually	electronically and on paper	the last working day of the January of the year following the reference period
P05	Credit and debit turnover of forint and foreign currency payments	banks, specialised credit institutions performing payment services, Hungarian State Treasury, such EEA branches	annually	electronically and on paper	the last working day of the January of the year following the reference period
P07	Bank card acquirer business	banks, specialised credit institutions, financial enterprises, such EEA branches, legal entities not qualifying as financial institutions but operating their own ATM or POS equipment with cash dispensing function	semi-annually	electronically	the last working day of the month following the reference period
P27	Bank card issuer business	banks, specialised credit institutions, financial enterprises, such EEA branches	semi-annually	electronically	the last working day of the month following the reference period
P34	Frauds in the bank card business	banks, specialised credit institutions, financial enterprises, such EEA branches	semi-annually	electronically	the last working day of the fourth month following the reference period
P37	Monthly report on the transaction (settlement) account balances of credit institutions having accounts with correspondent banks	banks keeping credit institutional accounts, such EEA branches	monthly	electronically	first working day of the month following the reference period
P38	Payment transaction statistics	credit institutional clearing houses	monthly	electronically	10th working day of the month following the reference period
P39	Payment system statistics	credit institutional clearing houses	monthly	electronically	10th working day of the month following the reference period
P40	ICS (Interbank Clearing System statistics)	credit institutional clearing houses	monthly	electronically	5th working day of the month following the reference period

Identification code	Description	Data suppliers	Data supply		
			frequency	method	deadline
P41	Overseer statistics	clearing houses in accordance with the Act on the Capital Market	monthly	electronically	10 th working day of the month following the reference period
P42	Electronic money	bankok, elektronikus pénzt kibocsátó szakosított hitelintézetek, az ezen típusú EGT fióktelepek	semi-annually	electronically	last working day of the month following the reference period
W01	Annual report submitted by credit institutions to the General Meeting	banks, specialised credit institutions	annually	on paper	30 April of the year following the reference period
W02	Consolidated annual report	banks, specialised credit institutions	annually	on paper	30 June of the year following the reference period
W03	Minutes of the General Meeting	banks, specialised credit institutions	annually	on paper	within 30 days of the General Meeting
W04	Minutes of the Extraordinary General Meeting	banks, specialised credit institutions	annually	on paper	within 30 days of the Extraordinary General Meeting
W05	Regular quarterly report of credit institutions	banks, specialised credit institutions	quarterly	on paper	20 th working day of the month following the reference period
W06	Analyses of credit institutions on current issues	banks, specialised credit institutions	based on individual order, occasionally	on paper	as required by the individual order
W07	Annual and medium-term business policy guidelines	banks, specialised credit institutions	annually	on paper	in line with the deadline for preparing the guidelines, but not later than 28 February of the given year
W08	Reports on malfunctions and averting them	Clearing houses in accordance with the Act on the Capital Market and credit institutional clearing houses, such EEA branches	occasionally	electronically and on paper	5 th working day following the event
W09	Forced measured due to a clearing member	Clearing houses in accordance with the Act on the Capital Market	occasionally	electronically and on paper	5 th working day following the event

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE SUPPLY OF INFORMATION

As to the contents of definitions used in the tables relating to the information to be supplied (henceforth referred to as „tables”) and in the guidelines for filling them in (henceforth referred to as „guidelines for completion”) the provisions of accounting and other regulations applicable to the data suppliers shall apply, unless otherwise stipulated in this decree.

Where, according to Appendix 1 of this decree, EEA branches are also required to disclose some specific information, in the application of the guidelines for completion the type of financial institution referred to therein shall also mean the EEA branch of the same type for the purposes of data supply.

The abbreviations used in this Appendix shall apply to the tables and guidelines for completion.

A. Sector definitions

1. Changes in sector definitions

The sectoral classification introduced in 2001 to be used for standardised data supply procedures shall remain unchanged, except for two minor changes:

- a new type of business organisation has emerged, European Public Limited Company, marked with code 115 and belonging to Sector A) non-financial corporations;
- Hungarian State Television Rt, with ESS 12182888-9214-114-01, to be listed to Sector G) central government;
- Duna Television Rt, with ESS 10324224-9214-114-01, to be listed to Sector G) central government.

2. Sectors

Data collection is built around the following sectors:

Sector code	Sector
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Residents:

A)	Non-financial corporations
B)	Central Bank
C)	Other monetary financial institutions
D)	Other financial intermediaries
E)	Financial auxiliaries
F)	Insurance corporations and pension funds
G)	Central government
H)	Local governments
I)	Social security funds
J)	Households
K)	Non-profit institutions serving households

Non-residents:

L)	Rest of the world
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3. Division between residents and non-residents

For statistical purposes – as a main rule – each natural person, legal entity and organisation without a legal entity shall qualify as a Hungarian resident, whose direct economic interest (permanent residence, seat or production, etc) is primarily linked to the economic area of Hungary [The economic area shall not include the areas of foreign states and international organisations situated within the territory of the country, although these are located within the geographical boundaries of the country (government, diplomatic, military, etc. representative offices and inter-governmental commercial and cultural representations of other states.) Consequently, any economic entity engaged in a long-term economic activity on the territory of a given country (for over one year) shall be regarded as a resident in that country, or any natural person being durably present on the territory of a given country (at least for a year) or wishing to stay (except for students or people under medical care).

In the case of natural persons (or private individuals), their economic ties to Hungary, in other words the resident or non-resident status of natural persons shall be determined in due observation of all relevant **circumstances**. Fundamentally, long-term stay in Hungary – meaning at least one year or more – or the intention to do so is the most important factor to be decided first and foremost based on the information received from the client, on the type of bank account he maintains (e.g. payroll account), on any indication of a permanent residence or mailing address in Hungary, on any payment of public utility charges (water, gas, electricity etc.) in Hungary, on the frequency of visits of the client to the bank, on facts of personal and common knowledge (for example, the key account manager is familiar with the client's business activities and private life). The above does not apply to foreign students and people undergoing medical treatment, since they are considered non-residents regardless of how long they stay in the country.

As for legal entities, the companies registered in Hungary in accordance with currently effective company laws – since their registration by the Registry Court or in accordance with other statutory provisions is in itself an indication of having close economic ties with the given country, irrespective of the type of business organisation - as well as other organisations registered in Hungary (political parties, foundations, religious organisations, associations etc.) shall be treated as residents.

In light of the above, the decisive criteria in the case of legal persons is whether or not the given economic entity has an assigned CSA code (which also appears in the Company Register). From the point of view of the resident status it is irrelevant whether the resident is entitled to any tax, customs or other allowances (for example, tax breaks granted to “off-shore” companies).

Accordingly

- free zone companies are also considered residents, since they have direct economic ties to Hungary,
- according to Point 28 of Section 4 of Act LXXXI / 1996 on corporate tax and dividend tax, private or public limited companies registered in the country but operating abroad (off-shore) (The definition “operating abroad” is – according to the tax law - an equivalent of economic entities exclusively conducting certain business activities with non-residents or for non-residents).

4. Description of resident sectors

Some institutional units carry out several activities. Their sectoral classification is always based upon the main activity of the institutional unit. The Hungarian branch offices of companies registered abroad shall be listed in the sector where the parent company would be listed, was it a resident.

A) Non-financial corporations

The sector of non-financial corporations consists of economic associations with a main profile of producing goods for sale on the market or non-financial services. According to type of business association this sector includes (except for those providing financial services):

- economic associations with legal personality (associations, joint enterprises, limited liability companies, public limited companies), except for ÁPV Rt., MÁK, ÁKK Rt., NA Rt., MFB Equity Management Kft and CASA Asset Management Kft.
- co-operatives (with the exception of credit co-operatives)
- other legal entities
- associations/ partnerships without a legal personality (general partnerships, limited partnerships, civil associations, condominium associations, etc.)
- non-profit institutions serving and financed by economic associations.

B) Central Bank

This sector consists of the National Bank of Hungary.

C) Other monetary financial institutions

This sector typically comprises financial institutions collecting deposits.

This includes banks – other than the Central Bank –, specialised credit institutions, credit co-operatives and money market funds (within the category of investment funds). Money market funds include investment funds with investment units similar to bank deposits from the point of view of liquidity, investing mostly in money market instruments, securities embodying transferable debt relationship with a maximum remaining maturity of one year, or in assets with similar return to the interest of money market instruments. (Money market instruments: low-risk, liquid, marketable securities, with a high turnover of a high volume of securities, where these securities may be cashed immediately at low costs.)

D) Other financial intermediaries

This sector consists of financial intermediaries not engaged in the collection of deposits, but whose main activity includes the collection of a considerable quantity of other funds, which they use on the money and capital market. Presently this sector includes the majority of financial enterprises, investment funds except for money market funds, investment fund management companies, venture capital companies and funds, as well as securities investment firms and securities dealers (within the category of investment enterprises).

E) Financial auxiliaries

Institutions whose main profile is to carry out supplementary financial services closely related to some financial intermediary activity. These institutional units, however, do not collect a significant amount of funds, but bring together lenders and borrowers in a way that it does not have a significant impact on their balance sheets. This sector includes financial institutions with a main profile of providing guarantees to financial intermediary operations.

This includes the exchanges, clearing houses, as well as deposit insurance funds, institutional protection funds and investment protection funds, other institutions engaged in supplementary financial services and securities agents (within the category of investment enterprises).

F) Insurance corporations and pension funds

This sector covers insurance corporations, insurance associations, private pension funds, voluntary mutual pension funds, health funds and mutual aid funds.

G) Central government

Central government consists of the central budget, the institutions of the central budget, the separate state funds, the Government Debt Management Company (ÁKK Rt), the Hungarian State Treasury (MÁK), the Hungarian Privatisation and Holding Company (ÁPV Rt), the National Motorway (NA Rt), the MFB Equity Management Kft. and CASA Asset Management Kft. This sector includes non-profit institutions primarily financed and controlled by the central government.

H) Local governments

Local governments include the regional and local municipalities and their institutions, as well as local minority governments and their institutions. Non-profit institutions primarily financed and controlled by the local governments belong to this sector as well.

I) Social security funds

This sector includes the Pension Insurance Fund, the Health Insurance Fund, and their institutions.

J) Households

The household sector consists of natural persons and private entrepreneurs. Private entrepreneurs include those with a license and without (small-scale agricultural producers, agricultural smallholders, craftsmen, private merchants, etc.).

K) Non-profit institutions serving households

Of all non-profit institutions only those serving households form a separate sector according to international macrostatistical methodology. Non-profit institutions financed and controlled by economic associations belong to non-financial corporations. Non-profit institutions financed and controlled by governmental institutions belong to the central government or local municipalities.

The category of non-profit institutions serving households includes non-profit organisations receiving their sources mostly from households or not controlled by the government or any economic association. These institutions may be trade unions, employee representative bodies, political parties, churches, religious institutions, associations and most of the foundations.

5. How to find the proper sector

The sector to which a client belongs shall be determined as follows:

5.1. It shall be examined whether the client has a standard statistical code or in the case of investment funds, whether the client has a Hungarian Financial Supervisory Authority licence number or a technical registration number of the MNB. If yes, the instructions contained in Subsection 5.2 below should be followed, if not, the provisions specified in Subsection 5.4.

5.2. If the client has a standard statistical code, HFSA licence number or MNB technical registration number, it shall be checked whether they appear in any of the lists prepared by the MNB. The lists contain institutions whose sector is determined disregarding the code of the type of economic association represented in digits 13–15 of the uniform statistical code. Should the client appear on any of the lists, the sectoral classification will take place based on the list. Should the client not be listed in any of the lists, the procedure specified in Subsection 5.3 below shall be applied.

MNB has prepared a list of organisations belonging to the following sectors: B) Central Bank, C) Other monetary institutions, D) Other financial intermediaries, E) Supplementary financial service providers (financial auxiliaries) and F) Insurance corporations and pension funds. The lists are comprehensive with regard to the given sectors and one organisation shall only be listed in one register.

MNB has also prepared a list on institutions belonging to sector A) Non-financial corporations, G) Central government or H) Local governments. Should the client not appear in any of the above lists, the procedure specified in Subsection 5.3 shall be applied.

The above mentioned lists described in Sections 1-2 of Appendix 3 of this Decree contain the name, registration number (the first eight digits of the standard statistical code) and the appropriate sector. The lists are available on the official website of MNB, updated on the third working day of each month.

5.3. Should the client have a standard statistical code and not appear in any of the lists, its sectoral classification shall be determined based on its standard statistical code and the algorithm specified in Subsection I.A.6 of this Appendix. If the client cannot be listed in any sector on the basis of this algorithm, the instructions contained in Subsection 5.4 of this Section shall be followed.

5.4. Should the client not have a standard statistical code (which is frequently the case with respect to private individuals and non-residents,) or should it be impossible to define the appropriate sector on the basis of the standard statistical code, the sector shall be assigned on the basis of the information described in Subsections I.A. 3, 4 (notably, the division between residents and non-residents, and the description of the resident sectors).

6. Using the standard statistical code for determining the sector of market participants

6.1. The standard statistical code (SSC)

CSO Bulletin 9001/2002 (SK 3.) on the components and nomenclature of the standard statistical code issued by the President of the Central Statistical Office in line with Subsection f) of Section 6 of Act XLVI/ 1993 on statistics.

The first eight digits of the SSC is the registration number, the unique identification code of the individual companies, on the basis of which it may be determined whether the given company appears on the list of exceptions or not. Digits 9-12 of the SSC represent the branch of industry of the company's main activity. These four digits equal the four-digit TEÁOR (ISIC) classification. The TEÁOR number is not used for sectoral classification, since the MNB has its own lists for financial institutions. Digits 13-15 of the SSC is the code of the type of economic association. This code helps determining the appropriate sector.

Digits 16-17 of the SSC represent the regional (county) code and they do not have a role in the sectoral classification.

6.2. Determining the sector of unlisted market participants having standard statistical codes with the help of the SSC

6.2.1. The following units will be listed in A) Non-financial corporations:

a) 13-14th digits of the SSC: 11, 12, 13, 21, 22, 54, 61, 71, 72, 73, 92

The following institutions are exceptions as they belong to G) Central government:

ÁPV Rt.,
Government Debt Management Company Rt.,
Hungarian State Treasury,
National Motorway Rt.,
MFB Equity Management Kft.,
CASA Asset Management Kft.,
b) 13-14th digits of the SSC: 571, 591, 592.

6.2.2. B) Central Bank *shall consist of the following units:*

To be determined on the basis of the list.

6.2.3. C) Other monetary financial institutions *shall consist of the following units:*

To be determined on the basis of the list.

6.2.4. D) Other financial intermediaries *shall consist of the following units:*

To be determined on the basis of the list.

6.2.5. E) Financial auxiliaries *shall consist of the following units:*

To be determined on the basis of the list.

6.2.6. F) Insurance corporations and pension funds *shall consist of the following units:*

To be determined on the basis of the list.

6.2.7. G) Central Government *shall consist of the following units:*

a) 13-15th digits of the SSC: 31, 34, 35.

b) 13-15th digits of the SSC: 561, 562, 911, 912.

c) ÁPV Rt., whose SSC is: 10792601-7415-114-01

d) Government Debt Management Company Rt. – SSC: 12598757-6712-114-01

e) Hungarian State Treasury Rt. – SSC: 12751631-6523-114-01

f) National Motorway Rt. – SSC: 11906522-4523-114-01

g) MFB Business Share Management Kft. – SSC: 12692246-7415-113-01

h) CASA Asset Management Kft. – SSC: 10904266-7415-113-01

i) Hungarian State Television – SSC: 12182888-9214-114-01

j) Duna Television Rt. - SSC: 10324224-9214-114-01

6.2.8. H) Local governments *shall consist of the following units:*

13-14th digits of the SSC: 32, 36, 95.

6.2.9. I) Social security funds *shall consist of the following units:*

a) 13-14th digits of the SSC: 33.

b) 13-15th digits of the SSC: 913, 914.

6.2.10. J) Households *shall consist of the following units:*

a) 13-14th digits of the SSC: 23.

b) 13-15th digits of the SSC: 811.

6.2.11. K) Non-profit institutions serving households *shall consist of the following unlisted units:*

13-14th digits of the SSC: 51, 52, 53, 55, 69.

13-15th digits of the SSC: 569, 599.

6.2.12. L) Rest of the world *shall consist of the following units:*

13-15th digits of the SSC: 941.

B. Information Technology manual (general instructions)

The IT manual is designed to provide information to data suppliers required to prepare data in line with the structure required by the MNB.

1. General provisions

- 1.1. Data suppliers shall transmit in one file – if it is an original report (marked "E") – all data in a particular data collection unit (hereinafter referred to as “data collection”) pertaining one particular period. If the report contained in the file has been amended (marked "M"), the minimum information to be submitted shall comprise all data of a table. If the data supplier has no information for the specified period, in other words the whole report would contain “no”, the submitted file shall contain a single record indicating only the identification information (data collection code, reference period, data supplier’s identification, date of completion and code "N" indicating the type of documentation).

One data collection procedure consists of one or more tables, the tables contain rows and the rows contain cells.

In terms of content, the records in the files correspond with the rows of the tables, the fields of the records - apart from the identification field codes – correspond with the cells of the tables.

- 1.2. As for the structure of any record of a file, each record begins with identification field codes – before the fields containing the cells of the table. These identification field codes contain information for the processing system indicating, for example,

- the data collection cycle from which the data is received,
- the period/date to which the data pertains (date of reference period),
- the data supplier from whom the data is received,
- the date when the data supplier prepared the data supply (date of completion),
- whether the document is original, modification or contains “no”,
- which row of which table are shown in the fields.

Then follow in the record the fields containing the cells of the table. (For a more elaborate description of the record structure, see Subsections I. B. 4.4 - 4.5.)

- 1.3. In addition to the records described above, the file may also contain technical summary (control) records - if it is required by the guidelines for completion and if the table in the questionnaire has such a row. Such technical control row shall be required if the table does not contain “real” totals. The sole purpose of technical control records is to help uploading the information into the system by confirming that all records (rows) have been properly read. Structurally they are similar to the structure of other records in the file, the table number (to which they refer) after the identification field codes, the serial number is all zeroes, and the fields display the sums of the values in the relevant columns of the table (if those fields contain numerical values, i.e., if a total can be calculated). As the purpose of this row is purely technical, the amount does not necessarily have to have a meaning, and due to the fact that it is a summary, the length of the fields in this row may be greater than the length of the real data fields.

- 1.4. With regard to the length of fields containing the values (see the tables under Subsections I.B. 4.4-4.5) the type of the data is determined by the measurement unit or description (code or text) given for the whole table or for the individual columns (see Subsection I.B. 4.2: C, N or S).

The length of the fields in the technical control record may be longer than defined for basic data.

- 1.5. The reference period shall be indicated using the following date codes:

200		0–9	if supplied annually
200	F	1 or 2	if supplied semi-annually
200	N	1–4	if supplied quarterly
200		01–12	if supplied monthly
200	H	01–52	if supplied weekly
200		01–12/1–2	if supplied biweekly (number within the month)
200	K	01–31	if supplied daily
		...	one-off *
		...	occasional *

*Shall be coded on the basis of the actual reference period of data collection.

2. File type and structure

- 2.1 The file shall be submitted in a CSV (comma separated values) format, ASCII text file.
The file format must be compatible with IBM PC DOS 3.3 or higher version operating system requirements.
Character set DOS 852 (Windows 1250)
- 2.2 The records are separated by record separators, and fields are separated by field separators (see Subsection 2.10 of I.B).
- 2.3 The length of fields is optional, may be fixed or variable.
(Note: The first step of the receiving program is to look for values between two commas - based upon the characteristics of the first and the last fields - therefore it is up to the data supplier to decide whether to use fixed-length or variable-length fields, or both, between two commas, depending on their facilities.)
- 2.4 The identification fields at the beginning of the record shall never be left blank.
- 2.5 The fields containing numerical values, if zero, may be left blank, or a zero may be entered. The separator character (comma) shall be entered for any "blank" field. In this case there are two commas following each other, or even more commas should there be blank more fields.
- 2.6 Rows may be sent in blank, however, it is not obligatory. This also applies to numbered rows of the tables without any data, known as title bars (where all cells are shadowed gray).
- 2.7 The comma(s) that follow the last value in a row may be left out, even if there are more fields to follow, but only if all of them are empty. These commas may also be displayed, at the data supplier's choice. The comma after the last field before the record separator is also optional.
(Note: The receiving program locates the record separator to confirm the end of the row, and considers any missing field blank. If these fields would contain numerical data, their value will be considered zero.)
- 2.8 A value between two commas may also be displayed between quotation marks.
- 2.9 When a field contains free text, the contents shall be placed between quotation marks if
 - the text contains commas, or
 - the text contains quotation marks. Quotation marks in the text shall be used duplicated.(Most softwares convert the content of text fields this way when taking it into a file.)
- 2.10. Special characters in the file:
 - record separator character: ASCII code 13 and 10 (this is the Enter or Return key,),
 - field separator character: ASCII code 44 (comma),
 - negative sign: ASCII code 45 (minus sign),
 - decimal: ASCII code 46 (period),
 - quotation mark: ASCII code 34 ("),
 - if using Hungarian (accented) characters, see Subsection 2.1 of this Section (I.B) for checking the character set

3. File name

File name: AAADDDDD.GGG

where	AAA	is the identification code of the data collection (the code given in column 1 of the table shown in Appendix 1 to this Decree) - fixed, 3 character long.
	DDDDD	the date code of the reference period – variable, up to 5 characters. It may be divided to sections indicating the year, month (weekly or bi-weekly period, etc.), depending on the frequency of data collection. The date code shall be created on the basis of the table shown in Subsection 1.5 of Section I.B.

Examples:

2	if supplied annually (2002)
2F1	if supplied semi-annually (first half of 2002)
2N3	if supplied quarterly (third quarter of 2002)
210	if supplied monthly (October 2002)
2H35	if supplied weekly (2002, week 35)
205K1	if supplied bi-weekly (first two weeks of May, 2002)
21231	if supplied daily (31 December, 2002)

- the period before the file extension
- GGG in the case of credit institutions, the Giro code of the data supplier, in other cases, the three-digit identification code given by the MNB - fixed, 3 characters long.

4. Field control procedures

4.1. Below is a description of the most important rules concerning form and content, checked (among others) by the receiving program for compliance when delivered to the MNB. The formal requirements shall be interpreted so as to allow the receiving program to convert any field „between two separator commas” to a field which is in conformity with the rules contained in the tables under Subsections 4.4 and 4.5 of this Section. (For example, in the case of a field defined N in Subsection 4.5 of this Section, there may not be characters other than numerical ones, their signs and decimal marks in the text files.)

4.2. The abbreviations used in the tables shall have the following meaning:

According to the type of content the field may be:

C: a field containing a code: mostly for identification purposes

- Generally, it contains a given code value or a member of a value set, or a date (date code).
- It must not be left empty.

(Exception: In the case of a technical control row fields may be left blank where the guidelines for completion allows)

N: a field containing a numerical value: like fields containing values

- It contains only numerical characters (from 0 to 9), their signs and decimal marks.
- The sign shall appear immediately before the first digit.
- The decimal mark is „a period”.
- Values shall be entered in the format specified in the tables or guidelines for completion; this format, if justified, may be different from the regular one. In general, values shall be given in round figures without decimals, or in the case of percentages, with two decimal places.

S: Text field:

- any text.
- quotation marks in the text must be duplicated. The text may contain commas as well.
- Should the text contain commas or quotation marks, the contents of the field shall be placed between quotation marks.

According to length, the field may be:

F: of fixed length (defined by the length of the codes)

V: or of variable length

4.3 The most common record structure is as follows:

A,D,Tsz,K,J,T,I₁,.....,I_n,S,a,b,.....,x

that is:

identification code of the data collection, date code of the reference period, data supplier's registration number, date of completion, type of document, table number, first grouping criterium,, last grouping criterium, serial number within the table, content of the first data field, content of the second data field,, content of the last data field

4.4. The following identification fields shall appear at the beginning of each row of each table, that is, at the beginning of each record:

A,D,Tsz,K,J

Field code, description	Content type	Length type	Field length (in the case of numerical values, only the whole)	Decimal places	Comments (value, value set, relationships)
A Data collection code	C	F	3		Data collection code, AAA eg. L09
D Reference period	C	F	4 or 6 or 7 or 8		Date code according to frequency. eg. yyyyNx: yyy year N sign of quarter x number of quarter
Tsz Data supplier's identification code	C	F	8		Registration number
K Date of completion	C	F	8		yyyymmdd: yyy year mm month nn day preset preset
J Type of document	C	F	1		E, M or N: E original M modification N negative (no)

4.5. Continuation fields (per table) are the following:

T, I₁, ..., I_n, S, a, b, ..., x

Field description	code,	Content type	Length type	Field length (in the case of numerical values, only the whole)	Decimal places	Comments (value, value set, example, and description of rules relating to the field itself)
permanent fields must be in front, see table under I.B. 4.4						
T Table number		C	F	2		Table number (preset)
I₁ Special grouping criterium 1		C	F			(optional field) e.g.: currency types
...		C	F			
I_n Special grouping criterium n		C	F			(optional field)
S Serial number or row identification code		C	F			Serial number (preset), ISIN code, or another identification code instead of serial number
a data of cell “a”		N or C or S	V or F			
b data of cell “b”		N or C or S	V or F			
...						...
x data of cell “x”		N or C or S	V or F			

Special grouping criterium fields occur in data supply forms where a table with a given number must/ may be completed several times; e.g. in balance of payments data supplies a special grouping criterium is the type of currency.

In a data supply form the number of data fields after the *Serial number* field shall equal the number of columns marked with the letters of the alphabet.

Where a table contains a so-called technical control row marked with all zeros, the length of the fields in this row may be greater – due to the summary amounts - than the length of the original data fields. See the formula for creating the technical summary data in Subsection 1.3. of Section I.B.

4.6. Other rules and correlations

The technical support entitled “Correlation and specific control criteria of reports”, referred to in Section 5 of Appendix 3 to this Decree and published on the official MNB website, contains the control criteria describing correlations – between fields, tables or data collection - checked by the data processing and control programs of MNB and in the case of an error, the data supplier’s co-operation is required to make the necessary corrections. Consequently, it is recommended to have the data supply systems configured to check conformity in advance.

C. How to proceed on bank holidays

According to Subsections (1)-(2) of Section 215 of Act CXII /1996 on Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises, credit institutions shall declare to the Hungarian Financial Supervisory Authority and the MNB whether the bank holiday means an accounting holiday (a), a cash-desk holiday (b), or accounting and cash-desk holiday (c).

If case b) applies, that is, when the bank holiday only refers to a cash-desk holiday, all data supply referring to that day or scheduled for that day must be complied with.

If case a) or c) applies, that is, when the bank holiday also means an accounting holiday, daily data supply requirements shall be met as follows:

- If the reference period falls on a bank holiday, and if on that day any transaction is completed, the relevant data supply requirements shall be met in all cases.
- If the reference period falls on a bank holiday but no transaction is completed on that day, the data supply sent for that day shall be negative.
- If the deadline for data supply falls on a bank holiday and therefore the data supplier is unable to send the data on that day, these data shall be sent to the MNB by 10 p.m. on the preceding day.

If the deadline of data supply requirement falls on an accounting holiday in the case of monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual data supplies, the relevant data referring to the periods set down in Appendix 1 of this Decree shall be submitted by the deadline defined therein, regardless of the fact that there are no banking operations on that day.

D. Accompanying letter to data not electronically supplied

The table with the following data shall be completed and enclosed with all data not electronically supplied:

Name and address of data supplier:
Registration number of data supplier:
Type of document: original (E) – amendment (M) - negative (N)
Legible signature of person in charge of completion, with phone number:
Date of completion:

If there is no data in any of the tables of a data collection type of a given period, that is, the data supply is "negative", this shall be indicated by filling in the accompanying letter and submitting it with the frequency and by the deadline required by Appendix 1 of this Decree. If there are several data collection types required by the MNB where individual data suppliers will submit "negative" answers during the whole year due to their sphere of activities, it is enough to send these answers only once on a single summary list to the Department of Data Processing of the Statistical Division of the MNB.

E. Guidelines for the supply of statistical information

For proper statistical information:

- all linear obligations must be met (e.g. the two sides of the balance sheet must be in balance, the total of the parts must be the same as the grand total);
- data supplied with various frequencies must be consistent;
- statistical information supplied shall be comprehensive.

**II. TABLES FOR THE INFORMATION TO BE SUPPLIED AND
REGULATIONS FOR COMPLETION**

Operational daily report on the changes of the foreign exchange positions of credit institutions

01. Foreign stock data

Value date: -----

Type of stock: **K** (foreign)

(Data in thousands, JPY, CZK, SKK, EGY in millions)

Line code	ISO code	Nostro accounts	Interbank loans		Other loans		Receivables from securities	Other asstes	Currency in cash	Loro accounts		Interbank deposits		Other deposits		Liabilities from securities	Other liabilities
			Short	Long	Short	Long				Bank	Other	Short	Long	Short	Long		
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q
01	USD																
02	CHF																
03	CAD																
04	GBP																
...	...																

Value date: -----
Type of stock: **K** (foreign)

(Data in thousands, JPY, CZK, SKK, EGY in millions)

02. Domestic stock data

Line code		ISO code	Nostro accounts	Interbank loans		Other loans		Receivables from securities	Other asstes	Loro accounts		Interbank deposits		Other deposits		Liabilities from securities	Other liabilities
				Short	Long	Short	Long			Bank	Other	Short	Long	Short	Long		
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
01		USD															
02		CHF															
03		CAD															
04		GBP															
...		...															

Value date: -----
Type of stock: **B** (domestic)

(Data in thousands, JPY, CZK, SKK, EGY in millions)

Operational daily report on the changes of the foreign exchange positions of credit institutions

03.Open position (foreign stocks + domestic stocks)

Value date: _ _ _ _ _

Line code	ISO code	Net accounts (nostro, loro, cash)	Net interbank loans/ deposits	Net other loans/ deposits	Net other assets / liabilities	Net open position in balance sheet	Spot position	Net futures position	Position of irrevocable guarantees	Position of future revenues / expenses	Position of options	Balance sheet + off-balance sheet net open position
01	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
02	USD											
03	CHF											
04	CAD											
...	GBP											
...	...											

04.Total open pos (foreign stocks + domestic stocks)

Value date: _ _ _ _ _

Line code	Definition	(data in HUF: million)	
		Balance sheet net open position	Balance sheet + off-balance sheet net open position
01	Aggregate long position	a	b
02	Aggregate short position		
03	Total open position		
04	Supervisory capital		

GUIDELINES FOR FILLING OUT THE TABLES OF THE REPORT

Operational daily report on the changes of foreign exchange positions of credit institutions

I. General instructions

1. The "Operational daily report" must contain stock data relating to the day as value date prior to the reporting date as well as the turnover data – in general cases - for the same day as trading date.
2. When data are provided, the currencies listed in table 1 of the guidelines need to be indicated in separate lines. The stock and turnover data of the currencies not indicated in the table and gold must be converted into HUF and reported under the EGY (other currencies) ISO code.
3. Exchange rates defined in Section 8 of the Government Decree No. 244/2000 on the rules of establishing the capital requirement for positions and risks, foreign currency exchange rate risks and large risks recorded in the trading book, and the detailed rules of keeping the trading book must be used in all cases for the HUF convention. Exchange rates at the value date in the case of stock and open position data and at the trading date in the case of trading data must be used.
4. In Tables 01 and 02 data must be reported in figures rounded to thousands without any decimals, data in JPY, CZK, SKK and other currency (EGY) values in HUF must be reported in million. Data in Tables 03 and 04 must be reported in HUF million, rounded, without any decimals. The transaction figures of turnover Table 05 must be reported in thousand and, in the case of JPY, CZK, SKK, EGY, DEV and HUF in million, indicating all decimals (without any rounding).

Table 1: Currencies used in Report D01 and their respective ISO codes

ISO	<i>Definition</i>	Unit used in the report ¹
USD	USA DOLLAR	1,000
CHF	SWISS FRANC	1,000
CAD	CANADIAN DOLLAR	1,000
GBP	BRITISH POUND	1,000
DKK	DANISH CROWN	1,000
SEK	SWEDISH CROWN	1,000
NOK	NORWEGIAN CROWN	1,000
AUD	AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR	1,000
JPY	JAPANESE YEN	1,000,000
EUR	EURO	1,000
HUF	HUNGARIAN FORINT	1,000,000
CZK	CZECH CROWN	1,000,000
PLN	POLISH ZŁOTY	1,000
SKK	SLOVAK CROWN	1,000,000

II. Detailed instructions for filling out the tables, method of compiling data

Table No.: 01, 02 – Foreign stock data, domestic stock data

1. table 01 must contain assets and liabilities vis-à-vis non-residents, while table 02 must contain assets and liabilities vis-à-vis residents. The exact definition of the resident and non-resident categories is provided in Annex No. 2 Section I/A/3 attached to this decree.

2. HUF stocks must not be included in stock data.

3. Stock data must reflect value date balances. Accordingly, such data providers that use the method of non-value date accounting must adjust their respective balance sheet items with the recorded stock of the transactions that result in off-balance sheet open foreign currency positions.

4. The content definitions of the balance sheet categories are contained in a separate table in the supplementary guide in Annex 3 Section 5 attached to this decree and available on the MNB website. Such data providers that keep their foreign currency profit/loss accounts in foreign currencies on an intra-month basis may record also their foreign currency profit/loss accounts as foreign currency balance sheet items so long as such items are recorded in foreign currencies.

5. When tables are prepared, in lack of other different principle, the evaluation principles stipulated for the preparation of the supervisory balance sheet must be applied.

Table No. 03 – Open positions

1. When balance sheet and off-balance sheet FX open positions are calculated, data on open foreign currency positions must be provided for each currency type and indicated in separate lines.

Section 40 of the Government Decree No. 244/2000 on the rules of establishing the capital requirement for positions and risks, foreign currency exchange rate risks and large risks recorded in the trading book, and the detailed rules of keeping the trading book shall apply to the calculation of the open positions, with the supplement that the open position of spot transactions must also be calculated, as defined in the 3rd part of this section.

2. Based on stock data tables 01 and 02, balance sheet open foreign currency positions and their components must be specified in a manner that the following criteria are met. References contain the numbers of the tables and the letters of the columns in stock tables.

a) Net account stock – nostro, loro, cash (column b of the table): $[(01b + 01i + 02b) - (01j + 01k + 02i + 02j)]$

b) Net interbank loans/deposits (column c of the table): $[(01c + 01d + 02c + 02d) - (01l + 01m + 02k + 02l)]$

c) Net other loans/deposits (column d of the table): $[(01e + 01f + 02e + 02f) - (01n + 01o + 02m + 02n)]$

d) Net other assets/liabilities, securities (column e of the table): $[(01g + 01h + 02g + 02h) - (01p + 01q + 02o + 02p)]$

e) Balance sheet net open positions (column f of the table): $[03b + 03c + 03d + 03e]$

3. Spot positions must be reported among the off-balance sheet net open positions, separately from the net futures positions

a) Spot position (column g of the table): general positions generated by data providers' spot conversions, including the spot leg and termin leg of swap transactions unless they are included in the net futures positions.

b) balance sheet + off-balance sheet net open positions (column l of the table) defined with the letters of the columns in the open positions table 03: [03f+03g + 03h + 03i +03j +03k]

Table No.: 04 – Total open positions

1. The table contains data on balance sheet and balance sheet + off-balance sheet net open positions in separate columns.

2. Definitions of the aggregate long position, aggregate short position and total open position are determined in Section 41 of Government Decree No. 244/2000 on the rules of establishing the capital requirement for positions and risks, foreign currency exchange rate risks and large risks recorded in the trading book, and the detailed rules of keeping the trading book.

Values of total open position must be recorded with the correct positive/negative sign.

3. In order that balance sheet data can be calculated, the data included in column f in open position table 03 must be used. Values in the balance sheet + off-balance sheet net open position must be consistent with data in column l open position table 03.

4. a) The supervisory capital is as defined in Annex 5 of the Act CXII/1996 on Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises. Values must be identical in both columns of the table.

Table number: 05 – Transaction data

1. The table must contain all transactions (spot, forward, futures, swap and options) concluded in foreign currency/foreign currency or foreign currency/HUF on the business day prior to the submission of the report, including internal non-treasury conversions. Cash/foreign currency, cash/cash and cash/HUF transactions need not be included.

If data provision fails to include some of the transactions concluded on the business day prior to the submission of the report (e.g. those recorded after the submission of the report), the data provider must include such data in its report on the following day. Furthermore, explanation must be provided for the delay in reporting the relevant transactions. No explanation is needed in the case of modification of transactions concluded earlier, when the new transactions are furnished with separate code.

2. When data are prepared for data provision, each transaction must be indicated in a separate row, except for two cases.

a) In the case of transactions with a transaction value below HUF 5 million each, data providers may record them in a consolidated manner. Consolidation is allowed for identical transaction types, foreign currency pairs, maturities and transaction places (e.g. stock exchange and OTC). Containing data on counterparties, columns k, l and m of the table must be left unfilled. The filling out of columns k, l and m of the table, containing data on counterparties, is not compulsory even if each transaction is recorded separately.

b) In the case of internal non-treasury conversions as well, data providers have possibility for consolidated recording. Consolidation is allowed for identical foreign currency pairs and maturities. In this case, columns k, l and m of the table, containing data on counterparties,

must be left unfilled. The filling out of columns k, l and m of the table, containing data on counterparties, is not compulsory even if each transaction is recorded separately.

3. In extraordinary cases, when data providers cannot match the purchase-side with the sale-side of transactions, and if one side records data in HUF, data providers may proceed as follows: while recording the amount in HUF and the currency type on the appropriate side, they must indicate that another type of currency (not HUF), is specified on the other side. Its amount must be recorded in HUF million, its ISO code being DEV (standing for foreign currency). When reported, such transactions must be furnished with separate codes.

4. Manner of reporting forward and futures transactions: transactions concluded by data providers must be reported at the contractual price and as part of the daily data provision on the day following the day of the conclusion of the contract. In the case of settlement by delivery (i.e. not by off-setting), cash flow must be reported as a spot conversion furnished with a separate code. Such conversion must be included in the data provision pertaining to the date of the conclusion of the relevant spot contract.

5. Manner of reporting options: transactions concluded by data providers must be reported at the contractual price and as part of the daily data provision on the day following the day of the conclusion of the contract. In the case of calling an option concluded earlier, cash flow must be reported as a spot conversion furnished with a separate code. Such conversion must be included in the data provision pertaining to the date of the conclusion of the relevant spot contract.

6. Data provision must include any subsequent cancellation or modification of the transactions reported earlier. When transactions are cancelled, the original transactions must be reported again, each furnished with a cancellation code. When transactions are modified, the original transactions must be reported again, each furnished with the same cancellation code. Furthermore, the new modified transactions, also furnished with a separate code, must be included in data provision.

7. If an error - made, for instance, in the course of earlier data provision - has been disclosed in the transactions already reported, such transactions must be corrected, if need be, by means of cancellation or modification transactions.

8. Such data providers that include their respective foreign currency profit/loss accounts in data provision must also include the conversions, related to the translation of the profit/loss items reported as stock data into HUF, in transaction data, furnishing each with a separate code. Columns k, l and m of the table, containing data on counterparties, must be left unfilled.

9. Technical transactions not indicated above need not be included in the report. If they are, the use of the code 'technical' is mandatory. Columns k, l and m of the table, containing data on counterparties, must be left unfilled.

10. The content of the columns of the table:

a) Trade date: day of the deal

b) Value date: value date of the transaction; in the case of new swap transactions, the value date of the spot leg of the transaction.

c) Transaction type: types of the transactions reported

- SP: spot conversions concluded by the data provider
- TM: forward and futures transactions concluded by the data provider
- SW: swap transactions concluded by the data provider

- OE: put options concluded by the data provider
 - OV: call options concluded by the data provider
- d) Purchased currency: ISO code of the purchased currency; in the case of new swap transactions, the purchased currency of the spot leg.
- e) Purchased amount: amount of the purchased currency; in the case of new swap transactions, the purchased amount of the spot leg.
- f) Sold currency: ISO code of the sold currency; in the case of new swap transactions, the currency of the sell-side of the spot leg.
- g) Sold amount: amount of the sold currency; in the case of new swap transactions, the amount of the sell-side of the spot leg.
- h) Swap termin value date: value date of the termin leg of swap transactions.
- i) Swap termin purchased amount: purchased amount of the termin leg of swap transactions.
- j) Swap termin sold amount: sold amount of the termin leg of swap transactions.
- k) Interbank/other customer indicator:
- B if the counterparty of the transaction is a credit institution
 - E if the counterparty of the transaction is not a credit institution (other)
- l) Foreign/domestic indicator:
- K if the counterparty is non-resident
 - B if the counterparty is resident
- m) Partner identification:
- CSO registration number: if the counterparty is resident, and belongs to C (other monetary financial institutions), D (other financial intermediaries), E (financial auxiliaries) or F (insurance corporations and pension funds) sector.
 - First eight characters of counterparty's swift code: if the counterparty is a non-resident credit institution.
 - 00000002: for resident counterparties not listed above.
 - 00000001: for non-resident counterparties not listed above.

Definitions of the individual sectors are provided in Annex 2 Section A of this Decree. CSO registration numbers are contained in the supplementary guide in Annex 3 Sub-section 1 attached hereto and available on the MNB website.

- n) Place of the deal: O, in the case of an OTC transaction
T if the data provider concludes the transaction at the stock exchange

To be left unfilled in the case of data providers' spot conversions.

- o) Option fee: fees of (both call and put) options concluded by data providers, without a sign, in HUF million.

- p) Cancellation/modification:
- T if the transaction is the cancellation of an earlier one
 - M if the transaction has the modified parameters of an earlier transaction
- q) Delivery of a forward and futures transaction/calling an option:
- TM if the spot conversion means the settlement by delivery of a forward or futures transaction reported earlier
 - OE if the spot conversion is the calling of a put option reported earlier
 - OV if the spot conversion is the calling of a call option reported earlier

- r) Internal, consolidated transactions, items recorded on one side only:
- BT: upon itemised reporting of non-treasury transactions
 - BO: upon consolidated reporting of non-treasury transactions
 - O: upon consolidated reporting of treasury transactions in a value below HUF 5 million apiece
 - F: if the data provider only provides the exact HUF amount of the transactions (see Sub-section 3)

s) Technical transactions:

TH: in the case of technical transactions

E: in the case of conversions related to the translation of foreign currency profit/loss items, reported as stock data, into HUF.

III. Requirements for the submission of the data provided

Manner of submission: GiroXMail

Format of submission: MNB standard (text) file

Addressee of data provision: MNB

WORLD BANK DEBT REPORTING SYSTEM**FORM 1: DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL EXTERNAL PUBLIC
DEBT AND PRIVATE DEBT PUBLICLY GUARANTEED****NOTE: Consult instructions on the reverse side of this form.**

1. REPORTING COUNTRY	2. DEBT. NO.	2a. DEBT. NO IN REPORTING COUNTRY (if diferent)

3. NAME OF BORROWER	12. NAME OF LENDER
4. TYPE OF BORROWER (mark one) .. 1. Central Government .. 2. Central Bank .. 4. Local Government .. 6. Public Corporation .. 7. Mixed Enterprise .. 8. Official Development Bank .. 9. Private	12A. CREDITOR GUARANTY AGENCY
5. NAME OF GUARANTOR	13. CREDITOR COUNTRY
6. BUDGET FINANCED .. YES .. NO	14. TYPE OF CREDITOR (mark one) .. 1. Exporter .. 2. Private bank or other financial institution .. 4. International organization .. 5. Government or public agency .. 6. Bord .. 8. Nationalization
7. ECONOMIC SECTOR AND PURPOSE	15. COMMITMENT DATE
8. TYPE OF AGREEMENT (mark one) .. 0. Normal loan .. 1. Debt refinancing .. 2. Debt rescheduling .. 3. Other (describe in notes)	16. AMMOUNT OF COMMITMENTof which 1.rescheduled principal . .. arrears 2.rescheduled interest arrears 3.rescheduled maturities 4.rescheduled interest 5.rescheduled short term 6.rescheduled private non- .. guaranteed debt
9. PRINCIPAL PAYMENTS 1. Pattern of Repayments (mark one) .. 1. Equal payments .. 2. Annuity .. 3. One lump sum .. 4. Other (provide schedule on Form 1A) 2. Repayment Based on (mark one) .. Total commitment .. Each Drawing 3. If Repayment is Based on Drawings a. No of months from drawing to first principal repayment..... b. No of principal payments on each drawing.....	17. CURRENCY IN WHICH 1. Amount is reported..... 2. Debt is repayable.....
10. PRINCIPAL REPAYMENT DATES 1. First..... 2. Final..... 3. No of payments per year.....	18. TYPE OF INTEREST OF BASE 1. Interest free 2. Interest included in principal 3. Fixed rata/rates 4. Variable rata/rates 5. Other (FORM 1A required) If rates are variable give base 6. 1st variable base..... 7. 2nd variable base.....
11. CONSOLIDATION PERIOD FROM.....TO .. (Fill in column 3 of FORM 1A with amounts rescheduled each year)	19. INTEREST RATES OR MARGINS 1. 1st fixed% 3. 2nd fixed% rate rate 2. 1st variable.....% 4. 2nd variable.....% margin margin
	20. INTEREST PAYMENTS DATES 1. First 2. Final 3. No. of payments per year..... 4. For Items: 19.3 or 19.4 above, give dates on which rates take effect
	21. COMMITMENT CHARGE (Rate %)

22. NOTES

MNB data collection identification number: **D12**

WORLD BANK DEBT REPORTING SYSTEM

FORM 1A: SCHEDULE OF DRAWINGS AND PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYMENTS FOR INDIVIDUAL EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AND PRIVATE DEBT PUBLICLY GUARANTEED

1. REPORTING COUNTRY:	2. DEBT NO.:
3. CURRENCY IN WHICH REPORTED	4. TYPE OF SUBMISSION CHECK IF Original Revision

DATE		SCHEDULE OF RESCHEDULINGS (3)	ESTIMATED FUTURE PAYMENTS	
MONTH (1)	YEAR (2)		PRINCIPAL (4)	INTEREST (5)

Notes:

MNB data collection identification number: **D13**

WORLD BANK DEBT REPORTING SYSTEM

**FORM 2: INDIVIDUAL EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBTS AND PRIVATE DEBTS
PUBLICLY GUARANTEED CURRENT STATUS AND
TRANSACTIONS DURING PERIOD**

NOTE: Consult Instructions on the reverse side of form.

1. Reporting country:
2. Period ended (month, year)

[illegible]

MNB data collection identification number: **D14**

WORLD BANK DEBT REPORTING SYSTEM

FORM 3: REVISIONS OF FORMS 1 AND 2

NOTE: Please consult instructions on the reverse side of this form.

1. Reporting country:
2. Date of submission:

Debt Number (1)	Perion ended (month, year) (2) ^{1/}	Item or Column (describe) (3)	Revised data (4) ^{2/}

1/ For FORM 2, enter the date of the form being revised.

2/ If an amount, indicate the currency in which reported.

Notes:

Guidelines for filling out the report

DEBT MANUAL

PREFACE

I. General instructions

The World Bank Debtor Reporting System (DRS) has been in existence more than forty years. This Manual provides detailed instructions for completing reports (Forms 1, 1A, 2, 3 and 4), as well as definitions of the terms and concepts employed. Specifically:

(D11) Form 1: Description of Individual External Public Debt and Private Debt Publicly Guaranteed.

(D12) Form 1a: Schedule of Drawings and Principal and Interest Payments for Individual External Public Debt and Private Debt Publicly Guaranteed.

(D13) Form 2: Individual External Public Debts and Private Debts Publicly Guaranteed Current Status and Transactions during Period.

(D14) Form 3: Revisions of Forms 1 and 2

(D15) Form 4: External Private Non-Guaranteed Debt (in thousand of U. S. dollars).

Reporting procedures: An overview

Public sector debt is reported on a loan-by-loan basis. New loan commitments are reported quarterly, on Forms 1 (Description), and when appropriate, 1A (Scheduled of Drawings and Principal and Interest Payments). Actual loan transactions are reported once a year on Form 2 (Current Status and Transactions). Form 3 is used to report corrections to data originally reported in Forms 1 and 2. Private sector debt not publicly guaranteed is reported annually, in a more aggregate way, on Form 4.

The Manual is divided into six sections. The first deals with general definitions and procedures. The second deals with the reporting of individual public and publicly guaranteed loans at the time each loan is signed, and is specifically related to Forms 1 and 1A. The third section deals with annual reports of actual public sector debt transactions on Form 2. The fourth section covers the reporting of revised data on form 3. The fifth section contains instructions specifically related to the reporting of rescheduling information on Forms 1, 1A 2 and 4. The Sixth section contains instructions for reporting private debt, not publicly guaranteed, on Form 4.

GENERAL DEFINITIONS AND PROCEDURES

Creditors and debtors

The DRS in principle includes all long-term external debt, that is, debt with an original maturity of more than one year, owed by residents of the reporting country to non-residents thereof. The term non-residents includes, besides non-resident individuals, all foreign public bodies, foreign corporations (except branches thereof in the reporting country), and international organizations; in short, any individual or organization that is not physically located in the reporting country. This is in accordance

with the definition of “residents” in: International Monetary Fund (IMF), Balance of Payments Manual, fourth Edition, 1977, pp. 19ff. The term debt is used in its ordinary sense to include all obligations to make future payments, in cash or in kind, in specified or determinable amounts and with fixed or determinable rates of interest (which may be zero).

All long-term external debt, regardless of the medium of repayment, to be reported, including loans repayable in the currency of the debtor country and loans repayable in goods and services. Obligations to the World Bank, International Development Association, Inter American Development Bank, and the International Monetary Fund, African Development Bank and Asian Development Bank need not be reported; these organizations supply the necessary information directly to the World Bank. But, borrowings from other international organizations should be reported.

External long-term debt is classified in two categories: (a) debts of the public sector together with private debt with a public sector guarantee, and (b) all other private non-guaranteed debt. For purposes of the DRS, the public sector consists of the following types of institutions.

- (a) Central governments and their departments;
- (b) Political subdivisions such as states, province and municipalities;
- (c) Central banks; [1]
- (d) Autonomous institutions (see footnote 1)
(such as financial and non-financial corporations, commercial and development banks, railways, utilities, etc.) where:
 - (i) The budget of the institution is the subject to the approval of the government of the reporting country; or
 - (ii) The government owns more than 50% of the voting stock or more than half of the members of the board of directors are government representatives; or
 - (iii) In case of default, the state would become liable for the debt of the institution.

Private debt publicly guaranteed is debt of a private person or enterprise the service on which is guaranteed by a public body as defined in the previous paragraph.

Private debts guaranteed only for exchange transfer are reported with other private debts on Form 4.

Definition of Long-term Debt

Long-term debt for purposes of DRS reporting is that with an original contractual or extended maturity of more than one year, measured from the date of signing the loan agreement (commitment date) to the date on which the last payment is due.

Most agreements (commitments) cover a specific single loan but some contemplate several individual loans, such as may occur under “frame agreements” or lines of credit. The latter would be considered long-term loans and therefore reportable to the DRS only if it were contemplated that the last payment on any individual debt to be incurred would be more than one year after the date the individual loan agreement is signed.

Some loan agreements provide that the interest rate may be adjusted at periodic intervals, usually with respect to a specified market rate. The maturity of such variable (floating) rate loans is measured to the final date on which the borrower must repay the last installment of the loan, not to the date on which the interest rate may be adjusted.

Reporting procedures

Public sector debt, defined above, is reported on a loan-by-loan basis on Forms 1, 1A (when appropriate), 2 and 3. Private debt without official guarantee reported in aggregate, i.e., not on a loan-by-loan basis, on Form 4. Forms 1 and 1A are submitted quarterly, within 30 days of the close of the quarter. Form 2 is submitted annually, by March 31 of the year following that for which the report is made. Form 3 should be submitted when required to report alterations in loan provisions or to correct

errors in reporting transactions previously reported on forms 1 and 2. If corrections or alterations to Form 1A are needed, a completely revised form should be submitted. Form 4 should be submitted annually, by March 31 of the year following the report year.

If no new loan has been contracted during a particular quarterly period, a statement noting that fact should be submitted. Countries in a position to substitute computer tapes or diskettes for the required forms may do so, but they must make specific arrangements in advance with the Financial Data Team of the World Bank.

II. Detailed instructions for filling out the tables, method of compiling the data

1. REPORTING NEW COMMITMENTS: FORMS 1, 1A

New loan commitments are reported on Form 1 (and 1A, when appropriate). In general loan commitment occurs when the lender enters into a legally enforceable agreement with the borrower to provide financing to the latter, even though actual disbursements may depend on the subsequent occurrence of certain events – the delivery of merchandise for instance. The information requested on Form 1 is vital to the successful operation of the DRS because it is used to organize and classify the data, to make projections of debt service requirements, and to assess the degree of concessionality of each credit. It is therefore essential that the key characteristics of each loan be reported in a uniform manner by all countries. This chapter of the Manual will be devoted to explaining, in more detail than is provided by the instructions on the forms themselves, the information needed. These explanations, like the instructions, refer to numbered items on the Forms.

Form 1

Item 2. Debt number

Every loan will be assigned a unique debt number, consisting of not more than 7 digits. It is suggested that, whenever feasible, the loans be numbered in chronological sequence. Once assigned, the number must be used on all subsequent reports referring to the same debt, especially on Forms 2 and 3, which contain no other means of loan identification.

If reports are prepared by more than one administrative unit in a country, special care may be needed to avoid using duplicate numbers. This can be accomplished, for instance, by reassignment of specific blocks of numbers to each agency.

Item 2a. Debt number in reporting country

Enter here the number assigned to the loan in the reporting country – if it is different than the number given in Item 2.

Item 3. Name of borrower

This is the actual debtor (or debtors, if more than one), as shown in the loan document, that is, the institution financially responsible for servicing the loan. The government of the reporting country should be shown as debtor only if the debt will be repaid from budgeted funds of the central government.

Item 4. Type of borrower

For purposes of this report, debtors should be classified as follows:

(a) Central government. The government of the country as such, includes administrative departments thereof.

(b) Central Bank. The monetary authority, normally the agency that issues currency and holds the country's international reserves.

(c) Local government. All political subdivision – states, provinces, municipalities, etc.

(d) Public corporation. Incorporated or unincorporated entities wholly owned by the governmental sector, which usually covers most of their expenses by selling goods or services to the public. Typical examples are railroads and public utilities. Both non-financial and financial corporations are included, except for official development banks, which are shown separately. Commercial banks are also included, if wholly owned by the public sector.

(e) Mixed enterprise. Incorporated or incorporated entitles, financial and non-financial (excluding development banks), in which the public sector has more than 50 percent (but less than 100 percent) of voting power. If the public ownership is 50 percent or less, the enterprise is considered private; if the public ownership is complete, the enterprise is considered public.

(f) Official development bank. Financial intermediaries primarily engaged in making long-term loans beyond the capacity of conventional institutions, and which do not accept monetary deposits.

(g) Private. All borrowers not included in the preceding categories, but reports on individual loans are required only with respect to loans the servicing of which is guaranteed by an agency of the public sector, as defined above. Do not include private debts which are guaranteed by a public body in the form of a commitment to provide foreign exchange when needed to service the debt; these are reported with other non-guaranteed private debt on Form4.

Item 5. Name of Guarantor

If a public body in the reporting country guarantees service on the debt (but not simply for exchange transfer), enter the name of the guarantor here. This would be an agency in the public sector other than the debtor; e.g., the central government may guarantee the debt of a public

Corporation. Also show the name of a public sector guarantor of private debt in this item.

Item 6. Relationship to central government budget

Answer this question “yes” only if the debt service payments, principal and interest are to be financed directly through the government budget. This information will help make it possible to reconcile statistics on external debt with statistics on public finance.

Item 7. Economic classification

Enter a brief description of the purchase of the loan (e.g., to finance a specific project, to pay for imports, to refinance all or part of an existing debt). If the loan is for a specific project, give the name of the project and describe the project according to the economic sector in which it falls. Enough information should be furnished to enable the loan to be classified according to economic sector. Note that the information should disclose the nature of the enterprise or program benefiting from the loan, not the nature of the products being financed.

Item 8. Type of agreement

Debt agreements are divided into three major categories for reporting purposes:

(a) Normal. Most debt agreements are of this type, consisting of a single loan, with the purpose, rate(s) of interest, and maturity date(s) specified in the agreement. However, a separate category is provided for refinancing loans.

(b) Debt refinancing. This category covers only voluntary refinancing, i.e. when a new loan is contracted (at more advantageous terms) to repay the outstanding balance of one or several previously contracted loans.

(c) Debt rescheduling. This category covers all arrangements made in order to give the debtor relief from the obligation to meet originally scheduled payments, which may be either in arrears or due in the future. This can include principal and interest arrears, in current and future maturities due, short term debt and private non-guaranteed debt. Note that new money arrangements that are sometimes part of the overall rescheduling agreement should be reported as normal loans. Copies of all debt relief agreements should be furnished. Specific instructions for reporting debt relief operations are given in Chapter IV.

Item 9. Principal repayments

If the pattern of principal repayments is equal payments, annuity or one lump sum check the appropriate box. (1, 2 or 3) in Item 9. 1. If the pattern of principal repayments is "other" check box 4 in Item 9. 1 and supply Form 1A.

If amortization payments are based on the total commitment, omit item 9. 3. If based on each drawing, complete both parts of item 9. 3.

Item 10. Principal repayment dates

Items 10. 1 and 10.2 are to be completed with actual principal repayment dates or the best estimate at the time of commitment. If payments are based on each drawing, please give dates, based on the best possible estimate.

Item 11. Consolidation period

These fields are to be used only if the loan is rescheduling loan. Give the dates of the consolidation period. Also complete Form 1A showing the dates and the amounts rescheduled in each year. (See Chapter IV for instructions on reporting rescheduling).

Item 12. Name of lender

Enter the exact name of the lender, if it is a foreign government, indicate which agency or department. If there is more than one creditor, as in the case of a syndicated bank credit, give the name of the lead manager and indicate in item 22 whether the syndicate comprises institutions of only one or of several countries.

Item 12a Creditor guaranty agency

Enter the name of the official agency in the creditor country that is the guarantor (if any).

Item 13. Creditor country

This is the country of residence of the creditor, not necessarily of its nationality. (Loans from a United Kingdom branch of a Japanese bank, for instance, are classified under "United Kingdom", not under "Japan"). If creditors of more than one country are involved, including bonds issued in more than one country (e.g. "Euro" bonds), enter the word "multiple". If the lender is an official international organizational, so indicate; do not enter the country where the organization is located.

Residence should be determined on the basis of the definitions set forth in the Balance of payments Manual of the International Monetary Fund (Chapter 3), to which reference has already been made.

Item 14. Type of credit of creditor

- (a) Exporter. Indicate this category only if the credit is extended directly by the exporter itself (frequently referred to as “suppliers’ credit).
- (b) Commercial bank or other financial institution. These include all commercial banks, whether or not publicly owned, as well as other financial institutions, such as finance companies, merchant banks, insurance companies, and the like. Note the asymmetry in definitions with regards to commercial banks: as debtors, publicly owned commercial banks are in the public sector; as creditors all commercial banks are classified as private, whether publicly or privately owned. Indicate (item 22) whether or not the credit is a syndicated loan, that is, whether more than one creditor institution is involved. However such credits should be reported as a single loan.
- (c) International organization. Note that loans from the World Bank, IDA IDB and the IMF need not be reported see paragraph 2. Only official inter-governmental organizations are included here; all loans by private financial institutions should be classified in category (b).
- (d) Government or public agency. This category includes loans from central, provincial or local governments, central banks (but not government-owned commercial banks), and public enterprises (notably, governmental export-financing institutions, development banks, and the like).
- (e) Bond. Include all bond issues, whether publicly offered or privately placed. The bank recognizes that a clear distinction between a privately placed bond issue and a loan is sometimes difficult to establish.
- (f) Nationalization. Include here only bonds or other evidences of indebtedness issued directly to the previous owners of nationalized properties. Loans obtained from other creditors to provide funds to reimburse owners of nationalized properties should not be reported as nationalization.

Item 15. Commitment date

The commitment date is that on which the loan agreement was signed or, if the debt consists of bonds, the date of issue.

Item 16. Amount of commitment

For the most part, the amount of the commitment in the case of loans from governments, international agencies, and banks and other financial institutions is unambiguous. In the case of suppliers’ credits, however, the amount of the commitment should consist only of that portion being financed on credit. In general, this would be the value of the shipment, minus all cash payments made by the purchaser.

In the case of bond issues, the face or nominal value of the total issue is considered to be the amount of the commitment, without deducting underwriting commissions or discounts. The amount of the commitment should exclude future interest payments. The total amount of the commitment should be shown even if it is contemplated – as in some stand-by credits that the whole loan will not in fact, be drawn.

In the case of a rescheduling loan give also the components of the total amount rescheduled under items 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6.

Note that in Item 16, as well as others where amounts are required, the amounts should be specified in thousands, except in the cases of Japanese yen and Italian lire, which should be expressed in millions.

Item 17. Currency

The currency, in which the amounts are reported, normally the one, in which the payment is due, is shown in item 17.1. If the loan has several currency tranches, i.e., is divided into parts with each part payable in a different currency, the amounts may be combined and expressed in one currency, making the necessary conversion at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the commitment. Alternatively, each tranche may be reported as a separate sub-loan. If the debt can be repaid in any one of several currencies at the creditor’s option, enter the word “multiple” in item 17.2, and describe the

arrangements in item 22. If the debt is repayable in goods, indicate this item in 17.2, with an explanation in item 22 of how the goods are to be valued for this purpose. If a loan is denominated in a specific currency, but with a maintenance-of-value agreement tying it to another currency or commodity, describe the arrangement in item 22.

Item 18. Type of interest

Except for loans with interest schedules reported in Form 1A, the World Bank projects future interest payments on the basis of information reported in item 18. The following possibilities occur:

- (a) No interest during the entire life of the loan.
- (b) Interest included in principal. Specify rate, if known in item 19.1
- (c) Fixed interest rate.
- (d) Variable rate, usually tied to some money market rate (e.g., London interbank offer rate (LIBOR), New York prime); specify rate or rates base name) in item 18.5, 18.6.

Item 19. Interest rates or margins

Indicate the fixed interest rates or the margins of the variable interest rates in this item.

- (a) If one or two fixed interest rates apply to the loan enter the rate or rates in item 19.1 and 19.3. If more than two rates apply give additional rates in “notes”.
- (b) If one or two margins of variable interest rates apply to the loan enter the margin or margins of the variable rate in item 19.2 and 19.4. If more than two margins apply give additional margin in “note”.

Item 20. Interest payment dates

Both the month and year of the first and final payments should be entered. If more than one interest (or margin) rate apply, give the date when the second interest/margin rate comes into effect.

Item 21. Commitment charge

If there is a commitment charge applicable to the undrawn portion of the loan commitment, enter the annual rate here. If there are front-end charges, enter the amount and an explanation thereof in a footnote. The term front-end charges include management, participation, legal and registration fees, and similar charges payable by the debtor.

Form 1A

The Purpose of this form is to enable the Bank to make projections of future payments of principal and interest for those loans that have irregular patterns of repayments that cannot be generated automatically. It is also used for multi-year rescheduling agreements, whereby the total amount rescheduled is broken down into its yearly components.

Therefore, Form 1A should be submitted to report future payments of principal and interest (columns 4 and 5) for all individual loans for which items 9.4 and 18.5 of Form 1 have been checked. A revised Form 1A should be submitted if there are significant changes in the schedules of repayments. In addition, Form 1A is to be submitted to report future amounts rescheduled included in the total amount reported in Form 1. (See detailed instructions in Chapter IV – Reporting Debt Relief).

The following directions apply to the indicated items on Form 1A:

Item 2. Debt number

Enter the debt number, which was assigned, to the individual debt as reported on Form 1.

Item 3. Currency in which reported.

This should be the same as the currency shown in item 17.1 of Form 1.

Item 4. Type of submission.

If this is the first time that a schedule is being submitted for the loan in question, check "Original". If this Form 1A replaces a previously submitted Form, check "Revision".

Column 1 and 2. Date (month, year). Enter the dates (month and year, but see below) on which amounts rescheduled indicated in column 3 becomes effective and in which the payments shown in column 4 and column 5 are due.

Column 3. Future reschedulings. Show here future amounts rescheduled applicable to each date in columns 1 and 2. The sum of the amounts entered in column 3 must equal item 16 (amount of commitment) on Form 1. (See Chapter IV-Reporting Debt Relief).

Column 4. Principal. This column needs to be filled in, only if the repayment schedule is irregular, i.e., if item 9.4 of Form 1 has been checked. Enter the amount of principal due on the dates shown in column 1 and 2. The sum of the amounts entered in column 4 must equal item 16 (amount of commitment) on Form 1. If it is impossible to separate interest and principal payments (as provided for in item 18.2 of Form 1), the sum of the principal and interest payments should be entered in this column and column 5 should be left blank.

Column 5. Interest. Fill in this column only if interest is not computed and payable on the balance outstanding (item 18.5 checked), at a rate or rates fully described in items 18 and 19 of Form 1. Enter the amount of interest and other charges due on each date (or during each period) shown in columns 1 and 2.

If desired, each line on this form may be used to report all transactions expected during a specific calendar quarter or semi-annual period, e.g., quarter ended March, 1998, half-year ended June 1998, etc. In such cases, enter in column (1) and (2) the month and year in which the quarter of semi-annual period ends.

2. REPORTING CURRENT STATUS AND TRANSACTIONS: FORM 2

Form 2.

Item 02. Debt number

Each debt should be reported in a separate column, under the same number assigned on the relevant Form 1 (see above, paragraphs. 13-15, for method of assigning numbers).

Item 03. Currency in which amounts reported

This is the currency as reported on the respective Form 1, item 17.1. Again, note that the reporting unit is in thousands (except millions for Japanese yen and Italian lire).

Item 010. Drawn and still outstanding

In general, report under this item the amount of the loan or credit drawn, net of repayments, i.e. the amount of the debt actually outstanding. For bonds, report nominal amounts (face value). The amount reported should include arrears of principal, if any (Item 200). Except for loans being reported on Form 2 for the first time, this column should bear the following relationship to Item 010 of the previous report:

$$010 = 010 \text{ of previous report} + 500 - 800 - 700$$

Note: There will not be an arithmetic balance in the case of loans reported in a currency other than that in which the loan is repaid. Also, see Chapter IV of this manual for the calculation of Item 010 for loans that have been rescheduled.

Item 100. Undrawn balance

The undrawn balance represents the amount of the commitment (as reported on Form 1) still available for use at the end of the period, i.e., the amount of the commitment less drawings and cancellations. Except for loans being reported on Form 2 for the first time, this item should bear the following relationship to Item 100 of the previous report:

$$100 = 100 \text{ of previous report} + 400 - 500 - 600$$

Item 200. Principal in arrears

Report in this column the cumulative amount of principal due but not paid (if any) as of the reporting date. Principal in arrears should not be deducted from the figure reported in Item 010 (amount drawn and outstanding). Principal payments due in foreign currency that have been paid into blocked accounts should be considered to be in arrears, unless the funds in question have actually been transferred to the creditor's account.

Item 300. Interest in arrears

This item should include cumulative interest due but not paid as of the end of the reporting period, including interest on principal installments in arrears. Interest payments due in foreign currency but paid into blocked accounts should be considered to be in arrears, unless the funds in question have actually been transferred to the creditor's account.

Item 400. Commitments

The amount reported under this item should represent the amount reported in Item 16 of each Form 1 filled for the year in question. In addition, enter here any increases in commitments on previously loans.

Item 500. Drawings

Drawings are transfers of funds, receipts of goods, or other events, which convert a "commitment" into a "debt". The actual amount drawn should be shown; in the case of bonds, if this differs from the nominal amount (face or par value) of debt assumed, explain the difference in a footnote.

Item 600. Cancellations of Undrawn Amount

An entry in this item will represent a reduction in the undrawn balance.

Item 700. Write-offs of Debt Outstanding

An entry in this item will represent a reduction in the drawn and outstanding debt.

Item 800. Principal repaid

Enter the amount of principal repaid during the year. If bonds or any other debt are repaid or repurchased at other than face or par value show the actual amount paid in this column and the nominal value of the debt redeemed in a footnote. Bonds purchased by the debtor should not be considered as repaid until they have been formally retired. Payments into sinking funds are also not considered repayments, nor are bonds purchased in the market through sinking funds or otherwise, until the bonds are formally retired.

Item 900. Interest paid

Enter the sum of interest, commitment charges, front-end fees, and similar payments made during the year.

The following items pertain only to rescheduled loans. For detailed instructions on the reporting of transactions for loans that have been rescheduled, please see Chapter IV of this manual.

01R Rescheduled: Debt Outstanding – Amount of debt outstanding which has been rescheduled during the reporting period (only in cases where the total Debt Outstanding and Disbursed was rescheduled).

20R Rescheduled: Principal in Arrears – Amount of principal in arrears accumulated up to the previous reporting period and has been rescheduled during the reporting period.

30R Rescheduled: Interest in Arrears – Amount of interest in arrears accumulated up to the previous reporting period and has been rescheduled during the reporting period.

80R Rescheduled: Principal Due – Amount of principal that should have been paid during the reporting period and has been rescheduled.

90R Rescheduled: Interest Due – Amount of interest that should have been paid during the reporting period and has been rescheduled.

20W Forgiven: Principal in Arrears – Amount of principal in arrears accumulated up to the previous reporting period and has been forgiven during the reporting period.

30W Forgiven: Interest in Arrears – Amount of interest in arrears accumulated up to the previous reporting period and has been forgiven during the reporting period.

80W Forgiven: Principal Due – Amount of principal that should have been paid during the reporting period and has been forgiven.

90W Forgiven: Interest Due – Amount of interest that should have been paid during the reporting period and has been forgiven.

40R Amount Consolidated under rescheduling – Amount signed under rescheduling agreement.

50R Amount Drawn under rescheduling – Amount drawn under rescheduling agreement.

10R Amount Undrawn under rescheduling – Amount undrawn under rescheduling agreement.

III. REPORTING REVISIONS: FORMS 3

It is inevitable that the data submitted on Forms 1, 1A and 2 will sometimes need to be revised, either because the original submission was incomplete or erroneous, or because later information had made the original data obsolete.

Form 3 has been provided to report specific amendments to Forms 1 and 2. If significant changes occur in the anticipated schedules of repayments, however, a revised Form 1A should be submitted.

Form 3 need not be submitted more frequently than quarterly and then only when there are revisions.

Column 1. Debt number

Enter the number of the debt to which the revision applies.

Column 2. Period ended (month, year)

Use this column only when revising a Form 2. Enter the date of the reporting period being revised.

Column 3. Item (describe)

Give number and title or description, as it appears on the printed form, of the item in which the revised information would have appeared had it been reported on the original Form 1 or 2.

Column 4. Revised data

Enter the revised data, as it would have appeared in the original form. If this is an amount, indicate the currency in which it is reported.

II. Forms 4

In many instances certain private non-guaranteed debts carry guarantees of official creditor agencies. These debts are included in rescheduling agreements. In column 6 of Form 4 indicate the amount of principal due on private non guaranteed debt that was included in a rescheduling agreement during the reporting period. This amount should be netted out of the amount outstanding at the end of period (column 8). The amount of interest that was rescheduled should be given in column 7. Please note that the total of these two amounts should correspond to the amount reported on form 1 of the new rescheduling loan in Item 16.6.

V. REPORTING PRIVATE NON-GUARANTEED DEBT: FORM 4

The importance of external long-term private debt in many countries has increased the need for more complete and accurate data on the subject. Some reporting countries – especially those with extension exchange controls – already have a considerable body of such information; in many countries, however, collection of the necessary data may involve new inquiries to private firms and individuals.

Partly in recognition of the difficulties that may be involved, the bank has kept the reports on private debt relatively simple. In particular, private debt is to be reported only on a consolidated basis, with no breakdown by creditor country, and information regarding commitments is not requested.

The data on private debt are reported in aggregate form, not on a loan-by-loan basis. When aggregating, debts repayable in currencies other than U.S. dollars should be converted into U.S. dollars at exchange rates in effect on the appropriate dates. Outstanding amounts should be converted at rates

in effect on the last day of the preceding and current years, respectively; transaction data should be converted at average rates for the year. All estimated future interest and principal payments should be converted into U.S. dollars at rates in effect on the last day of the reporting year.

The following specific instructions are numbered to correspond to the items and columns on Form 4.

Part A

Item 2. Type of debtor

A separate form should be submitted, and the appropriate box checked in the upper right hand corner of the form, for each of three types of debtors, as follows:

Commercial banks. Those institutions defined as commercial banks by the International Monetary Fund for statistical purposes, i.e., institutions whose assets and liabilities are reported on lines 20-27 of the country pages of the International Monetary Fund's monthly publication, International Financial Statistics. However, commercial banks which are publicly owned, and whose debts are therefore reported as public sector debt on Forms 1, 1A, 2 and 3, are excluded. Foreign-owned commercial banks, including branches of foreign banks, are included in this category.

Direct investment enterprises, other than commercial banks. Enterprises which are wholly foreign-owned or in which non-residents hold significant equity interests for the purpose of exercising an effective voice in the management of the enterprise. Such enterprises will have been identified for balance-of-payments purposes following the guidelines in Chapter 18, Balance of Payments Manual, fourth Edition, International Monetary Fund, except that foreign-owned commercial banks (branches and subsidiaries) are excluded from this category. Except for banks, it is important that an enterprise classified as a direct investment enterprise for purposes of balance of payments reports submitted to the IMF be similarly classified for reports to the DRS.

All other enterprises. All other private enterprises and entities, other than those included in the two preceding categories.

Column 1. Type of creditor

The classification of creditors is an abbreviated form of the one used in reporting public sector debt. The first category "Private banks and other financial institutions" includes commercial banks; (including publicly owned commercial banks; note the asymmetry with respect to classification of commercial banks as debtors) and other financial institutions, such as investment banks, insurance companies, and the like. Publicly issued bonds are also included in this category. The second category "Foreign parents and affiliates" includes parent companies, home offices, sister companies, and other affiliates of the foreign entity whose interest in the domestic enterprise leads to the latter's classification as a direct investment enterprise. "Commercial banks" and "Direct investment enterprises", could be included in this category but "Other" debtors (Item 2). Include debts to foreign parents and affiliates only if they represent legally binding contracts with fixed maturities of over one year. The third category includes suppliers and all other private creditors. Debts due to foreign governments and their official agencies, and to international organizations, are reported in the fourth category.

Column 2. Drawn and still outstanding, beginning of period

Include all private non-guaranteed debt due on the last day of the previous reporting period, expressed in US dollars. Do not include undisbursed commitments, or future interest payments. However, principal payments in arrears, if any, should be included.

Column 3. Drawings

The amount of long-term external debt drawn during the year.

Column 4. Principal repayments

The gross amount repaid during the reporting period. Report actual repayments only; do not include adjustments, cancellations, etc.

Column 5. Interest paid

All interest actually paid during the year. Do not include interest accrued but not paid; this should be reported in column 10.

Column 6. Principal Rescheduled

In many instances private debt non-guaranteed by the debtor country is guaranteed by a creditor agency, and is therefore included in rescheduling agreements. Enter here the amount of principal that have been included in a rescheduling agreement during the current year. This amount might consist of principal due in the current year or cumulative principal in arrears. This amount should be netted out from the amount outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

Column 7. Interest Rescheduled

Enter here the amount of interest and other charges that were included in a rescheduling agreement whether due in the current year or past due and in arrears.

Column 8. Drawn and outstanding end of period

Enter here all private non-guaranteed debt due on the last day of the reporting period. Note that the principal in arrears (column 8) should be included, whereas interest arrears (column 10) and principal rescheduled (column 6) should not.

Column 9. Principal in arrears

Enter the cumulative amount of principal that should have been paid up to the reporting period – but was not paid and not rescheduled.

Column 10. Interest in arrears

Part B

In part B, report scheduled future principal and interest payments on the debt outstanding at the end of the year, annually for each of the succeeding 8 years. The remaining principal and interest due in subsequent years should be indicated in a lump sum in the last columns. Total repayments of principal for all years should sum to the total debt outstanding at the end of the reporting year.

[1] These categories are not part of “General Government” as defined for national accounts purpose in, for instance United Nations A System of National Accounts and the International Monetary Fund Balance of Payments Manual. Rather these are part of the “Enterprise” sector because their principal function is produce goods and/or services for general sale.

Daily report on securities holdings

Data in HUF or foreign currency, in full amounts without any rounding

Table 01

Serial num	Institution			Type of security**	Securities code (ISIN code)	Own/Third-party***	ISO code of currency****	Total stocks	Non-resident
	type*	code	name						
		a	b						
0001				d	e	f	g	h	i
0002									
0003									
...									
...									

*/ 1: credit institution, 2: broker, 3: Hungarian State Treasury, 4: National Bank of Hungary, 5: foreign institutions

** / A: government bond, K: treasury bill, E: other securities, M: MNB bond

*** / S: own, I: third-party

****\ The ISO code of currency denomination in the case of securities issued in foreign currency in Hungary

Table 02

Serial num	Institution			Sub-account	Type of	Securities code (ISIN code)	Total stock
	type*	code**	name***				
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
0001							
0002							
0003							
...							
...							

*/ 3 **/ KSH code of HST ***/ Hungarian State Treasury

****/ 00: HST own subaccount 01: customer sub-account 02: NDMC sub-account

*****/ A: government bond, K: treasury bill, E: other securities, M: MNB bonds

Guidelines for filling out the report

Daily report on securities holdings

I. General instructions

- KELER Rt must submit a daily report on government bonds, treasury bills, MNB bonds and other securities holdings in forints or the currency of issue.
- The report must contain the actual security balances for each type of securities, as booked on the securities accounts.
- The securities balances maturing on the reporting date do not need to be included in the report.
- The balances of so-called "puffer" accounts of investment units do not need to be included in the report.
- Correction method: If a submitted report contains faulty data, the full report has to be submitted again after the correction has been made.

II. Detailed instructions for filling out the tables, method of compiling the data

Table 01:

- Data must be broken down according to institution groups, securities types, own/third-party securities, and according to total portfolio, in forints or foreign currency, of which non-resident.

Description of the fields of the table:

Current date: date of settlement operation of the deal.

Institution groups:

Type= 1: credit institutions

2: brokers

3: Hungarian State Treasury

4: National Bank of Hungary

5: foreign institutions (Clearstream, Euroclear, etc.)

KSH code = the first eight digits of the tax number

Name = full name of the institutions contained in the report

Type of securities: in a breakdown according to government bonds, treasury bills, MNB bonds and other securities.

Security code: the ISIN code of the individual securities.

Own/Third-party securities: the security stocks need to be broken down according to own and third-party securities.

ISO code of currency: must be filled in for securities issued in foreign currency in Hungary; the ISO code of the currency denomination of the security must to be provided.

Total portfolio: the total securities portfolio purchased and managed by the individual institutions. Data must be reported in nominal value, in full amounts, without any rounding.

Non-resident: the definition of the resident / non-resident term is contained in Section I/A/3 of this Appendix. The data must be reported in nominal value, in full amounts, without any rounding.

Table 02:

- The securities stocks contained in the sub-accounts of the Hungarian State Treasury need to be reported in this table.

Description of the fields of the table

Current date: date of the settlement operation of the deal.

Institution:

Type: 3

Code number: KSH code of the Hungarian State Treasury

Name: Hungarian State Treasury

Classification of the sub-account: 00: own sub-account of the Hungarian State Treasury

01: sub-account of customers

02: sub-account of the National Debt Management Centre (NDMC)

00 code is the own sub-account of HST, under which the stocks relating to the sub-account under No. 000000 must be reported.

Code 02, as a sub-account of HST and NDMC, on which the security stocks on the sub-account opened under code 000002 need to be reported.

Under Code 01 the stocks in the other sub-accounts must be reported.

Type of securities: in a breakdown according to government bonds, treasury bills, MNB bonds and other securities.

Security code: the ISIN code of individual securities has to be reported here.

Total stock: the data must be reported in nominal value, in a full amount, without any rounding.

III. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: GiroXMail

Format of the report: MNB standard (text) file

The report has to be addressed to: MNB

DVP securities account transfer and primary market transactions

[illegible]

Guidelines for filling out the report

DVP securities account transfer and primary market transactions

I. General instructions

1. Of the gross-based DVP settlements, the report contains the transactions of DVP securities account transfer and primary market transactions.
2. Of the items contained in the table, the value date, the ISIN code, the short name of securities, the type of transaction (OTC type), the repurchase date (for repo or passive repo), the nominal value (HUF), the purchase price (HUF) and exchange rate must be reported on the basis of the "Settlement ticket".
3. The government securities type, the securities code, the series and character need to be specified on the basis of KELER's codes.

II. Detailed instructions for filling out the tables, method of compiling the data

1. Types of securities:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 0 | Bond |
| 1 | Government bond |
| 2 | Loan consolidation bond |
| 3 | Discount treasury bill |
| 4 | Interest-bearing treasury bill |
| 5 | Other government securities that may be purchased by foreigners |
| 9 | Foreign issues |
| B | Mutual fund shares |
| R | Shares |

2. Types of OTC transactions:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 0 | Spot |
| 1 | Repo |
| 2 | Extension of repo |
| 3 | Matured repo |
| 4 | Supply repo |
| 5 | Extension of supply repo |
| 8 | Primary issue |

3. OTC funds:

- 0 T-day
- 1 Matured repo
- 2 Repo extension

4. Participants in transactions:

- 1 Broker-broker
- 2 Credit institution-broker
- 3 Credit institution-credit institution
- 4 NHB-broker
- 5 NHB-credit institution

5. Type of extension:

- 0 Full
- 1 Partial

6. The repurchase price needs to be specified only for repo or supply repo transactions.

III. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission : GiroXMail

Format of the report: MNB standard (text) file

The report needs to be addressed to: NHB

Stock futures transactions at BSE**Table 01 Daily turnover at the futures* market**

Serial number	Deadline	Resident		Non-resident		Settlement price (points or HUF)
		Buying	Selling	Buying	Selling	
		(contract)		(contract)		
	a	b	c	d	e	f
001	1st deadline					
002	2nd deadline					
003						
004						
...						
...						
...						
nnn						

Table 02 Daily open* positions (after clearing)

Serial number	Deadline	Resident		Non-resident		contract
		Buying	Selling	Buying	Selling	
	a	b	c	d	e	
001	1st deadline					
002	2nd deadline					
003						
004						
...						
...						
...						
nnn						

*) A separate table has to be prepared for each individual futures stock product (including BUX)

Stock futures transactions at BSE

Table 03 positions closed on the business day*

Serial number	Deadline a	Resident		Non-resident	
		Buying	Selling	Buying	Selling
		b	c	d	e
001	1st deadline				
002	2nd deadline				
003					
004					
...					
...					
...					
nnn					

contract

Table 04 Margin originating on open positions on the business day

Serial number	Deadline a	Resident		Non-resident	
		b	c	d	e
001	1st deadline				
002	2nd deadline				
003					
004					
005					
...					
...					
...					
nnn					

HUF

*) A separate table has to be prepared for each individual stock futures product (including BUX)

Guidelines for filling out the report

Stock futures transactions at the Budapest Stock Exchange (BSE)

I. General instructions

1. Regarding the definition of residents and non-residents, the provisions of Section A of Annex No. 2 of this Decree shall be applied.
2. The tables contain the aggregate data of residents and non-residents (i.e., the data are not broken down according to brokers or clients).
3. Deadlines must be reported with Arabic numbers. For example 200403 means March 2004. Each deadline can only be contained in the tables once.
4. All actually existing instruments must be reported. The name or code of already existing instruments may not change.

II. Detailed instructions for filling out the tables, method of compiling the data

1. Relations within Table 01:
It applies to each individual deadline that the total purchases (in contracts) are the same as the total sales ($b+d = c+e$).
2. Relations within Table 02:
It applies to each individual deadline that the total open purchase positions (expressed in contracts) are the same as the total open sales positions ($b+d = c+e$).
3. The margin originating on a business day is calculated on the basis of the settlement prices of the business day and the previous day. All data must be reported in HUF.
4. Relations within Table 04:
It applies to each individual deadline that the profit of residents is identical with the loss of non-residents and the other way round. Consequently, $b = -c$.

III. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: GiroXMail

Format of the report: MNB standard (text) file

The report needs to be addressed to: MNB

Table 01 Securities according to owners' sectors

Serial number	Securities identifier (ISIN-code)	Name of the security	Code of the observation unit of the portfolio	Total stock	Stock owned but not issued by the reporting institution **	Stock owned but not issued by customers **	Stock of securities owned by resident customers according to sectors**										(L) Stocks of securities owned by non-resident customers**	Stocks of securities owned and issued by the issuer
							(A)	Of (C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)		
a	b	c	d=e+f+r	e	f=g+...+q	Non-financial corporations	Co-operative credit	Other financial intermediaries	Financial auxiliaries	Insurance companies, pension	Central government	Local government	Social security funds	Households	Non-profit institutions serving	q	r	
01																		
02																		
03																		
04																		
05																		
...																		
...																		
...																		
nn																		

The capital letters in brackets indicate sector codes applied by the NHB.

The table should contain equity securities according to the number of securities, while debt securities (bonds) should be indicated in nominal value (thousand currency);

*/ **DB**, Items for equity securities and the currency ISO code of the denomination of the security for debt securities

/ The stock owned by the issuer of the security cannot be included in Columns **e-q. (These stocks must be reported in Column "r".)

Table 03: Country breakdown of non-resident owners of securities

(number or thousand currency)

Serial number	Securities identification code (ISIN code)	Name of the security	Code of the observation unit of the stock*	Country ISO code	Securities stock
	a	b	c	d	e
01					
02					
03					
04					
05					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
nn					

The table should contain equity securities according to the number of securities, while debt securities (bonds) should be indicated in nominal value (thousand currency)

*/ **DB**, Items for equity securities and the currency ISO code of the denomination of the security for debt securities.

Table 05 Securities placed by the reporting institution elsewhere but not in KELER accounts*

Serial number	Securities identification (ISIN code)	Name of the security	Code of the observation unit of the stock**	Stock of securities (items or thousand currency)	Title code of the placement	Place of securities	Code number of the place of securities
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
01							
02							
03							
...							
...							
nn							

The table should contain equity securities according to the number of securities, while debt securities (bonds) should be indicated in nominal value (thousand currency)

* Combined securities account. Stock exchange settlement securities account. Collateral securities deposit account.

**/ DB, Items for equity securities and the currency ISO code of the denomination of the security for debt securities..

Table 06 Securities deposited with the reporting institution by other reporting custody manager

Serial number	Securities identification (ISIN code)	Name of the security	Code of the observation unit of the sstock*	Stock of securities (items or thousand currency)	Title code of depositing	Reporting custody manager	Code number of the reporting custody
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
01							
02							
03							
...							
...							
nn							

The table should contain equity securities according to the number of securities, while debt securities (bonds) should be indicated in nominal value (thousand currency)

*/ DB, Items for equity securities and the currency ISO code of the denomination of the security for debt securities..

Guidelines for filling out the report

Securities owned and deposited with investment companies (issued by residents and non-residents) broken down according to the owners

I. General instructions

1. Definitions used in the report

a) Securities series: the concept defined as such in Act CXX of 2001 on the capital market.

b) Reporting custody manager: In this report, the reporting custody managers include all resident investment companies, banks, specialised credit institutions, such type EEA branch offices and the Hungarian State Treasury. The list of reporting custody managers is contained in Annex No. 3 of the Decree.

c) Securities managed in custody: For the purpose of this report, securities managed in custody include securities placed in a securities account at the reporting institution, or placed for securities custody management, safeguarding or trusteeship, even if the reporting institution has deposited the securities, or provided them for safeguarding, or placed them into securities accounts elsewhere (For more details see Section II.1.a): secondary custody management).

d) Secondary custody management: For the purpose of this report, secondary custody management means that a reporting custody manager

- passes on to another reporting custody manager for custody management (safeguarding, trusteeship), or
- keeps in the KELER account of another reporting custody manager securities owned either by it or by one of its customers so that – in the case of securities owned by customers – it still maintains contact with the original owner of the securities (as primary custody manager).

e) Reporting date

- For securities registered at KELER Rt.: “Settlement date” as defined in KELER Rt.’s procedures.
- For securities not registered at KELER Rt. date of the accounting settlement.

2. Securities subject to the report

a) The report contains the closing stocks of securities owned by or deposited with investment companies for custody management, safeguarding or trusteeship (issued in series by residents and non-residents) on the last day of the year quarter (mint reporting date), broken down according to the owners.

b) The report must contain all securities issued in a series (government bonds, MNB bonds, treasury bills, other bonds, stocks, including also shares traded in the form of depository receipts, investment units, compensation notes, mortgage bonds, certificate of deposits) irrespective of whether

they were issued by a resident or non-resident¹, or whether the issue took place abroad or within the country. The tables must contain the reported securities according to their series.

c) Securities issued in public or in private shall both be featured in the report.

d) The total securities stock owned by the institution must be reported irrespective of where the securities can be located physically (at KELER Rt., at a third party, or in the institution's own vault). In the framework of custody management, safeguarding or trusteeship, the securities placed with the reporting institution must also be reported in the full stock, even if the reporting institution has deposited the securities for safeguarding or custody management elsewhere (for more details see Section II.1. 1): secondary custody management). The securities placed with the reporting institution by other reporting custody managers may not be included in Table 01.

3. Identification of securities and other issues

a) **The ISIN code** has a fundamental role in data collection, because it is used as a primary securities identification code.

b) **HFSA code:** If any security does not have an ISIN code, the HFSA code can only be used then. The list of codes is available on the Supervisory Authority's homepage (<http://external.pszaf.hu/infohu/uj/pszafisin.htm>).

c) **111 summary code:** If a security does not have an ISIN code or HFSA code either, "111" should be reported as the identification code. In the case of these securities (for a particular reporting institution) the "*Securities title*" field is used as the individual identification code: for securities series reported under Code 111, different titles should be used for the securities series, but the same series must be reported under the same title in each table.

d) All securities which are reported under Code 111 should also be reported with descriptive data in Table 04.

e) In the case of depository receipts (ADR, EDR, GDR etc.) the ISIN code of the depository receipt must be reported.

4. Reporting of securities stocks

Securities stocks must be reported in all tables of the report in the following way

a) For **equity** securities, the securities have to be reported in the tables individually, while **debt** securities (bonds) must be contained in the report in nominal value, in thousand units, in the original denomination of the securities. (Taking into account the provisions in Section I.4.d.)

b) For the purpose of this report, **equity** securities include² shares and investment units issues by investment funds.

c) For **bonds** repayable during the term too, the nominal value adjusted with the payment has to be reported in the tables.³

¹ Deposit certificates are classified as issued by residents or non-residents according to whether the shares behind them were issued by residents or non-residents.

² In international terminology, "equity"-type securities.

³ For the compilation of the report, the T761 KELER statement for the reporting date must be used, which, in addition to the nominal values, also contains information on the current capital value. On the payment date, the reduced capital value has to be reported. If the last day of a quarter falls on a holiday, the capital needs to be carried over to this "notional" date, i.e., the report must contain the adjusted figure.

d) Securities denominated in the currencies of EMU states must be included in the report as if they were denominated in EUR, and the amounts have to be calculated on the basis of the exchange rates of the euro member currencies, linked to the euro.

e) If the report is filled in properly, the tables cannot contain any negative stocks.

f) **For each individual security⁴**, the following equation must prevail between the stock in the KELER account of the reporting institution (combined aggregated securities account, collateral securities custody account) and the stocks contained in the tables of this report:

$$\text{KELER account stock} = \text{Table 01 stock} - \text{Table 05 stock} + \text{Table 06 stock}$$

This relationship is considered the basic equation of the report.

Logic and structure of the report

The main table of this report is Table 01, which indicates the distribution between sectors. It is linked to Table 02, breaking down the non-resident sector into further sub-sectors, and Table 03, breaking down the non-resident sector according to countries. Tables 04-06 are supplementary tables with a technical function. In Table 04 those securities are identified which do not have an individual ISIN or HFSA code in the other tables. Tables 05 and 06 ensure the integrity of securities stocks contained in Table 01 and avoid duplications. In addition, these tables allow for a comparison between the total stocks reported in Table 01 and the stocks of KELER accounts.

5. Cases requiring special treatment

a) **Secondary custody management:** In Table 01 the security is always reported by the institution which acts as the custody manager for the original owner. Therefore, in the case of multiple custody management the following procedure must be applied:

The reporting custody manager with whom the securities are placed originally by their owners, reports the securities in Tables 01 and 05. Securities placed with the reporting institution by other reporting custody managers must not be included in Table 01, they can only be included in Table 06. It may also happen that a reporting institution passes on securities received from other reporting custody managers to another reporting custody manager for custody management. In such a case, the transferred securities stocks must be included in both Tables 06 and 05 (however, obviously they cannot be contained in Table 01).

b) **Repo transactions:** They are sale and repurchase agreements, of which two types exist for the purpose of this report: hold-in-custody and delivery repo. In the case of hold-in-custody repo transactions, the buyer of securities only obtains a limited right of disposal, while in the case of a delivery repo transaction, the buyer has a full right of disposal over the purchased securities.

For the purpose of this report, the important aspect is who possesses and who disposes over the securities involved in the repo transaction.

c) **In a hold-in-custody repo transaction**, the buyer does not have a free right of disposal over the security during the term of the transaction (for example, in the case of transactions performed through KELER Rt. they are not taken off from the seller's account, they are only blocked), therefore the securities must be reported as the property of the seller.

⁴ In the case of dematerialised securities, where the current nominal value differs from the nominal value at the time of issue because of the capital payment during the term, KELER indicates the nominal value at the time of issue on its account statements sent to its customers. However, reporting institutions must report the current nominal value in this report. During the control procedures the KELER account data must be adjusted for these securities in order to achieve full reconciliation. (The nominal value of physical securities registered on KELER accounts is automatically adjusted with the capital payment in KELER.)

d) In the case of delivery repo transactions, the buyer of securities obtains an ownership and possession right over the securities (for example, in the case of transactions performed through KELER Rt. the securities are transferred from the seller's securities account managed by KELER Rt. into the buyer's securities account simultaneously with financial settlement), therefore, the securities must be reported by the buyer, and the seller cannot include them in its report. (It may happen that a custody manager enters into a delivery repo transaction with its own customer, therefore, the transaction does not directly affect its KELER account, but the procedures must also be identical with the ones described above: i.e., as a seller, the reporting institution cannot report the securities as its own property but, as the custody manager of the buyer, it has to report them in the buyer's sector.

e) Securities lending agreements: All securities transferred in the framework of a lending agreement must be reported as the property of the borrower, and they cannot be included in the portfolio of the lender while they are held by the borrower.

f) If a reporting custody manager borrows a specific and definite number of securities from a different reporting custody manager, the lending custody manager reduces its own securities portfolio with the amount of lent securities in the reports, while the borrower custody manager reports the number of such securities as its own property in its reports.

g) If a custody manager lends a certain amount of securities to its own customer, the lending custody manager reduces its own property with the amount of lent securities. If the borrower of securities keeps the securities in an account kept by the lending custody manager, the custody manager reports the securities in the sector of the borrower customer. If the customer has already sold (or transferred to an account kept by a different custody manager) the securities, the lending custody manager can no longer include the securities lent by it in its reports.

h) The reports have to be prepared in accordance with the above rules whenever an exchange member custody manager (reporting institution) sells its customer's securities listed at the stock exchange based on an order, but the securities listed at the stock exchange intended to be sold are not credited at the custody manager's account kept by KELER Rt. by the settlement date required by the clearing house (because of late settlement by the customer) and the custody manager bridges its customer's late securities delivery (account transfer) from its own portfolio on the basis of a contract between the institution and its customer. In such a case the reporting institution's own portfolio is reduced with the amount of securities provided by it, and no change takes places in the customer's sector.

i) Securities lending transactions must be included in the report from the settlement date. The settlement date is most frequently the value date of the credit in the borrower's account kept by KELER Rt.

j) Securities placed with the reporting institution as collateral of credit agreements: If in the framework of any credit agreement (for example, lombard credit) a customer places securities with the reporting institution, these securities must also be reported in the adequate customer sector.

k) Asset management (portfolio management): If the reporting institution is engaged in asset management (portfolio management) in the case of which the custody manager is a different institution, the securities portfolio does not have to be reported in Table 01. However, concerning securities temporarily transferred to it in the framework of its commission agent activities relating to managed securities (in KELER account) the reporting technique applicable to secondary custody management must be applied, i.e., the securities have to be reported in Table 06.

l) The reporting obligation of the custody manager of managed securities exists from the date of purchase of managed securities to the date of sale of the securities. (The information applicable to the reporting date must be corrected during the time available until the submission of the report.)

m) Puffer account (for investment units): From 5 May, pursuant to Section II. 2.4.5 of the Standard Code of Practices of KELER Rt, KELER removes puffer stocks on a daily basis. In the case of securities in dematerialised form, stocks held on the technical accounts of investment funds (accounts 676767, 787878 and 606060) must be reported in a similar way as earlier in the case of stocks on puffer

account. All unissued or repurchased stocks kept in so-called puffer accounts must be included in the report for technical reasons as the property of the issuer (Column r).

The reporting institution with which physical securities of aggregate denomination have been placed for custody management, safeguarding or trusteeship (even if the custody manager reporting institution has delivered them to KELER) needs to include the stocks in its report in the following way: in Table 01, beside the customer's and own portfolio the puffer account stock should also be reported (Column r). In Table 05, the total amount of securities should be included if they are in the depository or at place other than KELER. If the securities have been transferred to KELER, they do not need to be reported in Table 05. In Table 06, that part of the portfolio in trade should be reported which is owned by other customers of other reporting custody managers. The same procedure should also be applied for dematerialised securities.

KELER originates or terminates dematerialised investment units traded on the current date (sold or repurchased) only after the current date. However, for the purpose of providing true information, in Table 01 of the report the portfolio actually owned by customers must be reported (including also the reporting institution). (Naturally, in this case the reported stock will not be identical with the stock indicated in the KELER statement for the current date.) If investment units were sold on the current date (origination), the surplus compared to the previous day's stock (the difference compared to KELER statement) must be reported in Table 05 under KE code. If a repurchase transaction takes place on the current date, the securities terminated on the current date (the difference compared to the KELER statement) must be reported in Table 06 under KE code. By including the stocks in the supplementary tables, reconciliation with the adjusted KELER account (Guidelines, Section IV) can be achieved.

Investment units repurchased by investment funds, and included in the net asset value of the fund (i.e., actually in trade) need to be reported in Column i instead of Column r among the stocks of Sector D (Other financial intermediaries).

n) Reporting securities being printed: The data supplier must report holdings of securities in material form held by itself or its customer under the corresponding sector in Table 01, even in the case if the physical production of the security has not been accomplished. Simultaneously with this, holdings of the security in question must also be reported in Table 05 with its SE code and the code number of the data supplier (see example 18).

II. Detailed instructions for filling out the tables, method of compiling the data

Table 01: Securities according to the owners' sectors

1. Table 01 contains the closing stocks of securities owned by or deposited with investment companies for custody management, safeguarding or trusteeship (issued in series by residents and non-residents) on the last day of the year quarter, broken down according to the owners.

Securities issued in Hungary, and traded abroad in the form of depository receipts (ADR, EDR, GDR etc.) must also be reported. (The depository receipts must be reported under their ISIN codes, in the owner's sector, i.e., in the same way as any other securities.)

If the reporting institution is a domestic conversion place (i.e., it keeps the account of the issuer of the depository receipt), then, and only then, the securities deposited with the depository receipts also need to be included in the report, specifically in the sector of the issuer of the depository receipt (generally it is the non-resident sector).

Contents of the fields of the individual columns:

a/ The securities identification column contains the ISIN code assigned to the securities, or, if a security does not have an ISIN code, the HFSA code. If a security does not have a HFSA code either, the security should be reported under code "111" in the field.

b/ The exact title of the security.

For depository receipts, the type (ADR, EDR, GDR etc.) should also be indicated in the title.

c/ In the case of equity-type securities, the DB code (items), for debt securities the currency ISO code of the denomination of the security needs to be reported (taking into account the provisions of Section I.4.

4.)). The depository receipts have to be specified in the quantity units of the securities behind them. (In practice, it means that depository receipts must be reported in numbers, because it is not typical that the deposit behind them would be debt securities.

d/ The total stock is identical with the total of Columns **e**, **f**, and **r**: $d=e+f+r$.

e/ It contains *the securities owned by the reporting institution*. This column cannot contain the securities issued and possessed by the reporting institution (which should be reported in Column **r**).

f/ It contains securities owned by customers. It must reconcile with the totals of customer sectors: $f=g+...+q$.

From **g** to **q** / Securities owned by the customers of the reporting institution, broken down according to owners. With regard to sector definition, the sector description included in Point A) Annex No. 2 of the MNB Decree must be followed with a difference that in Column **h/** of the “Other monetary institutions” only co-operative credit institutions and money market funds can be included. Securities owned by their issuers cannot be contained in these columns (they should be reported in Column **r**).

r/ This column must contain *the securities owned by issued by the issuer*. Therefore, this column contains the securities owned and issued by the reporting investment enterprise and the securities owned and issued by customers of the reporting investment enterprise. (For example, if Kibocsátó Rt. owns 1,000 Kibocsátó Rt. common shares, they have to be reported here; or the reporting institution is *Bróker Rt.*, which owns *Bróker Rt. bonds* of HUF 1,500,000 nominal value or *Bróker Rt. USD bonds* of 200,000 USD nominal value.) The stocks of so-called puffer accounts should also be reported in this column.

Table 02: Securities holdings of non-residents in a breakdown by holding sector

Table 02 includes end-of-quarter stocks of securities held by non-resident clients of investment firms, in a breakdown by holding sector.

Contents of fields in the columns:

a/ The column Securities identification code contains the ISIN code assigned to the securities, or, if a security does not have an ISIN code, the HFSA code. If a security does not have a HFSA code either, the security should be reported under code “111” in the field.

b/ The exact name of the security must be given here.

In the case of depository receipts, the type of depository receipts must also be reported.

c/ In the case of equity securities, the DB code (number of items), for debt securities the currency ISO code of the denomination of the security must be reported (taking into account the provisions of Section I.4. 4.). Depository receipts must be reported in the quantity units of the underlying securities. (In practice, this means that depository receipts must be reported by the number of pieces, as it is uncharacteristic that a debt security is the underlying deposit.

d/ The total stock is identical with the total of Columns **e**, **f**, and **r**: $d=e+f+r+n$.

e–n/ Stocks of securities held by non-resident clients of the data supplier, in a breakdown by holding sector. In specifying the sectors, the classification in I/A/4 of this Appendix must be applied, when classifying into non-resident units into institutional sectors.

Table 03: Country breakdown of securities owned by non-residents

Table 03 contains the data of Column "q" of Table 01, broken down according to countries.

For each individual security, the stock reported in Column **q** of Table 01 (non-resident customer) must reconcile with the stocks in Column **e of Table 03**, relating to the same security (even if they are included in several rows). Consequently, the total of Column **q of Table 01** reconciles with the total of Column **e** of Table 03.

Because of the country breakdown of foreign owners, in the table a particular security has to be listed as many times (indicating the ISIN code and security title) in as many countries its foreign owners possess it. (In the case of securities deposited behind depository receipts, the country of the institution issuing the depository receipt has to be reported in the country column.)

Contents of the fields of individual columns:

a/ The securities identification column contains the ISIN code assigned to the securities, or, if a security does not have an ISIN code, the HFSA code. If a security does not have a HFSA code either, the security should be reported under code "111" in the field.

b/ The same title has to be used as in Table 01.

c/ In the case of equity-type securities, the DB code (items), for debt securities the currency ISO code of the denomination of the security needs to be reported (taking into account the provisions of Section I.4. 4.)

d/ The ISO code of the country of the owner of the security has to be written in this field. In the case of securities deposited behind depository receipts the country code of the site of the institution issuing the depository receipt has to be specified.

e/ It contains the securities portfolio of a particular security owned by non-residents in that particular country.

Table 04: Characteristic features of securities reported under Code 111 by the reporting institution

If a security does not have an ISIN code or HFSA code, then, and only then, Code "111" has to be indicated as the identification code.

Table 04 contains the description of securities reported in other tables of the report under Code "111" (without ISIN or HFSA code). The rows of the other tables of the report concerned are identified with fields **a**, **b** and **c** of Table 04.

Contents of the fields of the individual columns:

a/ The number of the table should be indicated in which the securities under Code 111 appear. If it relates to several tables, the first reporting table based on serial numbers should be indicated.

b/ It shows the serial number of the row in the table specified in Field **a** which contains the securities concerned.

c/ A particular security reported under Code 111 has to be indicated under the same title in each table of the report ("*Securities title*" fields). The same title should be used in this field too. Different names have to be used for each securities series reported under Code 111.

d/ In addition to securities identified codes, their types should also be specified (for example: CUSIP, own, etc.). The data should be separated from each other with a space.

e/ In contrast with the code type contents of Field **c**, here a long title can be specified, identifying the security.

f/ Official name of the issuing company.

g/ The ISO code of the country where the issuer of the securities is registered.

h/ Date of issue (YYYYMMDD)

i/ Maturity date (YYYYMMDD)

j/ The three-character currency code under ISO 4217 standard has to be provided here. The multicurrency issue code is: MCU (=Multi Currency Issue)

k/ Denomination

l/ One of the following codes must be indicated

D= Debt Instrument

E= Equity Instrument

S= Financial instrument originally issued as a debt security, but now functioning as an individual security. for example, interest slip of a bond (Strips).

V= Other (Spare)

m/ It only needs to be filled in if the security is a debt security with a fixed interest rate, i.e., if field **l** contains 'D' and Field **n** contains 'F'.

Maximum three characters for a whole number and maximum six characters as a decimal number.

n/ It only needs to be filled in if the security is a debt security, i.e., if Field **l** is 'D'.

F= Fixed interest

V= Variable interest

Z= Zero coupon

o/ It only needs to be filled in if the security is a debt security, i.e., Field **l** is 'D'.

For a full calendar year, the first interest payment date within the calendar year must be specified. (YYYYMMDD).

p/ It only needs to be filled in if the security is a debt security, i.e., if Field **l** is 'D'.

B = Bi-annual

A = Annual

S = Semi-annual

Q = Quarterly

M = Monthly

W = Weekly

N = Not Applicable

X = Other

q/ It only needs to be filled in if the security is a debt security, i.e., if Field **l** is 'D'.

r/ The payment date in a YYYYMMDD format, separating the payment date with the denomination in percentage with a space. The data relating to individual payments have to be separated with a space too.

s/ The date of payments in a YYYYMMDD format, separating the payment dates from the denomination in percentage with a space. The data relating to individual payments must be separated from each other with a space too.

t/ Special rights relating to securities.

Table 05: Securities placed by the reporting institution elsewhere but not in KELER accounts

Table 05 is used to report securities placed by the reporting institution at different places (including its own depository) but not in KELER accounts (combined aggregate securities account, collateral security deposit account).

Contents of the fields of the individual columns:

a/ The securities identification column contains the ISIN code assigned to the securities, or, if a security does not have an ISIN code, the HFSA code. If a security does not have a HFSA code either, the security should be reported under code “111” in the field.

b/ The exact title of the security must be provided.

c/ In the case of equity-type securities, the DB code (items), for debt securities the currency ISO code of the denomination of the security needs to be reported (taking into account the provisions of Section I.4. 4.)

d/ The securities stock.

e/ One of the following codes must be applied:

SE= own depository

ML=secondary deposit

KE=late settlement

EG=other

f/ The institution in which the securities have been deposited should be indicated. (If the securities have been placed in the institution’s own depository, the reporting institution’s name should be reported.)

g/ The code number of the company specified in Column “F”, and for non-residents “00000001” needs to be indicated.

Table 06: Securities placed with the reporting institution by other reporting custody managers

Table 06 should list the securities which are placed with the reporting institution by another reporting custody manager (resident bank, specialised credit institution, investment company). These securities may appear in the reporting institution’s KELER account, in its own depository, or if the reporting institution has passed them on into, for example, tertiary custody management, at a different reporting custody manager too. (Naturally, in this latter case the securities concerned should also be included in Table 05.)

These stocks cannot be reported in Table 01.

Contents of the fields of the individual columns:

a/ The securities identification column contains the ISIN code assigned to the securities, or, if a security does not have an ISIN code, the HFSA code. If a security does not have a HFSA code either, the security should be reported under code “111” in the field.

b/ The exact title of the security must be provided.

c/ In the case of equity-type securities, the DB code (items), for debt securities the currency ISO code of the denomination of the security needs to be reported (taking into account the provisions of Section I.4. 4.)

d/ The securities stock.

e/ One of the following codes must be applied:

ML=secondary deposit

IT= unknown owner

KE=late settlement

EG=other

f/ The name of the reporting custody manager should be specified which has placed the securities with the reporting institution.

g/ The code number of the company specified in Column “f” must be reported here.

III. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: GiroXMail

Format of the report: MNB standard (text) file

The report must be addressed to: MNB

Table 01 Securities according to owners' sectors

Serial numb	Securities identifier (ISIN- code)	Name of the security	Code of the observ- ation unit of the portfolio	Total stock	Stock owned but not issued by the reporting institution**	Stock owned but not issued by customers**	Stock of securities owned by resident customers according to sectors**										(L) Stocks of securities owned by non-resident customers**	Stocks of securities owned and issued by the issuer
							(A) Non- financial corporatio ns	Of (C) Co- operative credit institutions and money markets	(D) Other financial intermedia ries	(E) Financial auxiliaries	(F) Insurance companies , pension funds	(G) Central governme nt	(H) Local governme nt	(I) Social security funds	(J) Househol ds	(K) Non-profit institutions serving households		
	a	b	c	d=e+f+r	e	f=g+...+q	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r
01																		
02																		
03																		
04																		
05																		
...																		
...																		
...																		
nn																		

The capital letters in brackets indicate sector codes applied by the NHB.

The table should contain equity securities according to the number of securities, while debt securities (bonds) should be indicated in nominal value (thousand currency);

* / **DB**: Items for equity securities and the currency ISO code of the denomination of the security for debt securities.

/ The stock owned by the issuer of the security cannot be included in Columns **e-q. (These stocks must be reported in Column "r".)

Table 03: Country breakdown of non-resident owners of securities

Serial number	Securities identification code (ISIN code) a	Name of the security b	Code of the observation unit of the stock* c	Country ISO code d	(number or thousand currency)	
					Securities stock	e
01						
02						
03						
04						
05						
...						
...						
...						
...						
...						
...						
...						
...						
...						
...						
nn						

The table should contain equity securities according to the number of securities, while debt securities (bonds) should be indicated in nominal value (€) or in million Hungarian forint (HUF).
*/ **DB**, Items for equity securities and the currency ISO code of the denomination of the security for debt securities.

Table 05 Securities placed by the reporting institution elsewhere but not in KELER accounts*

Serial number	Securities identification (ISIN code)	Name of the security	Code of the observation unit of the stock**	Stock of securities (items or thousand currency)	Title code of the placement	Place of securities	Code number of the place of securities
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
01							
02							
03							
...							
...							
nn							

The table should contain equity securities according to the number of securities, while debt securities (bonds) should be indicated in nominal value (thousand currency)

* Combined securities account. Stock exchange settlement securities account. Collateral securities deposit account.

** / DB, Items for equity securities and the currency ISO code of the denomination of the security for debt securities..

Table 06 Securities deposited with the reporting institution by other reporting custody manager

Serial number	Securities identification (ISIN code)	Name of the security	Code of the observation unit of the stock*	Stock of securities (items or thousand currency)	Title code of depositing	Reporting custody manager	Code number of the reporting custody manager
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
01							
02							
03							
...							
...							
nn							

The table should contain equity securities according to the number of securities, while debt securities (bonds) should be indicated in nominal value (thousand currency)

* / DB, Items for equity securities and the currency ISO code of the denomination of the security for debt securities..

** / DB, Items for equity securities and the currency ISO code of the denomination of the security for debt securities.

Guidelines for filling out the report

Securities owned and deposited with banks and specialised credit institutions (issued by residents and non-residents) broken down according to the owners

I. General instructions

1. Definitions used in the report

a) Securities series: the concept defined as such in Act CXX of 2001 on the capital market.

b) Reporting custody manager: In this report, the reporting custody managers include all resident investment companies, banks, specialised credit institutions, such type EEA branch offices and the Hungarian State Treasury. The list of reporting custody managers is contained in Annex No. 3 of the Decree.

c) Securities managed in custody: For the purpose of this report, securities managed in custody include securities placed in a securities account at the reporting institution, or placed for securities custody management, safeguarding or trusteeship, even if the reporting institution has deposited the securities, or provided them for safeguarding, or placed them into securities accounts elsewhere (For more details see Section II.1.a): secondary custody management).

d) Secondary custody management: For the purpose of this report, secondary custody management means that a reporting custody manager

- passes on to another reporting custody manager for custody management (safeguarding, trusteeship), or
- keeps in the KELER account of another reporting custody manager securities owned either by it or by one of its customers so that – in the case of securities owned by customers – it still maintains contact with the original owner of the securities (as primary custody manager).

e) Reporting date

- For securities registered at KELER Rt.: “Settlement date” as defined in KELER Rt.’s procedures.
- For securities not registered at KELER Rt. date of the accounting settlement.

2. Securities subject to the report

a) The report contains the closing stocks of securities owned by or deposited with banks and specialised credit institutions for custody management, safeguarding or trusteeship (issued in series by residents and non-residents) on the last day of the year quarter (mint reporting date), broken down according to the owners.

b) The report must contain all securities issued in a series (government bonds, MNB bonds, treasury bills, other bonds, stocks, including also shares traded in the form of depository receipts, investment units, compensation notes, mortgage bonds, certificate of deposits) irrespective of whether they were issued by a resident or non-resident¹, or whether the issue took place abroad or within the country. The tables must contain the reported securities according to their series.

c) Securities issued in public or in private shall both be featured in the report.

d) The total securities stock owned by the institution must be reported irrespective of where the securities can be located physically (at KELER Rt., at a third party, or in the institution’s own vault). In the framework of custody management, safeguarding or trusteeship, the securities placed with the reporting institution must also be reported in the full stock, even if the reporting institution has deposited the securities for safeguarding or custody management elsewhere (for more details see Section II.1. 1):

¹ Depository receipts are classified as issued by residents or non-residents according to whether the shares behind them were issued by residents or non-residents.

secondary custody management). The securities placed with the reporting institution by other reporting custody managers may not be included in Table 01.

3. Identification of securities and other issues

- a) **The ISIN code** has a fundamental role in data collection, because it is used as a primary securities identification code.
- b) **HFSA code:** If any security does not have an ISIN code, the HFSA code can only be used then. The list of codes is available on the Supervisory Authority's homepage (<http://external.pszaf.hu/infohu/uj/pszafisin.htm>).
- c) **111 summary code:** If a security does not have an ISIN code or HFSA code either, "111" should be reported as the identification code. In the case of these securities (for a particular reporting institution) the "*Securities title*" field is used as the individual identification code: for securities series reported under Code 111, different titles should be used for the securities series, but the same series must be reported under the same title in each table.
- d) All securities which are reported under Code 111 should also be reported with descriptive data in Table 04.
- e) In the case of depository receipts (ADR, EDR, GDR etc.) the ISIN code of the depository receipt must be reported.

4. Reporting of securities stocks

Securities stocks must be reported in all tables of the report in the following way

- a) For **equity** securities, the securities have to be reported in the tables individually, while **debt** securities (bonds) must be contained in the report in nominal value, in thousand units, in the original denomination of the securities. (Taking into account the provisions in Section I.4.d.)
- b) For the purpose of this report, **equity** securities include² shares and investment units issues by investment funds.
- c) For **bonds** repayable during the term too, the nominal value adjusted with the payment has to be reported in the tables.³
- d) Securities denominated in the currencies of EMU states must be included in the report as if they were denominated in EUR, and the amounts have to be calculated on the basis of the exchange rates of the euro member currencies, linked to the euro.
- e) If the report is filled in properly, the tables cannot contain any negative stocks.
- f) **For each individual security⁴**, the following equation must prevail between the stock in the KELER account of the reporting institution (combined aggregated securities account, collateral securities custody account) and the stocks contained in the tables of this report:

KELER account stock = Table 01 stock – Table 05 stock + Table 06 stock

This relationship is considered the basic equation of the report.

² In international terminology, "equity"-type securities.

³ For the compilation of the report, the T761 KELER statement for the reporting date must be used, which, in addition to the nominal values, also contains information on the current capital value. On the payment date, the reduced capital value has to be reported. If the last day of a quarter falls on a holiday, the capital needs to be carried over to this "notional" date, i.e., the report must contain the adjusted figure.

⁴ In the case of dematerialised securities, where the current nominal value differs from the nominal value at the time of issue because of the capital payment during the term, KELER indicates the nominal value at the time of issue on its account statements sent to its customers. However, reporting institutions must report the current nominal value in this report. During the control procedures the KELER account data must be adjusted for these securities in order to achieve full reconciliation. (The nominal value of physical securities registered on KELER accounts is automatically adjusted with the capital payment in KELER.)

Logic and structure of the report

The main table of this report is Table 01, which indicates the distribution between sectors. Table 03, breaking down the non-resident sector according to countries relates to it. Tables 04-06 are supplementary tables with a technical function. In Table 04 those securities are identified which do not have an individual ISIN or HFSA code in the other tables. Tables 05 and 06 ensure the integrity of securities stocks contained in Table 01 and avoid duplications. In addition, these tables allow for a comparison between the total stocks reported in Table 01 and the stocks of KELER accounts.

5. Cases requiring special treatment

a) Secondary custody management: In Table 01 the security is always reported by the institution which acts as the custody manager for the original owner. Therefore, in the case of multiple custody management the following procedure must be applied:

The reporting custody manager with whom the securities are placed originally by their owners, reports the securities in Tables 01 and 05. Securities placed with the reporting institution by other reporting custody managers must not be included in Table 01, they can only be included in Table 06. It may also happen that a reporting institution passes on securities received from other reporting custody managers to another reporting custody manager for custody management. In such a case, the transferred securities stocks must be included in both Tables 06 and 05 (however, obviously they cannot be contained in Table 01).

b) Repo transactions: They are sale and repurchase agreements, of which two types exist for the purpose of this report: security and delivery repo. In the case of hold-in-custody repo transactions, the buyer of securities only obtains a limited right of disposal, while in the case of a delivery repo transaction, the buyer has a full right of disposal over the purchased securities.

For the purpose of this report, the important aspect is who possesses and who disposes over the securities involved in the repo transaction.

c) In a hold-in-custody repo transaction, the buyer does not have a free right of disposal over the security during the term of the transaction (for example, in the case of transactions performed through KELER Rt. they are not taken off from the seller's account, they are only blocked), therefore the securities must be reported as the property of the seller.

d) In the case of delivery repo transactions, the buyer of securities obtains an ownership and possession right over the securities (for example, in the case of transactions performed through KELER Rt. the securities are transferred from the seller's securities account managed by KELER Rt. into the buyer's securities account simultaneously with financial settlement), therefore, the securities must be reported by the buyer, and the seller cannot include them in its report. (It may happen that a custody manager enters into a delivery repo transaction with its own customer, therefore, the transaction does not directly affect its KELER account, but the procedures must also be identical with the ones described above: i.e., as a seller, the reporting institution cannot report the securities as its own property but, as the custody manager of the buyer, it has to report them in the buyer's sector.

e) Securities lending agreements: All securities transferred in the framework of a lending agreement must be reported as the property of the borrower, and they cannot be included in the portfolio of the lender while they are held by the borrower.

f) If a reporting custody manager borrows a specific and definite number of securities from a different reporting custody manager, the lending custody manager reduces its own securities portfolio with the amount of lent securities in the reports, while the borrower custody manager reports the number of such securities as its own property in its reports.

g) If a custody manager lends a certain amount of securities to its own customer, the lending custody manager reduces its own property with the amount of lent securities. If the borrower of securities keeps the securities in an account kept by the lending custody manager, the custody manager reports the securities in the sector of the borrower customer. If the customer has already sold (or transferred to an account kept by a different custody manager) the securities, the lending custody manager can no longer include the securities lent by it in its reports.

h) The reports have to be prepared in accordance with the above rules whenever an exchange member custody manager (reporting institution) sells its customer's securities listed at the stock exchange based on an order, but the securities listed at the stock exchange intended to be sold are not credited at the custody manager's account kept by KELER Rt. by the settlement date required by the clearing house (because of late settlement by the customer) and the custody manager bridges its customer's late securities delivery (account transfer) from its own portfolio on the basis of a contract between the institution and its customer. In such a case the reporting institution's own portfolio is reduced with the amount of securities provided by it, and no change takes place in the customer's sector.

i) Securities lending transactions must be included in the report from the settlement date. The settlement date is most frequently the value date of the credit in the borrower's account kept by KELER Rt.

j) Securities placed with the reporting institution as collateral of credit agreements: If in the framework of any credit agreement (for example, lombard credit) a customer places securities with the reporting institution, these securities must also be reported in the adequate customer sector.

k) Asset management (portfolio management): If the reporting institution is engaged in asset management (portfolio management) in the case of which the custody manager is a different institution, the securities portfolio does not have to be reported in Table 01. However, concerning securities temporarily transferred to it in the framework of its commission agent activities relating to managed securities (in KELER account) the reporting technique applicable to secondary custody management must be applied, i.e., the securities have to be reported in Table 06.

l) The reporting obligation of the custody manager of managed securities exists from the date of purchase of managed securities to the date of sale of the securities. (The information applicable to the reporting date must be corrected during the time available until the submission of the report.)

m) Puffer account (for investment units): From 5 May, pursuant to Section II. 2.4.5 of the Standard Code of Practices of KELER Rt, KELER removes puffer stocks on a daily basis. In the case of securities in dematerialised form, stocks held on the technical accounts of investment funds (accounts 676767, 787878 and 606060) must be reported in a similar way as earlier in the case of stocks on puffer account. All unissued or repurchased stocks kept in so-called puffer accounts must be included in the report for technical reasons as the property of the issuer (Column r).

The reporting institution with which physical securities of aggregate denomination have been placed for custody management, safeguarding or trusteeship (even if the custody manager reporting institution has delivered them to KELER) needs to include the stocks in its report in the following way: in Table 01, beside the customer's and own portfolio the puffer account stock should also be reported (Column r). In Table 05, the total amount of securities should be included if they are in the depositary or at place other than KELER. If the securities have been transferred to KELER, they do not need to be reported in Table 05. In Table 06, that part of the portfolio in trade should be reported which is owned by other customers of other reporting custody managers. The same procedure should also be applied for dematerialised securities.

KELER originates or terminates dematerialised investment units traded on the current date (sold or repurchased) only after the current date. However, for the purpose of providing true information, in Table 01 of the report the portfolio actually owned by customers must be reported (including also the reporting institution). (Naturally, in this case the reported stock will not be identical with the stock indicated in the KELER statement for the current date.) If investment units were sold on the current date (origination), the surplus compared to the previous day's stock (the difference compared to KELER statement) must be reported in Table 05 under KE code. If a repurchase transaction takes place on the current date, the securities terminated on the current date (the difference compared to the KELER statement) must be reported in Table 06 under KE code. By including the stocks in the supplementary tables, reconciliation with the adjusted KELER account (Guidelines, Section IV) can be achieved.

Investment units repurchased by investment funds, and included in the net asset value of the fund (i.e., actually in trade) need to be reported in Column i instead of Column r among the stocks of Sector D (Other financial intermediaries).

n) Reporting securities being printed: The data supplier must report holdings of securities in material form held by itself or its customer under the corresponding sector in Table 01, even in the case if the physical production of the security has not been accomplished. Simultaneously with this, holdings of the security in question must also be reported in Table 05 with its SE code and the code number of the data supplier (see example 18).

II. Detailed instructions for filling in the tables, method of compiling the data

Table 01: Securities according to the owners' sectors

1. Table 01 contains the closing stocks of securities owned by or deposited with investment companies for custody management, safeguarding or trusteeship (issued in series by residents and non-residents) on the last day of the year quarter, broken down according to the owners.
2. Securities issued in Hungary, and traded abroad in the form of depository receipts (ADR, EDR, GDR etc.) must also be reported. (The depository receipts must be reported under their ISIN codes, in the owner's sector, i.e., in the same way as any other securities.)
3. If the reporting institution is a domestic conversion place (i.e., it keeps the account of the issuer of the depository receipt), then, and only then, the securities deposited with the depository receipts also need to be included in the report, specifically in the sector of the issuer of the depository receipt (generally it is the non-resident sector).

Contents of the fields of the individual columns:

a/ The securities identification column contains the ISIN code assigned to the securities, or, if a security does not have an ISIN code, the HFSA code. If a security does not have a HFSA code either, the security should be reported under code "111" in the field.

b/ The exact title of the security.

For depository receipts, the type (ADR, EDR, GDR etc.) should also be indicated in the title.

c/ In the case of equity-type securities, the DB code (items), for debt securities the currency ISO code of the denomination of the security needs to be reported (taking into account the provisions of Section I.4. 4.)). The depository receipts have to be specified in the quantity units of the securities behind them. (In practice, it means that depository receipts must be reported in numbers, because it is not typical that the deposit behind them would be debt securities.

d/ The total stock is identical with the total of Columns **e**, **f**, and **r**: $d=e+f+r$.

e/ It contains *the securities owned by the reporting institution*. This column cannot contain the securities issued and possessed by the reporting institution (which should be reported in Column **r**).

f/ It contains securities owned by customers. It must reconcile with the totals of customer sectors:

$f=g+\dots+q$.

From **g** to **q** / Securities owned by the customers of the reporting institution, broken down according to owners. With regard to sector definition, the sector description included in Point A) Annex No. 2 of the MNB Decree must be followed with a difference that in Column **h/** of the "Other monetary institutions" only co-operative credit institutions and money market funds can be included. Securities owned by their issuers cannot be contained in these columns (they should be reported in Column **r**).

r/ This column must contain *the securities owned by issued by the issuer*. Therefore, this column contains the securities owned and issued by the reporting investment enterprise and the securities owned and issued by customers of the reporting investment enterprise. (For example, if Kibocsátó Rt. owns 1,000 Kibocsátó Rt. common shares, they have to be reported here; or the reporting institution is *Bróker Rt.*, which owns *Bróker Rt. bonds* of HUF 1,500,000 nominal value or *Bróker Rt. USD bonds* of 200,000 USD nominal value.) The stocks of so-called puffer accounts should also be reported in this column.

Table 02: Securities holdings of non-residents in a breakdown by holding sector

Table 02 includes end-of-quarter stocks of securities held by non-resident clients of investment firms, in a breakdown by holding sector.

Contents of fields in the columns:

a/ The column Securities identification code contains the ISIN code assigned to the securities, or, if a security does not have an ISIN code, the HFSA code. If a security does not have a HFSA code either, the security should be reported under code “111” in the field.

b/ The exact name of the security must be given here.

In the case of depository receipts, the type of depository receipts must also be reported.

c/ In the case of equity securities, the DB code (number of items), for debt securities the currency ISO code of the denomination of the security must be reported (taking into account the provisions of Section I.4. 4.). Depository receipts must be reported in the quantity units of the underlying securities. (In practice, this means that depository receipts must be reported by the number of pieces, as it is uncharacteristic that a debt security is the underlying deposit.

d/ The total stock is identical with the total of Columns **e**, **f**, and **r**: $d=e+f+r$.

e-n/ Stocks of securities held by non-resident clients of the data supplier, in a breakdown by holding sector. In specifying the sectors, the classification in I/A/4 of this Appendix must be applied, when classifying into non-resident units into institutional sectors.

Table 03: Country breakdown of securities owned by non-residents

Table 03 contains the data of Column "q" of Table 01, broken down according to countries.

1. For each individual security, the stock reported in Column **q** of Table 01 (non-resident customer) must reconcile with the stocks in Column **e** of Table 03, relating to the same security (even if they are included in several rows). Consequently, the total of Column **q** of Table 01 reconciles with the total of Column **e** of Table 03.
2. Because of the country breakdown of foreign owners, in the table a particular security has to be listed as many times (indicating the ISIN code and security title) in as many countries its foreign owners possess it. (In the case of securities deposited behind depository receipts, the country of the institution issuing the depository receipt has to be reported in the country column.)

Contents of the fields of individual columns:

a/ The securities identification column contains the ISIN code assigned to the securities, or, if a security does not have an ISIN code, the HFSA code. If a security does not have a HFSA code either, the security should be reported under code “111” in the field.

b/ The same title has to be used as in Table 01.

c/ In the case of equity-type securities, the DB code (items), for debt securities the currency ISO code of the denomination of the security needs to be reported (taking into account the provisions of Section I.4. 4.)

d/ The ISO code of the country of the owner of the security has to be written in this field. In the case of securities deposited behind depository receipts the country code of the site of the institution issuing the depository receipt has to be specified.

e/ It contains the securities portfolio of a particular security owned by non-residents in that particular country.

Table 04: Characteristic features of securities reported under Code 111 by the reporting institution

If a security does not have an ISIN code or HFSA code, then, and only then, Code “111” has to be indicated as the identification code.

Table 04 contains the description of securities reported in other tables of the report under Code “111” (without ISIN or HFSA code). The rows of the other tables of the report concerned are identified with fields **a**, **b** and **c** of Table 04.

Contents of the fields of the individual columns:

a/ The number of the table should be indicated in which the securities under Code 111 appear. If it relates to several tables, the first reporting table based on serial numbers should be indicated.

b/ It shows the serial number of the row in the table specified in Field **a** which contains the securities concerned.

c/ A particular hold-in-custody reported under Code 111 has to be indicated under the same title in each table of the report (“*Securities title*” fields). The same title should be used in this field too. Different names have to be used for each securities series reported under Code 111.

d/ In addition to securities identified codes, their types should also be specified (for example: CUSIP, own, etc.). The data should be separated from each other with a space.

e/ In contrast with the code type contents of Field **c**, here a long title can be specified, identifying the security.

f/ Official name of the issuing company.

g/ The ISO code of the country where the issuer of the securities is registered.

h/ Date of issue (YYYYMMDD)

i/ Maturity date (YYYYMMDD)

j/ The three-character currency code under ISO 4217 standard has to be provided here. The multicurrency issue code is: MCU (=Multi Currency Issue)

k/ Denomination

l/ One of the following codes must be indicated

D= Debt Instrument

E= Equity Instrument

S= Financial instrument originally issued as a debt security, but now functioning as an individual security. for example, interest slip of a bond (Strips).

V= Other (Spare)

m/ It only needs to be filled in if the security is a debt security with a fixed interest rate, i.e., if field **l** contains 'D' and Field **n** contains 'F'.

Maximum three characters for a whole number and maximum six characters as a decimal number.

n/ It only needs to be filled in if the security is a debt security, i.e., if Field **l** is 'D'.

F= Fixed interest

V= Variable interest

Z= Zero coupon

o/ It only needs to be filled in if the security is a debt security, i.e., Field **l** is 'D'.

For a full calendar year, the first interest payment date within the calendar year must be specified. (YYYYMMDD).

p/ It only needs to be filled in if the security is a debt security, i.e., if Field **l** is 'D'.

B = Bi-annual

A = Annual

S = Semi-annual

Q = Quarterly

M = Monthly

W = Weekly

N = Not Applicable

X = Other

q/ It only needs to be filled in if the security is a debt security, i.e., if Field **l** is 'D'.

r/ The payment date in a YYYYMMDD format, separating the payment date with the denomination in percentage with a space. The data relating to individual payments have to be separated with a space too.

- s/ The date of payments in a YYYYMMDD format, separating the payment dates from the denomination in percentage with a space. The data relating to individual payments must be separated from each other with a space too.
- t/ Special rights relating to securities.

Table 05: Securities placed by the reporting institution elsewhere but not in KELER accounts

Table 05 is used to report securities placed by the reporting institution at different places (including its own depositary) but not in KELER accounts (combined aggregate securities account, collateral security deposit account).

Contents of the fields of the individual columns:

- a/ The securities identification column contains the ISIN code assigned to the securities, or, if a security does not have an ISIN code, the HFSA code. If a security does not have a HFSA code either, the security should be reported under code “111” in the field.
- b/ The exact title of the security must be provided.
- c/ In the case of equity-type securities, the DB code (items), for debt securities the currency ISO code of the denomination of the security needs to be reported (taking into account the provisions of Section I.4.4.)
- d/ The securities stock.
- e/ One of the following codes must be applied:
 SE= own depositary
 ML=secondary deposit
 KE=late settlement
 EG=other
- f/ The institution in which the securities have been deposited should be indicated. (If the securities have been placed in the institution’s own depositary, the reporting institution’s name should be reported.)
- g/ The code number of the company specified in Column “f”, and for non-residents “00000001” needs to be indicated.

Table 06: Securities placed with the reporting institution by other reporting custody managers

Table 06 should list the securities which are placed with the reporting institution by another reporting custody manager (resident bank, specialised credit institution, investment company). These securities may appear in the reporting institution’s KELER account, in its own depositary, or if the reporting institution has passed them on into, for example, tertiary custody management, at a different reporting custody manager too. (Naturally, in this latter case the securities concerned should also be included in Table 05.) These stocks cannot be reported in Table 01.

Contents of the fields of the individual columns:

- a/ The securities identification column contains the ISIN code assigned to the securities, or, if a security does not have an ISIN code, the HFSA code. If a security does not have a HFSA code either, the security should be reported under code “111” in the field.
- b/ The exact title of the security must be provided.
- c/ In the case of equity-type securities, the DB code (items), for debt securities the currency ISO code of the denomination of the security needs to be reported (taking into account the provisions of Section I.4.4.)
- d/ The securities stock.
- e/ One of the following codes must be applied:
 ML=secondary deposit
 IT= unknown owner
 KE=late settlement
 EG=other

f/ The name of the reporting custody manager should be specified which has placed the securities with the reporting institution.

g/ The code number of the company specified in Column “f” must be reported here.

III. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: GiroXMail

Format of the report: MNB standard (text) file

The report must be addressed to: MNB

Security stocks kept in combined aggregate securities account and collateral security deposit accounts at KELER Rt.

Serial number	Main account holder's code number	Name of the main account holder	ISIN code	Number of the security	Code of the observation unit of the stock*	(items or thousand currency)		
						Total securities stock in the account	owned by the institution	owned by third parties
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
0001								
0002								
0003								
0004								
...								
...								
...								
9999								

*/ Items for equity-type securities, and the currency ISO code of the denomination of the security for debt securities.

Guidelines for filling out the report

Securities kept in combined aggregate securities accounts and collateral securities deposit accounts kept at KELER Rt.

I. General instructions

1. The table contains all securities of economic organisations kept in their combined aggregate securities accounts and collateral securities deposit accounts kept at Keler Rt.
2. The securities have to be listed according to securities series and main account holders.
3. The report must contain the closing securities stocks at the end of the month, accounted in the combined aggregate securities accounts and collateral securities deposit accounts.
4. The securities have to be reported in the following way:
 - for equity securities the securities have to be reported by items,
 - debt securities (bonds) must be reported in nominal value, in the original denomination of the securities.¹

II. Detailed information for filling out the table, method of compiling the data

e/ For equity securities, the code of the observation unit of the code is the DB code (items), while for debt securities it is the ISO code of the currency of the denomination of the security.

f-g/ The total securities account stock broken down as own (own securities) and third-party (owned by customers).

h/ Of the total securities account balance (f+g) the balances included in puffer accounts (repurchased by the issuer or not traded).

III. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: GiroXMail

Format of the report: MNB standard (text) file

The report needs to be addressed to: MNB

¹ Securities denominated in the currencies of the EMU states must be reported as if they were denominated in euro, and the balances have to be calculated on the basis of the exchange rate of euro member currencies linked to the euro.

Table 02 Issues, redemptions and interest payments of securities

Serial number	ISIN code	Corporate action/ Transaction code	Transaction date	Observation unit of quantity	Issue, redemption, interest payment and stock transfer data	Cross references
	a	b	c	d	e	f
01						
02						
03						
04						
05						
...						
nn						

**Table 03 ISIN codes and other basic information of securities kept in securities accounts managed by KELER Rt., issued by other
Numbering Agencies**

Sorszám	ISIN code	Short name of security	Nominal value (basic denomination)	Currency type	Security type
	a	b	c	d	e
01					
02					
03					
04					
05					
...					
nn					

Serial number	Event	Security	a Date of modification	z Event code	b Type of modification	c ISIN status	d Cross reference	e ISIN
1	Birth (the new security is entered into the system without antecedents)	new security	date of birth	1	N	A, D, R	blank	new ISIN
2	Changes in attributes (changes in one or more attributes of a security contained in the system)	security	date of change	2	U	A, D, R	blank	old
3	Conversion (conversion of a security contained in the system into another security, with the termination of the old security)	old security	date of change	3	D	A, D, R	ISIN code of legal successor + "N"	old
		new security	date of change	3	N	A, D, R	ISIN code of legal predecessor + "O"	new ISIN
4	Division (from 1 old security several new securities are created, and the old one is terminated)	old security	date of change	4	D	A, D, R	ISIN of legal successor + "N" + <space> + ISIN code of other legal successor (if any) + N...etc.	old
		new security 1	date of change	4	N	A, D, R	ISIN code of legal predecessor + "O"	new
		new security 2	date of change	4	N	A, D, R	ISIN code of legal predecessor+ "O"	new
5	Split (from 1 old security 1 or several new securities are created, but the old one also remains)	old security (from which the other are split)	date of change	5	U	A, D, R	List of codes of the splitting securities (with "N" additional code)	old 1
		new security 1	date of change	5	N	A, D, R	ISIN code of the legal predecessor + "O"	new 1
		new security 2	date of change	5	N	A, D, R	ISIN code of the legal predecessor + "O"	new 2
6	Merger (1 new security is created from several old ones, and the old ones are terminated)	old 1.	date of change	6	D	A, D, R	ISIN code of the legal successor + "N"	old 1
		old 2	date of change	6	D	A, D, R	ISIN code of the legal successor + "N"	old 2
		new	date of change	6	N	A, D, R	List of codes of the legal predecessors (with "O" additional code)	new
7	Incorporation (1 or several security incorporate into another old security, and the merging ones are terminated)	old 1 (into which they are incorporated)	date of change	7	U	A, D, R	List of incorporating securities (with "O" additional code)	old 1
		old 2	date of change	7	D	A, D, R	ISIN code of the legal successor + "N"	old 2
		old 3	date of change	7	D	A, D, R	ISIN code of the legal successor + "N"	old 3
8	Termination of security (without a legal successor)	security	date of change	8	D	A, D, R	blank	old
9	Maturity of security	security	date of change	9	D	A, D, R	blank	old

Guidelines for filling out the report

ISIN codes and other basic information of securities issued by KELER Rt.

I. General instructions

1. The report has to be submitted to KELER Rt. containing the ISIN codes and other basic information of securities on the basis of which KELER Rt. as the National Numbering Agency has issued an ISIN code (Tables 01 and 02), as well as those securities for which KELER does not issue the ISIN code but it has information about the given securities in its systems (Table 03).
2. The report should only contain those records in the case of which a change has occurred in one of the fields.
3. The stocks of securities originally denominated in one of the EMU member currencies must always be reported in euro, using the EUR currency ISO code.
4. This report is in line with the reporting obligation of KELER Rt. as the National Numbering Agency towards the international association (Association of National Numbering Agencies, hereinafter ANNA).

II. Detailed instructions for filling in the tables, method of compiling the data

Table 01: ISIN codes of securities issued by KELER Rt. and other basic information

a/ Date of last modification

Date of the issue or termination of the ISIN code or, in the case of modifications, date of record update.

b/ Type of modification

D= ISIN delete

N= ISIN new

U= ISIN update

c/ ISIN status

This field guarantees that the file structure reported to MNB is the same as required by ANNA.

A= Active ISIN

D= Deleted ISIN

R= Reused ISIN

If the type of Modification field is N, in the ISIN status field the status resulting from the modification has to be indicated.

If the type of Modification field is D or U, the field contains the status before the modification.

d/ Cross references

Maximum 18 references, separated with a space. Each reference contains a 12-character ISIN code plus 1 additional code.

The additional codes:

U = Underlying issue

O= Old ISIN (for example, after a change in name) (Old)

N = New ISIN (for example, in the case of dematerialization, when an ISIN is replaced by another ISIN) (New)

e./ ISIN

The 12-character individual securities identifier in accordance with the ISO 6166 standard.

The code table attached to Table 01 shows the possible relations between a/, z/, b/, c/, d/ and e/ fields.

f/ Official name of the security

g/ CFI code

Classification for Financial Instruments ISO 10962. If the ISIN code is issued after 31 December 2001, it needs to be filled in.

h/ Types of security

Based on the table in i/.

i/ Securities sub-type

Based on the following table.

Table of the values of securities type and sub-type fields

(For columns **h** and **i** of the worksheet containing the ISIN code and other basic information of Securities issued by KELER Rt..)

If KELER does not register this classification in its system after the issue of the CFI code, these fields do not need to be filled in.

Security	
Type	Sub-type
Government bond	
Treasury bond	
Discount treasury bill	
Interest bearing treasury bill	
Treasury savings bond	
NHB bond	
Bond	Issued by economic organisations
Bond	Issued by local governments
Bond	Issued by credit institutions
Investment unit	A series
Investment unit	AA series
Investment unit	B series
Investment unit	Other series
Mortgage bond	
Compensation notes	
Certificate of deposit	
Shares	Employee shares
Shares	Common shares
Shares	Interest-bearing shares
Shares	Liquidation preferential shares
Shares	Preferential shares
Shares	Preferential interest-bearing shares
Shares	Preferential voting shares
Shares	Shares with a pre-emptive right in private companies
Shares	Other preferential shares
Shares	Founder's share
Shares	Golden share
Shares	Other shares
Other	

j/ Code number of the issuer

The KSH code of the issuer of the security (the first eight characters of the tax number). For investment units, the code number of the fund manager, for non-resident issuers without a KSH code or a fictitious code jointly registered by the NHB and KELER, the "00000001" eight-character code has to be put into this field.

k/ Issuer's name (long)

The official name of the issuer company. (For investment units the fund manager is considered the issuer.)

l/ Name of the Investment Fund

To be filled in only for investment units.

m/ Country where the issuer has its registered office

The two-character country code based on ISO 3166 standard. Plus XS, XA, XB, XC and XD

n/ Basic denomination

o/ Currency type

The three-character currency code based on the ISO 4217 standard. The code for multicurrency issues is MCU (Multi Currency Issue)

p/ Total number issued

q/ Total nominal value issued

This is a mandatory field if the basic denomination (**n**) and the total number issued (**p**) fields together cannot be identified. (To be filled in currency units, in the currency type defined in Field **o**, or in HUF for MCUs.)

r/ Security issue date

Date of the first issue of the security.

s/ Maturity date

To be filled in for securities with a maturity.

t/ Type of appearance of securities

D = Dematerialised

I = Printed Immobilised

P = Printed not immobilised

u/ Interest rate

This field should only be filled in if the security is a debt security with a fixed interest rate.

v/ Interest payment date

It only has to be filled in if the security is a debt security and the value of Field **b/** is “N” (and the value of Field **c/** is “A”).

On the basis of a full calendar year, the first interest payment date within the calendar year.

w/ Frequency of interest payments

It only has to be filled in if the security is a debt security and the value of Field **b/** is “N” (and the value of Field **c/** is “A”).

B = Bi-annual
A = Annual
S = Semi-annual
Q = Quarterly
M = Monthly
W = Weekly
N = Not Applicable
X = Other

x/ Date of first interest payment

It only has to be filled in if the security is a debt security and the value of Field **b/** is “N” (and the value of Field **c/** is “A”).

y/ Listed at the Budapest Stock Exchange (BSE)

T = Yes
F = No

z/ Event code

1= Birth
2= Changes in attributes
3= Conversion
4= Division
5= Split
6= Merger
7= Acquisition
8= Termination of security
9= Maturity of the security
A= Portfolio transfer

For more information see the code table attached to Table 01.

Table 02: Issues, redemptions and interest payments of securities

1. The table contains the data of changes in the stock of securities of a particular series taking place since the previous E27 report (issue, redemptions, interest payment and portfolio transfer). For the modified record, the value of the Document type field should be 'M', and the value of the Filling date field should contain the date of modification. Information needs to be provided only on issues, redemptions or interest paid on securities with an ISIN code issued after 31 December 2001
2. Issue data must be provided for all securities for which KELER Rt. provides an identifier, redemptions data should be provided only for those securities which are paid during their term, and interest payment data need to be provided for debt securities with a fixed interest rate the cash-flow of which cannot be clearly identified from the data contained in Columns **u-x** of Table 01.

a/ ISIN

The 12-character individual securities identifier in accordance with the ISO 6166 standard.

b/ Corporate action / Transaction code

Change managing codes:

- 1= Birth
- 2= Changes in attributes
- 3= Conversion
- 4= Division
- 5= Split
- 6= Merger
- 7= Acquisition
- 8= Termination of security
- 9= Maturity of the security
- A= Portfolio transfer

For more information see the code table attached to Table 01.

Codes not relating to change managing:

- I = Issue
- R = Redemption
- C = Interest payment

c/ Transaction date

d/ Observation unit of quantity

For value data of securities, the currency ISO code of the denomination of the securities, and for securities specified in units DB, or in the case of percentage data, the PC code must be used.

e/ Issue, redemption, interest payment and portfolio transfer data

For percentage values, the amount of payment expressed as a percentage of the denomination value needs to be specified. The issue data must be provided in the observation unit of quantity. For portfolio transfer: a positive figure is required for a portfolio increase, and a negative figure needs to be used for portfolio decrease.

f/ Cross references

Maximum 18 references, separated with a space. Each reference contains a 12-character ISIN code plus 1 additional code.

Table 03: ISIN codes and other basic information of securities kept in securities accounts managed by KELER Rt., issued by other “Numbering Agencies”

a/ ISIN code

The 12-character individual securities identifier in accordance with the ISO 6166 standard.

b/ Short name of security

c/ Basic denomination

d/ Currency type

The three-character currency code based on ISO 4217 standard.

e/ Security type

Values: “D” or “E”, depending on whether the security represents debt (D = Debt instruments) or equity (E = Equities).

III. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: GiroXMail

Format of the report: MNB standard (text) file

The report should be addressed to: MNB

Distribution of orders processed in the securities clearing system according to markets

Serial number	Definition	Volume of transaction	Currency type of security	Nominal value in million
		a		
01	OTC government paper / DVP principle		b	c
02	Simple securities transfer			
03	including government securities			
04	shares			
05	other bonds			
06	other securities			

MNB data collection identification number: **E28**

Guidelines for filling out the report

Distribution of orders processed in the securities clearing system according to markets

I. Detailed instructions for filling out the tables, method of compiling the data

Row 1: The row contains the data generated from the allocation of the primary issue too.

II. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: GiroXMail

Format of the report: MNB standard (text) file

The report needs to be addressed to MNB.

Share option transactions at BSE

Table 01 Daily turnover at BSE option market (Call)

Serial number	Option series	Call				contract Settlement price
		Resident		Non-resident		(HUF)
		Buying	Selling	Buying	Selling	
	a	b	c	d	e	f
001						
002						
003						
...						
...						
...						
...						
nnn						

Table 02 Daily turnover at BSE option market (Put)

Serial number	Option series	Put				contract Settlement price
		Resident		Non-resident		(HUF)
		Buying	Selling	Buying	Selling	
	a	b	c	d	e	f
001						
002						
003						
...						
...						
...						
...						
nnn						

Share option transactions at BSE

Table 03 Open interest at BSE option market (at the end of the business day) (Call)

contract

Serial number	Option series	Call			
		Resident		Non-resident	
		Buying	Selling	Buying	Selling
	a	b	c	d	e
001					
002					
003					
...					
...					
...					
...					
nnn					

Table 04 Open interest at BSE option market (at the end of the business day) (Put)

contract

Serial number	Option series	Put			
		Resident		Non-resident	
		Buying	Selling	Buying	Selling
	a	b	c	d	e
001					
002					
003					
...					
...					
...					
...					
nnn					

Share option transactions at BSE

Table 05 Options called on the business day at the BSE option market (Call)

contract

Serial number	Option series	Called call option			
		By residents	Towards residents	By non-residents	Towards non-residents
	a	b	c	d	e
001					
002					
003					
...					
...					
...					
...					
nnn					

Table 06 Options called on the business day at the BSE option market (Put)

contract

Serial number	Option series	Called put option			
		By residents	Towards residents	By non-residents	Towards non-residents
	a	b	c	d	e
001					
002					
003					
...					
...					
...					
...					
nnn					

Table 07 Premium relating to the turnover of the business day at the BSE option market

HUF

Serial number	Option series	Premium paid by		Premium received by	
		residents	non-residents	residents	non-residents
	a	b	c	d	e
001					
002					
003					
...					
...					
...					
nnn					

Guidelines for filling out the report

Share option transactions at the Budapest Stock Exchange (BSE)

I. General instructions

1. Regarding the definition of residents and non-residents, the provisions of Section A Annex No. 2 of this Decree must be applied.
2. The tables contain the aggregate data of residents and non-residents (i.e., the data are not broken down according to brokers or clients).
3. Each option series can only be included in the tables once.
4. All actually existing instruments must be reported. The name or code of already existing option series cannot change.

II. Detailed instructions for filling out the tables, method of compiling the data

1. In Tables 01 and 02 the settlement prices must be specified with one decimal.
2. Relations within Tables 01 and 02:
It applies to each individual option series that the total purchases (expressed in contracts) are the same as the total sales ($b+d = c+e$).
3. Relations within Tables 03 and 04:
It applies to each individual option series that the total open purchase positions (expressed in contracts) are the same as the total open sales positions ($b+d = c+e$).
4. Relations within Tables 05 and 06:
It applies to each individual option series that $b+d = c+e$.
5. In Table 07 the data must be reported according to option contracts in HUF.
6. Relations within Table 07:
As the amount of received and paid premium is identical, therefore, $b + c = d+e$.

III. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: GiroXMail

Format of the report: MNB standard (text) file

The report needs to be addressed to: MNB.

Table 01 Debt securities - other than Hungarian government bonds - to be launched on the Stock Exchange

[illegible]

Table 02. Changes in data of listed debt securities

Serial number	ISIN code	Name of security	Name of changed data of security	Date of data change	Previous value of changed data of security	New value of changed data of security
	a	b	c	d	e	f
01						
02						
03						
04						
05						
...						
nn						

Table 03. Data relating to quotation to listed debt securities

Serial number	ISIN-code	Name of security	Name of the other party of the quotation contract	Period of quotation	Maximum bid-ask spread	Minimum quantity for purchase	Start of validity	End of validity
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
...								
nn								

Guidelines for Completion

Data on debt securities listed/ to be launched on the Stock Exchange

I. General information

The report on debt securities listed/ to be launched on the Stock Exchange shall be submitted by the Stock Exchange. Hungarian government bonds shall not appear in the report. The aim of the report is for the MNB to collect information on securities to be accepted as collateral.

II. Detailed guidelines for the completion of the tables, method of compiling the data

Table 01.: Debt securities – other than Hungarian government bonds – to be launched on the Stock Exchange

In the table preliminary data shall be given on the planned launch.

The fields of the table are as follows:

a) ISIN-code

b) Name of security

c) Maturity date

d) Quantity to be launched on the Stock Exchange

If not known, NA should be entered

e) Currency

f) Date of the – planned - first trading day

g) Type of security

go = government security (only if issued abroad),

mo = mortgage letter,

co = corporate bond (issued by an economic association),

mu = municipality bond,

su = bond issued by an supranational organisation

h) Name of issuer

i) Seat of issuer

j) Country of issuer's seat

k) "Long term" credit rating of the security or its issuer (in the currency of the security) issued by Moody's international credit rating firm: instead of the security's rating, the rating

of the guarantor of the obligations undertaken in the security may be used. The better of the ratings shall be used.

l) “Long term” credit rating of the security or its issuer (in the currency of the security) issued by S&P international credit rating firm: instead of the security’s rating, the rating of the guarantor of the obligations undertaken in the security may be used. The better rating shall be used.

m) “Long term” credit rating of the security or its issuer (in the currency of the security) issued by Fitch international credit rating firm: instead of the security’s rating, the rating of the guarantor of the obligations undertaken in the security may be used. The better rating shall be used.

n) Name of the guarantor of the obligations undertaken in the security (other than the issuer)

o) Seat of the guarantor of the obligations undertaken in the security (other than the issuer)

p) Comments: supplementary notes to the data supplied.

Table 02: Changes in data of listed debt securities

Table 02 shall be filled in upon changing any of the data in Table 01.

Description of the fields of the table

a) ISIN code

b) Name of security

c) Name of the changed data of the security : the field names in Table 01 shall be used.

d) Date of data change

e) Previous value of the changed data of the security

f) New value of the changed data of the security

Table 03: Data relating to quotation to listed debt securities

This table shall be completed if the issuer has concluded a quotation contract with any of the Stock Exchange members concerning any of the listed securities.

Description of the fields of the table

a) ISIN code

b) Name of security

c) Name of the other party of the quotation contract

d) Period of quotation

e) Maximum bid-ask spread

f) Minimum quantity for purchase

g) Start of validity

h) End of validity

III. Requirements concerning data supply

Method of submitting the data: e-mail message

Format of submission: Excel file

Addressee of the data supply: Magyar Nemzeti Bank Risk Management Department
(keodata@mnb.hu)

Guidelines for completion

Report on repo-type transactions

I. General information

1. The report shall be prepared monthly by every domestic custodian (credit institutions, investment enterprises) on the repo-type transactions concluded.
2. Only the repo-type transactions still open on the reference date of the data supply shall be displayed. Data suppliers shall only report on their own transactions (and not their clients' transactions).

II. Detailed information on completing the table, method of compiling the data

1. In the table the contracting parties of the repo transaction are the seller and the buyer and the contracting parties of the securities lending transaction are the lender and the borrower. If any of the identification data is not known, „N.A.” shall be entered. If the other party of a repo-deal is an investment fund, in the column „name/ registration number of the partner” the name and HFSA (Hungarian Financial Supervisory Authority) licence number of the fund shall be entered, and not the name and registration number of the custodian.

2. Content of the columns

- a) Identification code of the security involved in the repo-type transaction. (The same codes shall be applied as in the case of the E20 and E21 reports.)
- b) Name of the security involved.
- c) Partner 1 is always the sender organisation. Should Partner1 be non-resident (without a registration number), any of the international codes (MFI – Monetary Financial Institutions - code, SWIFT code, etc) shall be shown, if the data supplier knows such.
- d) Name of Partner 1 (as in c).
- e) Sector of Partner 1 (as in c). (The sectoral classification to be used shall be shown in Part III of this guideline).
- f) Registration number of the organisation with which Partner1 has concluded the repo-type deal. Should Partner 2 be non-resident (that is, it does not have a registration number), one of the international identification codes (MFI code, SWIFT code) shall be used, if the data supplier knows such.
- g) Name of Partner2 as in f).
- h) Sector of Partner 2 as in f). (The sectoral classification to be applied shall be found in Part III of this guideline.)
- i) The registration number of the custodian (organisation providing investment services) from which Partner 1 transfers the security. Should the custodian of Partner 1 be non-resident (without a registration number), one of the international identification codes (MFI code, SWIFT code, etc.) shall be used, if the data supplier knows such.
- j) Name of the custodian as in i).

- k) Registration number of the custodian (investment service provider) to which the security is transferred. (Should the data supplier be a custodian for both participants, the registration number of the data supplier shall be shown in both places.)
- l) Name of the custodian as in k).
- m) The value of this field may be:
 - 1. Delivery repo
 - 2. Hold-in-custody repo
 - 3. Cash-backed security loan
 - 4. Security loan backed by other collateral
 - 5. Sale&Buy-Back
- n) The direction of the transaction shall be judged from the point of view of the data supplier. The value of the field may be:
 - 1. Reverse repo (repo sell)
 - 2. Active repo (repo buy)
- o) In the case of equity instruments the code pc (piece) shall be used, while in the case of debt securities the ISO currency code of the paper's denomination shall be applied.
- p) In the case of equity instruments, the stock shall be shown in the table according to the number of pieces, while debt securities (bonds) shall appear in the report at nominal value in thousand units, in the original denomination of the security, with the observation of the following: securities denominated in EMU member currencies shall appear as if they were denominated in euro, while the value of the portfolios shall be determined on the basis of the rates of the member currencies to the euro.
- q) The market value of securities in repo-type deals in thousand HUF. The net spot price applied during the deal shall be used.
- r) Market value of securities in repo-type deals in thousand HUF. The gross spot price applied during the deal shall be used.
- s) In the case of security-lending the value of cash deposit shall be given in this column in thousand HUF.
- t) In the case of repo deals the amount paid by the repo-seller at the time of closing the position in thousand HUF. The net spot price applied during the deal shall be used.
- u) In the case of repo deals, the amount paid by the repo-seller at the time of closing the position in thousand HUF. The gross spot price applied during the deal shall be used. In the case of security lending, the lending fee shall be shown.
- v) The date of the first security transfer. If there was no transfer, the starting date of the deal shall be shown.
- w) The date of the second transfer. If there was no transfer, the maturity date of the transaction shall be shown.

III. Sectoral classification to be applied in columns e) and h)

Subsection I.A.4 of this Appendix describes the content of the sectors below in detail.

Residents:

- A) Non-financial enterprises
- B) Central Bank
- C) Other monetary financial institutions
- D) Other financial intermediaries
- E) Enterprises carrying out supplementary financial activities (financial auxiliaries)
- F) Insurance companies and pension funds
- G) Central government
- H) Local municipalities
- I) Social security funds
- J) Households

K) Non-profit institutions serving households

Non-residents:

L) Foreign countries

L1) EMU member countries

L1.1. Non-financial enterprises

L1.2. Central Banks

L1.3. Other monetary financial institutions

L1.4. Other financial intermediaries

L1.5. Enterprises carrying out supplementary financial activities (financial auxiliaries)

L1.6. Insurance companies and pension funds

L1.7. Central government

L1.8. Local municipalities

L1.9. Social security funds

L1.10. Households

L1.11. Non-profit institutions serving households

L2) non-EMU member countries

L2.1.) Banks

L2.2.) Public sector (budgetary organs)

L2.3.) Others

IV. Method of submitting the report

1. In the case of investment enterprises:

a) Method of submission: e-mail

b) Format of submission: MNB standard (text) file

c) Addressee of the data supply: MNB Statistics Department, Data Reception and Preparation Division

2. In the case of banks and specialised credit institutions:

a) Method of submission: GiroXMail

b) Format of submission: MNB standard (text) file

c) Addressee of the data supply: MNB

HFSA code 1. AB. MNB data collection identification number* <div> <div>F</div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>		Reference period identification number* <div> <div>2</div> <div>0</div> <div>0</div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>		Reporting institution Reporting institution's code <div> <div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div> </div>		Report date YYYY / MM / DD <div> <div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div> <div></div><div></div> <div></div><div></div> </div>		Document type (E,M,N) <div> <div></div> </div>	
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SUPERVISORY BALANCE SHEET (Assets at gross book value)

01 table

s, specialised credit institutions: millions of HUF with no decimals; cooperative credit insitutions: millions of HUF with 3 decimals

MNB No.	HFSA line code	Description		HUF a	Euro b	Other foriegn currencies c	Total d	Modified
001	1 A B 0	Total assets (2+11+90+162+174+332+362+378+418)	Σ					
002	1 A B 1	Cash and settlement accounts (3+...+10)	Σ					
003	1 A B 1 1	Cash balance (HUF, foreign currency)						
004	1 A B 1 2	Nostro accounts with the Central Bank						
005	1 A B 1 3	Settlement account of cooperative credit institutions with MTB						
006	1 A B 1 4	Transfer account balance related to nostro accounts with the Central Bank and settlement account with						
007	1 A B 1 5	Nostro accounts with resident credit institutions						
008	1 A B 1 6 1	Nostro accounts with EMU credit institutions						
009	1 A B 1 6 2	Nostro accounts with other non-resident banks						
010	1 A B 1 7	Loss of value of nostro accounts						
011	1 A B 2	Securities purchased for trading (12+63)	Σ					
012	1 A B 2 1	Securities other than shares (13+...+62)	Σ					
013	1 A B 2 1 1 1	Treasury bills						
014	1 A B 2 1 1 2	Government bonds						
015	1 A B 2 1 1 3	Consolidation government bonds						
016	1 A B 2 1 2 1	Local government bonds - short-term						
017	1 A B 2 1 2 2	Local government bonds - long-term						
018	1 A B 2 1 2 3	Loss of value and valuation difference of government securities and local government bonds						
019	1 A B 2 1 3 1	Central Bank bonds - short-term						
020	1 A B 2 1 3 2	Central Bank bonds - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years						
021	1 A B 2 1 3 3	Central Bank bonds - long-term - with a maturity of over 2 years						
022	1 A B 2 1 3 4	Loss of value and valuation difference of Central Bank bonds						
023	1 A B 2 1 4 1	Bonds of resident credit institutions - short-term						
024	1 A B 2 1 4 2 1	Bonds of resident credit institutions - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years						
025	1 A B 2 1 4 2 2	Bonds of resident credit institutions - long-term - with a maturity of over 2 years						
026	1 A B 2 1 4 3	Loss of value and valuation difference of bonds of resident credit institutions						
027	1 A B 2 1 5 1 1 1	Other financial intermediaries - Bonds of financial and investment enterprises - short-term						
028	1 A B 2 1 5 1 1 2	Other financial intermediaries - Bonds of financial and investment enterprises - long-term						
029	1 A B 2 1 5 1 2 1	Other financial intermediaries - Bonds of other institutions - short-term						
030	1 A B 2 1 5 1 2 2	Other financial intermediaries - Bonds of other institutions - long-term						
031	1 A B 2 1 5 2 1 1	Financial auxiliaries - Bonds of financial and investment enterprises - short-term						
032	1 A B 2 1 5 2 1 2	Financial auxiliaries - Bonds of financial and investment enterprises - long-term						
033	1 A B 2 1 5 2 2 1	Financial auxiliaries - Bonds of other institutions - short-term						
034	1 A B 2 1 5 2 2 2	Financial auxiliaries - Bonds of other institutions - long-term						
035	1 A B 2 1 5 3 1	Bonds of insurance corporations - short-term						
036	1 A B 2 1 5 3 2	Bonds of insurance corporations - long-term						
037	1 A B 2 1 5 4	Loss of value and valuation difference of bonds of other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries and insurance corporations						
038	1 A B 2 1 6 1 1	Bonds of associated enterprises - short-term						
039	1 A B 2 1 6 1 2	Bonds of associated enterprises - long-term						
040	1 A B 2 1 6 2 1	Bonds of non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - short-term						
041	1 A B 2 1 6 2 2	Bonds of non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - long-term						
042	1 A B 2 1 6 3	Loss of value and valuation difference of bonds of non financial corporations						

HFSA code 1. AB. MNB data collection	Reference period identification number*	Reporting institution Reporting institution's code	Report date YYYY / MM / DD	Document type (E,M,N)
F	2 0 0			

SUPERVISORY BALANCE SHEET (Assets at gross book value)

01 table

s, specialised credit institutions: millions of HUF with no decimals; cooperative credit institutions: millions of HUF with 3 decimals

MNB No.	HFSA line code	Description	HUF a	Euro b	Other foreign currencies c	Total d	Modified
043	1 A B 2 1 7 1	Bonds of non-profit institutions serving households - short-term					
044	1 A B 2 1 7 2	Bonds of non-profit institutions serving households - long-term					
045	1 A B 2 1 7 3	Loss of value and valuation difference of bonds of non-profit institutions serving households					
046	1 A B 2 1 8 1	Bonds of other residents - short-term					
047	1 A B 2 1 8 2	Bonds of other residents - long-term					
048	1 A B 2 1 8 3	Loss of value and valuation difference of other residents' bonds					
049	1 A B 2 1 9 1 1 1	EMU - government securities - short-term					
050	1 A B 2 1 9 1 1 2	EMU - government securities - long-term					
051	1 A B 2 1 9 1 2 1	EMU - other general government securities - short-term					
052	1 A B 2 1 9 1 2 2	EMU - other general government securities - long-term					
053	1 A B 2 1 9 1 3 1	Bonds of EMU MFIs - short-term					
054	1 A B 2 1 9 1 3 2 1	Bonds of EMU MFIs - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years					
055	1 A B 2 1 9 1 3 2 2	Bonds of EMU MFIs - long-term - with a maturity of over 2 years					
056	1 A B 2 1 9 1 4 1	Bonds of other EMU residents - short-term					
057	1 A B 2 1 9 1 4 2	Bonds of other EMU residents - long-term					
058	1 A B 2 1 9 2 1 1	Other non-residents - government securities - short-term					
059	1 A B 2 1 9 2 1 2	Other non-residents - government securities - long-term					
060	1 A B 2 1 9 2 2 1	Bonds of other non-residents - short-term					
061	1 A B 2 1 9 2 2 2	Bonds of other non-residents - long-term					
062	1 A B 2 1 9 3	Loss of value and valuation difference of non-residents' bonds					
063	1 A B 2 2	Shares and other equity (64+...+89)	Σ				
064	1 A B 2 2 1 1	Shares of resident credit institutions quoted on the Stock Exchange					
065	1 A B 2 2 1 2	Shares of resident credit institutions NOT quoted on the Stock Exchange					
066	1 A B 2 2 1 3	Loss of value and valuation difference of shares of resident credit institutions					
067	1 A B 2 2 2 1 1	Money market fund shares					
068	1 A B 2 2 2 1 2	Loss of value and valuation difference of money market fund shares					
069	1 A B 2 2 2 2 1	Other investment fund shares					
070	1 A B 2 2 2 2 2 1 1	Other financial intermediaries - Shares of financial and investment enterprises quoted on the Stock Exchange					
071	1 A B 2 2 2 2 2 1 2	Other financial intermediaries - Shares of financial and investment enterprises NOT quoted on the Stock Exchange					
072	1 A B 2 2 2 2 2 2 1	Other financial intermediaries - Shares of other institutions quoted on the Stock Exchange					
073	1 A B 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Other financial intermediaries - Shares of other institutions NOT quoted on the Stock Exchange					
074	1 A B 2 2 2 2 3 1 1	Financial auxiliaries - Shares of financial and investment enterprises quoted on the Stock Exchange					
075	1 A B 2 2 2 2 3 1 2	Financial auxiliaries - Shares of financial and investment enterprises NOT quoted on the Stock Exchange					
076	1 A B 2 2 2 2 3 2 1	Financial auxiliaries - Shares of other institutions quoted on the Stock Exchange					
077	1 A B 2 2 2 2 3 2 2	Financial auxiliaries - Shares of other institutions NOT quoted on the Stock Exchange					
078	1 A B 2 2 2 2 4 1	Shares of insurance corporations quoted on the Stock Exchange					
079	1 A B 2 2 2 2 4 2	Shares of insurance corporations NOT quoted on the Stock Exchange					
080	1 A B 2 2 2 2 5	Loss of value and valuation difference of other investment shares, shares of other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries and insurance					

HFSA code 1. AB. MNB data collection	Reference period identification number*	Reporting institution Reporting institution's code	Report date YYYY / MM / DD	Document type (E,M,N)
F	2 0 0			

SUPERVISORY BALANCE SHEET (Assets at gross book value)

01 table

s, specialised credit institutions: millions of HUF with no decimals; cooperative credit insitutions: millions of HUF with 3 decimals

MNB No.	HFSA line code	Description	HUF a	Euro b	Other foriegn currencies c	Total d	Modified
081	1 A B 2 2 3 1	Shares of non-financial corporations quoted on the Stock Exchange					
082	1 A B 2 2 3 2	Shares of non-financial corporations NOT quoted on the Stock Exchange					
083	1 A B 2 2 3 3	Loss of value and valuation difference of shares of non-financial corporations					
084	1 A B 2 2 4 1 1	Investment fund shares of EMU money market funds					
085	1 A B 2 2 4 1 2	Shares of EMU MFIs					
086	1 A B 2 2 4 1 3	Shares and investment fund shares of other EMU residents					
087	1 A B 2 2 4 2 1	Investment fund shares of other non-resident money market funds					
088	1 A B 2 2 4 2 2	Shares and investment fund shares of other non-residents					
089	1 A B 2 2 4 3	Loss of value and valuation difference of shares and investment fund shares of non-resident:					
090	1 A B 3	Securities for investment purposes (91+135)	Σ				
091	1 A B 3 1	Securities other than shares (92+...+134)	Σ				
092	1 A B 3 1 1 1	Government bonds					
093	1 A B 3 1 1 2	Consolidation government bonds					
094	1 A B 3 1 1 3	Local government bonds					
095	1 A B 3 1 1 4	Loss of value and valuation difference of government securities and local government bonds					
096	1 A B 3 1 2 1	Central Bank bonds - with a maturity of not more than 2 years					
097	1 A B 3 1 2 2	Central Bank bonds - with a maturity of over 2 years					
098	1 A B 3 1 2 3	Loss of value and valuation difference of Central Bank bonds					
099	1 A B 3 1 3 1	Bonds of resident credit institutions - with a maturity of not more than 2 years					
100	1 A B 3 1 3 2	Bonds of resident credit institutions - with a maturity of over 2 years					
101	1 A B 3 1 3 3	Loss of value and valuation difference of bonds of resident credit institutions					
102	1 A B 3 1 4 1 1	Other financial intermediaries - Bonds of financial and investment enterprises					
103	1 A B 3 1 4 1 2	Other financial intermediaries - Bonds of other institutions					
104	1 A B 3 1 4 2 1	Financial auxiliaries - Bonds of financial and investment enterprises					
105	1 A B 3 1 4 2 2	Financial auxiliaries - Bonds of other institutions					
106	1 A B 3 1 4 3	Bonds of insurance corporations					
107	1 A B 3 1 4 4	Loss of value and valuation difference of bonds of other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries and insurance corporations					
108	1 A B 3 1 5 1	Bonds of associated enterprises					
109	1 A B 3 1 5 2	Bonds of non-financial corporations (excl. aassociated enterprises)					
110	1 A B 3 1 5 3	Loss of value and valuation difference of bonds of non-financial corporations					
111	1 A B 3 1 6 1	Bonds of non-profit institutions serving households					
112	1 A B 3 1 6 2	Loss of value and valuation difference of bonds of non-profit institutions serving households					
113	1 A B 3 1 7 1	Bonds of other residents					
114	1 A B 3 1 7 2	Loss of value and valuation difference of bonds of other residents					
115	1 A B 3 1 8 1 1	EMU - government securities					
116	1 A B 3 1 8 1 2	EMU - other general government securities					
117	1 A B 3 1 8 1 3 1	Bonds of EMU MFIs - with a maturity of not more than 2 years					
118	1 A B 3 1 8 1 3 2	Bonds of EMU MFIs - with a maturity of over 2 years					
119	1 A B 3 1 8 1 4	Bonds of other EMU residents					
120	1 A B 3 1 8 2 1	Other non-residents - government securities					
121	1 A B 3 1 8 2 2	Bonds of other non-residents					
122	1 A B 3 1 8 3	Loss of value and valuation difference of non-residents' bonds					

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SUPERVISORY BALANCE SHEET (Assets at gross book value)

01 table

s, specialised credit institutions: millions of HUF with no decimals; cooperative credit institutions: millions of HUF with 3 decimals

MNB No.	HFSA line code	Description	HUF a	Euro b	Other foreign currencies c	Total d	Modified
123	1 A B 3 1 9 1 1	PRIVATE bonds of resident credit institutions - with a maturity of not more than 2 years					
124	1 A B 3 1 9 1 2	PRIVATE bonds of resident credit institutions - with a maturity of over 2 years					
125	1 A B 3 1 9 1 3	Loss of value and valuation difference of PRIVATE bonds of resident credit institutions					
126	1 A B 3 1 9 2 1 1	Other financial intermediaries - PRIVATE bonds of financial and investment enterprise					
127	1 A B 3 1 9 2 1 2	Other financial intermediaries - PRIVATE bonds of other institutions					
128	1 A B 3 1 9 2 2 1	Financial auxiliaries - PRIVATE bonds of financial and investment enterprises					
129	1 A B 3 1 9 2 2 2	Financial auxiliaries - PRIVATE bonds of other institutions					
130	1 A B 3 1 9 2 3	PRIVATE bonds of insurance corporations					
131	1 A B 3 1 9 2 4	Loss of value and valuation difference of PRIVATE bonds of other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries and insurance corporations					
132	1 A B 3 1 9 3 1	PRIVATE bonds of associated enterprises					
133	1 A B 3 1 9 3 2	PRIVATE bonds of non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises)					
134	1 A B 3 1 9 3 3	Loss of value and valuation difference of PRIVATE bonds of non-financial corporations					
135	1 A B 3 2	Shares and other equity (136+...+161)	Σ				
136	1 A B 3 2 1 1	Shares of resident credit institutions quoted on the Stock Exchange					
137	1 A B 3 2 1 2	Shares of resident credit institutions NOT quoted on the Stock Exchange					
138	1 A B 3 2 1 3	Loss of value and valuation difference of shares of resident credit institutions					
139	1 A B 3 2 2 1 1	Money market fund shares					
140	1 A B 3 2 2 1 2	Loss of value and valuation difference of money market fund shares					
141	1 A B 3 2 2 2 1	Other investment fund shares					
142	1 A B 3 2 2 2 2 1 1	Other financial intermediaries - Shares of financial and investment enterprises quoted on the Stock Exchange					
143	1 A B 3 2 2 2 2 1 2	Other financial intermediaries - Shares of financial and investment enterprises NOT quoted on the Stock Exchange					
144	1 A B 3 2 2 2 2 2 1	Other financial intermediaries - Shares of other institutions quoted on the Stock Exchange					
145	1 A B 3 2 2 2 2 2 2	Other financial intermediaries - Shares of other institutions NOT quoted on the Stock Exchange					
146	1 A B 3 2 2 2 3 1 1	Financial auxiliaries - Shares of financial and investment enterprises quoted on the Stock Exchange					
147	1 A B 3 2 2 2 3 1 2	Financial auxiliaries - Shares of financial and investment enterprises NOT quoted on the Stock Exchange					
148	1 A B 3 2 2 2 3 2 1	Financial auxiliaries - Shares of other institutions quoted on the Stock Exchange					
149	1 A B 3 2 2 2 3 2 2	Financial auxiliaries - Shares of other institutions NOT quoted on the Stock Exchange					
150	1 A B 3 2 2 2 4 1	Shares of insurance corporations quoted on the Stock Exchange					
151	1 A B 3 2 2 2 4 2	Shares of insurance corporations NOT quoted on the Stock Exchange					
152	1 A B 3 2 2 2 5	Loss of value and valuation difference of other investment fund shares, shares of other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries and insurance corporations					
153	1 A B 3 2 3 1	Shares of non-financial corporations quoted on the Stock Exchange					
154	1 A B 3 2 3 2	Shares of non-financial corporations NOT quoted on the Stock Exchange					
155	1 A B 3 2 3 3	Loss of value and valuation difference of shares of non-financial corporations					
156	1 A B 3 2 4 1 1	Investment fund shares of EMU money market funds					
157	1 A B 3 2 4 1 2	Shares of EMU MFIs					
158	1 A B 3 2 4 1 3	Shares and investment fund shares of other EMU residents					
159	1 A B 3 2 4 2 1	Investment fund shares of other non-resident money market funds					
160	1 A B 3 2 4 2 2	Shares and investment fund shares of other non-residents					
161	1 A B 3 2 4 3	Loss of value and valuation difference of shares and investment fund shares of non-residents					
162	1 A B 4	Deposits with the Central Bank and interbank deposits (163+...+173)	Σ				

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MNB No.	HFSA line code	Description	HUF a	Euro b	Other foriegn currencies c	Total d	Modified
163	1 A B 4 1 1 1	Deposits held with the Central Bank - short-term					
164	1 A B 4 1 1 2	Deposits held with the Central Bank - long-term					
165	1 A B 4 2 1	Deposits placed with resident credit institutions - short-term					
166	1 A B 4 2 2	Deposits placed with resident credit institutions - long-term					
167	1 A B 4 2 3	Resident credit institutions - authentic repurchase agreement					
168	1 A B 4 2 4	Loss of value of interbank deposit with resident credit institutions					
169	1 A B 4 3 1 1	Interbank deposits placed with EMU credit institutions - short-term					
170	1 A B 4 3 1 2	Interbank deposits placed with EMU credit institutions - long-term					
171	1 A B 4 3 2 1	Interbank deposits placed with other non-resident banks - short-term					
172	1 A B 4 3 2 2	Interbank deposits placed with other non-resident banks - long-term					
173	1 A B 4 3 3	Loss of value of interbank deposits placed abroad					
174	1 A B 5	Loans (175+...+331)					
175	1 A B 5 1 1 1	Loans granted to the central budget - short-term					
176	1 A B 5 1 1 2	Loans granted to the central budget - long-term					
177	1 A B 5 1 1 3 1	Loans to other institutions classified as part of Central Government - short-term					
178	1 A B 5 1 1 3 2	Loans to other institutions classified as part of Central Government - long-term					
179	1 A B 5 1 1 4	Loss of value and valuation difference of loans to the Central Government					
180	1 A B 5 1 2 1	Loans to local governments - short-term					
181	1 A B 5 1 2 2	Loans to local governments - long-term					
182	1 A B 5 1 2 3	Loss of value and valuation difference of loans to local governments					
183	1 A B 5 2	Loans granted to the Central Bank					
184	1 A B 5 3 1 1	Loans granted to resident credit institutions - short-term					
185	1 A B 5 3 1 2	Loans granted to resident credit institutions - long-term					
186	1 A B 5 3 2 1	Supplementary subordinated loan capital granted to resident credit institutions					
187	1 A B 5 3 2 2	Subordinated loan capital granted to resident credit institutions					
188	1 A B 5 3 2 3	Syndicated loans to resident credit institutions organized by non-residents					
189	1 A B 5 3 3 1	Loans granted to money market funds					
190	1 A B 5 3 3 2	Money market funds - authentic repurchase agreement					
191	1 A B 5 3 4	Loss of value and valuation difference of loans granted to monetary financial institution:					
192	1 A B 5 4 1 1 1	Other financial intermediaries -Loans granted to financial and investment enterprises - short-term					
193	1 A B 5 4 1 1 2 1	Other financial intermediaries -Loans granted to financial and investment enterprises - long-term - for a maturity of not more than 5 years					
194	1 A B 5 4 1 1 2 2	Other financial intermediaries -Loans granted to financial and investment enterprises - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
195	1 A B 5 4 1 1 3	Other financial intermediaries - Supplementary subordinated loan capital granted to financial and investment enterprises					
196	1 A B 5 4 1 1 4	Other financial intermediaries - Subordinated loan capital granted to financial and investment enterprise					
197	1 A B 5 4 1 1 5 1	Other financial intermediaries - Financial anc investment enterprises - authentic repurchase agreement - short-term					
198	1 A B 5 4 1 1 5 2 1	Other financial intermediaries - Financial anc investment enterprises - authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of not more					
199	1 A B 5 4 1 1 5 2 2	Other financial intermediaries - Financial anc investment enterprises - authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of over 5					
200	1 A B 5 4 1 2 1	Other financial intermediaries - Loans granted to other institutions - short-term					
201	1 A B 5 4 1 2 2 1	Other financial intermediaries - Loans granted to other institutions - long-term - for a maturity of not more than 5 years					
202	1 A B 5 4 1 2 2 2	Other financial intermediaries - Loans granted to other institutions - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					

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SUPERVISORY BALANCE SHEET (Assets at gross book value)

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MNB No.	HFSA line code	Description	HUF a	Euro b	Other foreign currencies c	Total d	Modified
203	1 A B 5 4 1 2 3	Other financial intermediaries - Supplementary subordinated loan capital granted to other institutions					
204	1 A B 5 4 1 2 4	Other financial intermediaries - Subordinated loan capital granted to other institutions					
205	1 A B 5 4 1 2 5 1	Other financial intermediaries - Other institutions - authentic repurchase agreement - short-term					
206	1 A B 5 4 1 2 5 2 1	Other financial intermediaries - Other institutions - authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
207	1 A B 5 4 1 2 5 2 2	Other financial intermediaries - Other institutions - authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
208	1 A B 5 4 2 1 1	Financial auxiliaries -Loans granted to financial and investment enterprises - short-term					
209	1 A B 5 4 2 1 2 1	Financial auxiliaries -Loans granted to financial and investment enterprises - long-term - for a maturity of not more than 5 years					
210	1 A B 5 4 2 1 2 2	Financial auxiliaries -Loans granted to financial and investment enterprises - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
211	1 A B 5 4 2 1 3	Financial auxiliaries - Supplementary subordinated loan capital granted to financial and investment enterprises					
212	1 A B 5 4 2 1 4	Financial auxiliaries - Subordinated loan capital granted to financial and investment enterprises					
213	1 A B 5 4 2 1 5 1	Financial auxiliaries - Financial and investment enterprises - authentic repurchase agreement - short-term					
214	1 A B 5 4 2 1 5 2 1	Financial auxiliaries - Financial and investment enterprises - authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
215	1 A B 5 4 2 1 5 2 2	Financial auxiliaries - Financial and investment enterprises - authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
216	1 A B 5 4 2 2 1	Financial auxiliaries - Loans granted to other institutions - short-term					
217	1 A B 5 4 2 2 2 1	Financial auxiliaries - Loans granted to other institutions - long-term - for a maturity of not more than 5 years					
218	1 A B 5 4 2 2 2 2	Financial auxiliaries - Loans granted to other institutions - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
219	1 A B 5 4 2 2 3	Financial auxiliaries - Supplementary subordinated loan capital granted to other institutions					
220	1 A B 5 4 2 2 4	Financial auxiliaries - Subordinated loan capital granted to other institutions					
221	1 A B 5 4 2 2 5 1	Financial auxiliaries - Other institutions - authentic repurchase agreement - short-term					
222	1 A B 5 4 2 2 5 2 1	Financial auxiliaries - Other institutions - authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
223	1 A B 5 4 2 2 5 2 2	Financial auxiliaries - Other institutions - authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
224	1 A B 5 4 3 1	Loans granted to insurance corporations - short-term					
225	1 A B 5 4 3 2 1	Loans granted to insurance corporations - long-term - for a maturity of not more than 5 years					
226	1 A B 5 4 3 2 2	Loans granted to insurance corporations - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
227	1 A B 5 4 3 3	Subordinated loan capital granted to insurance corporations					
228	1 A B 5 4 3 4 1	Insurance corporations and pension funds - authentic repurchase agreement - short-term					
229	1 A B 5 4 3 4 2 1	Insurance corporations and pension funds - authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
230	1 A B 5 4 3 4 2 2	Insurance corporations and pension funds - authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
231	1 A B 5 4 4	Loss of value and valuation difference of loans granted to other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries and insurance corporations					
232	1 A B 5 5 1 1	Associated enterprises - overdraft credit					
233	1 A B 5 5 1 2 1	Associated enterprises -loans granted for purchasing securities - short-term					
234	1 A B 5 5 1 2 2 1	Associated enterprises -loans granted for purchasing securities - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
235	1 A B 5 5 1 2 2 2	Associated enterprises -loans granted for purchasing securities - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					

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MNB No.	HFSA line code	Description	HUF a	Euro b	Other foreign currencies c	Total d	Modified
236	1 A B 5 5 1 3 1	Associated enterprises - other loans and loan type claims - short-term					
237	1 A B 5 5 1 3 2 1	Associated enterprises - other loans and loan type claims - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
238	1 A B 5 5 1 3 2 2	Associated enterprises - other loans and loan type claims - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
239	1 A B 5 5 1 4 1	Associated enterprises - authentic repurchase agreement - short-term					
240	1 A B 5 5 1 4 2 1	Associated enterprises - authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of not more					
241	1 A B 5 5 1 4 2 2	Associated enterprises - authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
242	1 A B 5 5 2 1	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - overdraft credit					
243	1 A B 5 5 2 2 1	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - bill of exchange - short-term					
244	1 A B 5 5 2 2 2 1	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - bill of exchange - long-term - with a					
245	1 A B 5 5 2 2 2 2	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - bill of exchange - long-term - with a					
246	1 A B 5 5 2 3 1	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - claims purchased - short-term					
247	1 A B 5 5 2 3 2 1	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - claims purchased - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
248	1 A B 5 5 2 3 2 2	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - claims purchased - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
249	1 A B 5 5 2 4 1	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - loans granted for purchasing securities -					
250	1 A B 5 5 2 4 2 1	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - loans granted for purchasing securities - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
251	1 A B 5 5 2 4 2 2	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - loans granted for purchasing securities - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
252	1 A B 5 5 2 5 1	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - housing loan - short-term					
253	1 A B 5 5 2 5 2 1	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - housing loan - long-term - with a					
254	1 A B 5 5 2 5 2 2	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - housing loan - long-term - with a					
255	1 A B 5 5 2 6 1	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - other loans - short-term					
256	1 A B 5 5 2 6 2 1	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - other loans - long-term - with a maturity					
257	1 A B 5 5 2 6 2 2	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - other loans - long-term - with a maturity					
258	1 A B 5 5 2 7 1	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - financial lease - with a maturity of not					
259	1 A B 5 5 2 7 2	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - financial lease - with a maturity of over 5					
260	1 A B 5 5 2 8 1	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - authentic repurchase agreement - short-					
261	1 A B 5 5 2 8 2 1	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
262	1 A B 5 5 2 8 2 2	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
263	1 A B 5 5 3	Loss of value and valuation difference of loans granted to non-financial corporations					
264	1 A B 5 6 1 1	Households - Individuals - overdraft credit					
265	1 A B 5 6 1 2 1	Households - Individuals - consumer credit - short-term					
266	1 A B 5 6 1 2 2 1	Households - Individuals - consumer credit - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
267	1 A B 5 6 1 2 2 2	Households - Individuals - consumer credit - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
268	1 A B 5 6 1 3 1	Households - Individuals -loans granted for purchasing securities - short-term					
269	1 A B 5 6 1 3 2 1	Households - Individuals -loans granted for purchasing securities - long-term - with a maturity of not more					
270	1 A B 5 6 1 3 2 2	Households - Individuals -loans granted for purchasing securities - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
271	1 A B 5 6 1 4 1	Households - Individuals - lending for house purchase short-term					
272	1 A B 5 6 1 4 2 1	Households - Individuals - lending for house purchase long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
273	1 A B 5 6 1 4 2 2	Households - Individuals - lending for house purchase long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
274	1 A B 5 6 1 5 1	Households - Individuals - other loans - short-term					
275	1 A B 5 6 1 5 2 1	Households - Individuals - other loans - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					

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SUPERVISORY BALANCE SHEET (Assets at gross book value)

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MNB No.	HFSA line code	Description	HUF a	Euro b	Other foreign currencies c	Total d	Modified
276	1 A B 5 6 1 5 2 2	Households - Individuals - other loans - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
277	1 A B 5 6 1 6 1	Households - Individuals - authentic repurchase agreement - short-term					
278	1 A B 5 6 1 6 2 1	Households - Individuals - authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of not more					
279	1 A B 5 6 1 6 2 2	Households - Individuals - authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of over 5					
280	1 A B 5 6 1 7	Households - Individuals - Loss of value and valuation difference of loans					
281	1 A B 5 6 2 1	Households - Sole proprietors - overdraft credit					
282	1 A B 5 6 2 2 1	Households - Sole proprietors -loans granted for purchasing securities - short-term					
283	1 A B 5 6 2 2 2 1	Households - Sole proprietors -loans granted for purchasing securities - long-term - with a maturity of					
284	1 A B 5 6 2 2 2 2	Households - Sole proprietors -loans granted for purchasing securities - long-term - with a maturity of					
285	1 A B 5 6 2 3 1	Households - Sole proprietors - housing loan - short-term					
286	1 A B 5 6 2 3 2 1	Households - Sole proprietors - housing loan - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
287	1 A B 5 6 2 3 2 2	Households - Sole proprietors - housing loan - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
288	1 A B 5 6 2 4 1	Households - Sole proprietors - other loans - short-term					
289	1 A B 5 6 2 4 2 1	Households - Sole proprietors - other loans - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
290	1 A B 5 6 2 4 2 2	Households - Sole proprietors - other loans - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
291	1 A B 5 6 2 5 1	Households - Sole proprietors - authentic repurchase agreement - short-term					
292	1 A B 5 6 2 5 2 1	Households - Sole proprietors - authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of not more					
293	1 A B 5 6 2 5 2 2	Households - Sole proprietors - authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
294	1 A B 5 6 2 6	Households - Sole proprietors - Loss of value and valuation difference of loans					
295	1 A B 5 7 1 1	Non-profit institutions serving households - overdraft credit					
296	1 A B 5 7 1 2	Other loans of non-profit institutions serving households - short-term					
297	1 A B 5 7 2 1	Other loans of non-profit institutions serving households - long-term - with a maturity of not more					
298	1 A B 5 7 2 2	Other loans of Non-profit institutions serving households - long-term - with a maturity of over 5					
299	1 A B 5 7 3 1	Non-profit institutions serving households -authentic repurchase agreement - short-term					
300	1 A B 5 7 3 2 1	Non-profit institutions serving households -authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of					
301	1 A B 5 7 3 2 2	Non-profit institutions serving households -authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of					
302	1 A B 5 7 4	Loss of value and valuation difference of loans of Non-profit institutions serving households					
303	1 A B 5 8 1 1 1	Claims on EMU credit institutions - short-term					
304	1 A B 5 8 1 1 2	Claims on EMU credit institutions - long-term					
305	1 A B 5 8 1 2 1	Claims on EMU money market funds - short-term					
306	1 A B 5 8 1 2 2	Claims on EMU money market funds - long-term					
307	1 A B 5 8 1 3 1	Loans granted to EMU other general government - short-term					
308	1 A B 5 8 1 3 2	Loans granted to EMU other general government - long-term					
309	1 A B 5 8 1 4 1	Loans granted to EMU other financial intermediaries and financial auxiliaries - short-term					
310	1 A B 5 8 1 4 2 1	Loans granted to EMU other financial intermediaries and financial auxiliaries - long-term - for a maturity of not more than 5 years					
311	1 A B 5 8 1 4 2 2	Loans granted to EMU other financial intermediaries and financial auxiliaries - long-term - with a maturity					
312	1 A B 5 8 1 4 3 1	Loans granted to EMU insurance corporations and pension funds - short-term					
313	1 A B 5 8 1 4 3 2 1	Loans granted to EMU insurance corporations and pension funds - long-term - for a maturity of not more					
314	1 A B 5 8 1 4 3 2 2	Loans granted to EMU insurance corporations and pension funds - long-term - with a maturity of over 5					
315	1 A B 5 8 1 5 1	Loans granted to EMU non-financial corporations - short-term					
316	1 A B 5 8 1 5 2 1	Loans granted to EMU non-financial corporations - long-term - for a maturity of not more than 5 years					
317	1 A B 5 8 1 5 2 2	Loans granted to EMU non-financial corporations - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					

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MNB No.	HFSA line code	Description	HUF a	Euro b	Other foreign currencies c	Total d	Modified
318	1 A B 5 8 1 6 1	Consumer credit granted to EMU households and non-profit institutions serving households - short-term					
319	1 A B 5 8 1 6 2 1	Consumer credit granted to EMU households and non-profit institutions serving households - long-term - for a maturity of not more than 5 years					
320	1 A B 5 8 1 6 2 2	Consumer credit granted to EMU households and non-profit institutions serving households - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
321	1 A B 5 8 1 6 3 1	Lending for house purchase to EMU households and non-profit institutions serving households - short-term					
322	1 A B 5 8 1 6 3 2 1	Lending for house purchase to EMU households and non-profit institutions serving households - long-term					
323	1 A B 5 8 1 6 3 2 2	Lending for house purchase to EMU households and non-profit institutions serving households - long-term					
324	1 A B 5 8 1 6 4 1	Other loans granted to EMU households and non-profit institutions serving households - short-term					
325	1 A B 5 8 1 6 4 2 1	Other loans granted to EMU households and non-profit institutions serving households - long-term - for					
326	1 A B 5 8 1 6 4 2 2	Other loans granted to EMU households and non-profit institutions serving households - long-term -					
327	1 A B 5 8 2 1 1	Claims on other non-resident banks - short-term					
328	1 A B 5 8 2 1 2	Claims on other non-resident banks - long-term					
329	1 A B 5 8 2 2 1	Claims on other non-residents - short-term					
330	1 A B 5 8 2 2 2	Claims on other non-residents - long-term					
331	1 A B 5 8 3	Loss of value and valuation difference of claims on non-residents					
332	1 A B 6	Shares and other equity (333+...+361)	Σ				
333	1 A B 6 1 1	Shares of resident credit institutions					
334	1 A B 6 1 2	Loss of value and valuation difference of shares of resident credit institutions					
335	1 A B 6 2 1 1 1	Other financial intermediaries - Shares of financial enterprises					
336	1 A B 6 2 1 1 2	Other financial intermediaries - Other participations and business shares in financial enterprise					
337	1 A B 6 2 1 2 1	Other financial intermediaries - Shares of investment enterprises					
338	1 A B 6 2 1 2 2	Other financial intermediaries - Other participations and business shares in investment enterprise					
339	1 A B 6 2 1 3 1	Other financial intermediaries - Shares of other institutions					
340	1 A B 6 2 1 3 2	Other financial intermediaries - Other participations and business shares in other institutions					
341	1 A B 6 2 2 1 1	Financial auxiliaries - Shares of financial enterprises					
342	1 A B 6 2 2 1 2	Financial auxiliaries - Other participations and business shares in financial enterprise					
343	1 A B 6 2 2 2 1	Financial auxiliaries - Shares of investment enterprises					
344	1 A B 6 2 2 2 2	Financial auxiliaries - Other participations and business shares in investment enterprise					
345	1 A B 6 2 2 3 1	Financial auxiliaries - Shares of other institutions					
346	1 A B 6 2 2 3 2	Financial auxiliaries - Other participations and business shares in other institutions					
347	1 A B 6 2 3	Shares of insurance corporations					
348	1 A B 6 2 4	Participations in pension funds					
349	1 A B 6 2 5	Loss of value and valuation difference of participation in other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries, insurance corporations and pension funds					
350	1 A B 6 3 1 1	Shares of associated enterprises					
351	1 A B 6 3 1 2	Other participations and business shares in associated enterprises					
352	1 A B 6 3 2 1	Shares of non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises)					
353	1 A B 6 3 2 2	Other participations and business shares in non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises)					
354	1 A B 6 3 3	Shares, participations and other business shares from loan-to-capital conversions					
355	1 A B 6 3 4	Loss of value and valuation difference of participation and business shares in non-financial corporations					
356	1 A B 6 4 1 1	Shares of EMU credit institutions					
357	1 A B 6 4 1 2	Shares of EMU other sectors					
358	1 A B 6 4 1 3	EMU shares, participations and other business shares from loan-to-capital conversions					

HFSA code 1. AB. MNB data collection identification number*	Reference period	Reporting institution	Report date	Document type (E,M,N)
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SUPERVISORY BALANCE SHEET (Assets at gross book value)

01 table s, specialised credit institutions: millions of HUF with no decimals; cooperative credit insitutions: millions of HUF with 3 decimals

MNB No.	HFSA line code	Description	HUF a	Euro b	Other foriegn currencies c	Total d	Modified
359	1 A B 6 4 2 1	Shares of other non-residents					
360	1 A B 6 4 2 2	Participations and other business shares in other non-residents from loan-to-capital conversion					
361	1 A B 6 4 3	Loss of value and valuation difference of shares and participations in non-residents					
362	1 A B 7	Accrued interest receivable (363+...+377)	Σ				
363	1 A B 7 1	- from central government					
364	1 A B 7 2	- from local governments					
365	1 A B 7 3	- from Central Bank					
366	1 A B 7 4	- from credit institutions					
367	1 A B 7 5 1	- from money market funds					
368	1 A B 7 5 2 1	- from other financial intermediaries - financial and investment enterprises					
369	1 A B 7 5 2 2	- from other financial intermediaries - other institutions					
370	1 A B 7 5 3 1	- from financial auxiliaries - financial and investment enterprises					
371	1 A B 7 5 3 2	- from financial auxiliaries - other institutions					
372	1 A B 7 5 4	- from insurance corporations and pension funds					
373	1 A B 7 6	- from non-financial corporations					
374	1 A B 7 7 1	- from households - individuals					
375	1 A B 7 7 2	- from households - sole proprietors					
376	1 A B 7 8	- from non-profit institutions serving households					
377	1 A B 7 9	- from non-residents					
378	1 A B 8	Other accrued balances and other assets (379+397+414+...+417)	Σ				
379	1 A B 8 1	Accrued balances and other deferred expenses (380+...+396)	Σ				
380	1 A B 8 1 1	- from central government					
381	1 A B 8 1 2 1	- from local governments					
382	1 A B 8 1 2 2	- From social security					
383	1 A B 8 1 3	- from Central Bank					
384	1 A B 8 1 4	- from credit institutions					
385	1 A B 8 1 5 1	- from money market funds					
386	1 A B 8 1 5 2 1	- from other financial intermediaries - financial and investment enterprises					
387	1 A B 8 1 5 2 2	- from other financial intermediaries - other institutions					
388	1 A B 8 1 5 3 1	- from financial auxiliaries - financial and investment enterprises					
389	1 A B 8 1 5 3 2	- from financial auxiliaries - other institutions					
390	1 A B 8 1 5 4	- from insurance corporations and pension funds					
391	1 A B 8 1 6	- from non-financial corporations					
392	1 A B 8 1 7 1	- from households - individuals					
393	1 A B 8 1 7 2	- from households - sole proprietors					
394	1 A B 8 1 7 3	- from non-profit institutions serving households					
395	1 A B 8 1 8	- from non-residents					
396	1 A B 8 1 9	- accrued income and deferred expenses that cannot be broken down by sector					
397	1 A B 8 2	Receivables from investment services (398+...+413)	Σ				
398	1 A B 8 2 1	- from central government					
399	1 A B 8 2 2 1	- from local governments					
400	1 A B 8 2 2 2	- from social security					
401	1 A B 8 2 3	- from Central Bank					
402	1 A B 8 2 4	- from credit institutions					

HFSA code 1. AB. MNB data collection identification number* <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">F</div>	Reference period identification number* <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">200</div>	Reporting institution Reporting institution's code <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div>	Report date YYYY / MM / DD <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div>	Document type (E,M,N) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div>
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SUPERVISORY BALANCE SHEET (Assets at gross book value)

01 table

s, specialised credit institutions: millions of HUF with no decimals; cooperative credit insitutions: millions of HUF with 3 decimals

MNB No.	HFSA line code	Description	HUF a	Euro b	Other foriegn currencies c	Total d	Modified
403	1 A B 8 2 5 1	- from money market funds					
404	1 A B 8 2 5 2 1	- from other financial intermediaries - financial and investment enterprises					
405	1 A B 8 2 5 2 2	- from other financial intermediaries - other institutions					
406	1 A B 8 2 5 3 1	- from financial auxiliaries - financial and investment enterprises					
407	1 A B 8 2 5 3 2	- from financial auxiliaries - other institutions					
408	1 A B 8 2 5 4	- from insurance corporations and pension funds					
409	1 A B 8 2 6	- from non-financial corporations					
410	1 A B 8 2 7 1	- from households – individuals					
411	1 A B 8 2 7 2	- from households - individual entrepreneur					
412	1 A B 8 2 8	- from non-profit institutions serving households					
413	1 A B 8 2 9	- from non-residents					
414	1 A B 8 3	Suspense items					
415	1 A B 8 4	Redeemed share notes of cooperatives					
416	1 A B 8 5	Other					
417	1 A B 8 6	Loss of value and valuation difference of other accrued balances and other assets					
418	1 A B 9	Own assets (419+...+439)	Σ				
419	1 A B 9 1 1 1	Own debt securities issued on domestic market					
420	1 A B 9 1 1 2	Own debt securities issued abroad					
421	1 A B 9 1 2	Own shares					
422	1 A B 9 1 3	Other own assets (inventories)					
423	1 A B 9 2 1	Assets taken over					
424	1 A B 9 2 2	Loss of value of assets taken over and inventories					
425	1 A B 9 3 1	Intangible goods - rights to immovables					
426	1 A B 9 3 2	Intangible goods - software					
427	1 A B 9 3 3	Intangible goods - other					
428	1 A B 9 3 4	Value adjustments of intangible goods					
429	1 A B 9 4 1	Tangible assets for financial and investment services - lease right of accommodation					
430	1 A B 9 4 2	Tangible assets for financial and investment services - rights of property value linked to real estate					
431	1 A B 9 4 3	Tangible assets for financial and investment services - immovables					
432	1 A B 9 4 4	Tangible assets for financial and investment services - technical equipment, machinery and furnishings					
433	1 A B 9 4 5	Tangible assets for financial and investment services - construction and advances paid for construction					
434	1 A B 9 4 6	Value adjustment of tangible assets for financial and investment services					
435	1 A B 9 5 1	Tangible assets not for financial and investment services - rights to immovable linked to real estate					
436	1 A B 9 5 2	Tangible assets not for financial and investment services - immovables					
437	1 A B 9 5 3	Tangible assets not for financial and investment services - technical equipment, machinery and					
438	1 A B 9 5 4	Tangible assets not for financial and investment services - construction and advances paid for					
439	1 A B 9 5 5	Value adjustment of tangible assets not for financial and investment services					

HFSA code 1. B. MNB data collection identification number* <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">F</div>		Reference period identification number* <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">200</div>		Reporting institution Reporting institution's code <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;"> </div>			Report date YYYY / MM / DD <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;"> / / </div>			Document type (E,M,N) <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;"> </div>	
MNB No.	HFSA line code	Description	HUF a	Euro b	Other foreign currencies c	Total d	Modified				

440	1 B 0	Total liabilities (441+559+580+632+650+668+709+722+727)	Σ					
441	1 B 1	Deposits (442+...+558)	Σ					
442	1 B 1 1 1 1	Deposits of central government - short-term						
443	1 B 1 1 1 2 1	Deposits of central government - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years						
444	1 B 1 1 1 2 2	Deposits of central government - long-term - maturing over 2 years						
445	1 B 1 1 1 3 1	Central government - liabilities from repo transactions						
446	1 B 1 1 1 3 2	Central government - liabilities from other authentic repurchase agreements						
447	1 B 1 1 2 1	Local governments - sight and current account deposits						
448	1 B 1 1 2 2	Deposits with agreed maturity of local governments - short-term						
449	1 B 1 1 2 3 1	Deposits with agreed maturity of local governments - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years						
450	1 B 1 1 2 3 2	Deposits with agreed maturity of local governments - long-term - maturing over 2 years						
451	1 B 1 1 2 4 1	Local governments - liabilities from repo transactions						
452	1 B 1 1 2 4 2	Local governments - liabilities from other authentic repurchase agreements						
453	1 B 1 2 1 1	Other financial intermediaries - Financial and investment enterprises - sight and current account deposits						
454	1 B 1 2 1 2	Other financial intermediaries - Financial and investment enterprises - deposits with agreed maturity- short-term						
455	1 B 1 2 1 3 1	Other financial intermediaries - Financial and investment enterprises - deposits with agreed maturity- long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years						
456	1 B 1 2 1 3 2	Other financial intermediaries - Financial and investment enterprises - deposits with agreed maturity - long-term - maturing over 2 years						
457	1 B 1 2 1 4 1	Other financial intermediaries - Financial and investment enterprises - liabilities from repo transactions						
458	1 B 1 2 1 4 2	Other financial intermediaries - Financial and investment enterprises - liabilities from other authentic repurchase agreements						
459	1 B 1 2 2 1	Other financial intermediaries - Other institutions - sight and current account deposits						
460	1 B 1 2 2 2	Other financial intermediaries - Other institutions - deposits with agreed maturity - short-term						
461	1 B 1 2 2 3 1	Other financial intermediaries - Other institutions - deposits with agreed maturity - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years						
462	1 B 1 2 2 3 2	Other financial intermediaries - Other institutions - deposits with agreed maturity - long-term - maturing over 2 years						
463	1 B 1 2 2 4 1	Other financial intermediaries - Other institutions - liabilities from repo transactions						
464	1 B 1 2 2 4 2	Other financial intermediaries - Other institutions - liabilities from other authentic repurchase agreements						
465	1 B 1 2 3 1	Financial auxiliaries - Financial and investment enterprises - sight and current account deposits						
466	1 B 1 2 3 2	Financial auxiliaries - Financial and investment enterprises - deposits with agreed maturity- short-term						
467	1 B 1 2 3 3 1	Financial auxiliaries - Financial and investment enterprises - deposits with agreed maturity- long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years						
468	1 B 1 2 3 3 2	Financial auxiliaries - Financial and investment enterprises - deposits with agreed maturity - long-term - maturing over 2 years						
469	1 B 1 2 3 4 1	Financial auxiliaries - Financial and investment enterprises - liabilities from repo transactions						
470	1 B 1 2 3 4 2	Financial auxiliaries - Financial and investment enterprises - liabilities from other authentic repurchase agreements						
471	1 B 1 2 4 1	Financial auxiliaries - Other institutions - sight and current account deposits						
472	1 B 1 2 4 2	Financial auxiliaries - Other institutions - deposits with agreed maturity - short-term						

HFSA code 1. B. MNB data collection			Reference period identification number*			Reporting institution Reporting institution's code			Report date YYYY / MM / DD			Document type (E,M,N)	
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MNB No.	HFSA line code	Description	HUF a	Euro b	Other foreign currencies c	Total d	Modified
473	1 B 1 2 4 3 1	Financial auxiliaries - Other institutions - deposits with agreed maturity - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years					
474	1 B 1 2 4 3 2	Financial auxiliaries - Other institutions - deposits with agreed maturity - long-term - maturing over 2 years					
475	1 B 1 2 4 4 1	Financial auxiliaries - Other institutions - liabilities from repo transactions					
476	1 B 1 2 4 4 2	Financial auxiliaries - Other institutions - liabilities from other authentic repurchase agreements					
477	1 B 1 3 1	Insurance corporations and pension funds - sight and current account deposits					
478	1 B 1 3 2	Insurance corporations and pension funds - deposits with agreed maturity - short-term					
479	1 B 1 3 3 1	Insurance corporations and pension funds - deposits with agreed maturity - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years					
480	1 B 1 3 3 2	Insurance corporations and pension funds - deposits with agreed maturity - long-term - maturing over 2 years					
481	1 B 1 3 4 1	Insurance corporations and pension funds - liabilities from repo transactions					
482	1 B 1 3 4 2	Insurance corporations and pension funds - liabilities from other authentic repurchase agreements					
483	1 B 1 4 1 1	Associated enterprises - sight and current account deposits					
484	1 B 1 4 1 2	Associated enterprises - deposits with agreed maturity - short-term					
485	1 B 1 4 1 3 1	Associated enterprises - deposits with agreed maturity - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years					
486	1 B 1 4 1 3 2	Associated enterprises - deposits with agreed maturity - long-term - maturing over 2 years					
487	1 B 1 4 1 4 1	Associated enterprises - liabilities from repo transactions					
488	1 B 1 4 1 4 2	Associated enterprises - liabilities from other authentic repurchase agreements					
489	1 B 1 4 2 1	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - sight and current account deposits					
490	1 B 1 4 2 2	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - deposits with agreed maturity - short-term					
491	1 B 1 4 2 3 1	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - deposits with agreed maturity - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years					
492	1 B 1 4 2 3 2	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - deposits with agreed maturity - long-term - maturing over 2 years					
493	1 B 1 4 2 4 1	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - liabilities from repo transactions					
494	1 B 1 4 2 4 2	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - liabilities from other authentic repurchase agreements					
495	1 B 1 5 1 1	Households - Individuals - sight and current account deposits					
496	1 B 1 5 1 2 1	Households - Individuals - deposits with agreed maturity (on account) - short-term					
497	1 B 1 5 1 2 2 1	Households - Individuals - deposits with agreed maturity (on account) - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years					
498	1 B 1 5 1 2 2 2	Households - Individuals - deposits with agreed maturity (on account) - long-term - maturing over 2 years					
499	1 B 1 5 1 3 1	Households - Individuals - deposits with agreed maturity (in savings account passbooks) - short-term					
500	1 B 1 5 1 3 2 1	Households - Individuals - deposits with agreed maturity (in savings account passbooks) - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years					
501	1 B 1 5 1 3 2 2	Households - Individuals - deposits with agreed maturity (in savings account passbooks) - long-term - maturing over 2 years					
502	1 B 1 5 1 4 1	Households - Individuals - deposits with agreed maturity (in documentary deposits) - short-term					
503	1 B 1 5 1 4 2 1	Households - Individuals - deposits with agreed maturity (in documentary deposits) - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years					
504	1 B 1 5 1 4 2 2	Households - Individuals - deposits with agreed maturity (in documentary deposits) - long-term - maturing over 2 years					

HFSA code 1. B. MNB data collection identification number*		Reference period identification number*		Reporting institution Reporting institution's code				Report date YYYY / MM / DD			Document type (E,M,N)	
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MNB No.	HFSA line code	Description	HUF a	Euro b	Other foreign currencies c	Total d	Modified
505	1 B 1 5 1 5 1	Households - Individuals - deposits for housing purposes - with a maturity of not more than 2 years					
506	1 B 1 5 1 5 2	Households - Individuals - deposits for housing purposes - maturing over 2 years					
507	1 B 1 5 1 6 1 1	Households - Individuals - liabilities from repo transactions					
508	1 B 1 5 1 6 1 2	Households - Individuals - liabilities from other authentic repurchase agreements					
509	1 B 1 5 2 1	Households - Sole proprietors - sight and current account deposits					
510	1 B 1 5 2 2	Households - Sole proprietors - deposits with agreed maturity - short-term					
511	1 B 1 5 2 3 1	Households - Sole proprietors - deposits with agreed maturity - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years					
512	1 B 1 5 2 3 2	Households - Sole proprietors - deposits with agreed maturity - long-term - maturing over 2 years					
513	1 B 1 5 2 4 1	Households - Sole proprietors - liabilities from repo transactions					
514	1 B 1 5 2 4 2	Households - Sole proprietors - liabilities from other authentic repurchase agreements					
515	1 B 1 6 1	Non-profit institutions serving households - sight and current account deposits					
516	1 B 1 6 2	Deposits with agreed maturity of non-profit institutions serving households - short-term					
517	1 B 1 6 3 1	Deposits with agreed maturity of non-profit institutions serving households - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years					
518	1 B 1 6 3 2	Deposits with agreed maturity of non-profit institutions serving households - long-term - maturing over 2 years					
519	1 B 1 6 4 1	Non-profit institutions serving households - liabilities from repo transactions					
520	1 B 1 6 4 2	Non-profit institutions serving households - liabilities from other authentic repurchase agreements					
521	1 B 1 7 1	Documentary deposits that cannot be broken down by sector - short-term					
522	1 B 1 7 2 1	Documentary deposits that cannot be broken down by sector - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years					
523	1 B 1 7 2 2	Documentary deposits that cannot be broken down by sector - long-term - maturing over 2 years					
524	1 B 1 8 1 1 1	Liabilities to EMU central government - short-term					
525	1 B 1 8 1 1 2 1	Liabilities to EMU central government - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years					
526	1 B 1 8 1 1 2 2	Liabilities to EMU central government - long-term - maturing over 2 years					
527	1 B 1 8 1 1 3	Liabilities to EMU central government from repo transactions					
528	1 B 1 8 1 2 1	EMU other general government - sight and current account deposits					
529	1 B 1 8 1 2 2	Liabilities to EMU other general government - short-term					
530	1 B 1 8 1 2 3 1	Liabilities to EMU other general government - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years					
531	1 B 1 8 1 2 3 2	Liabilities to EMU other general government - long-term - maturing over 2 years					
532	1 B 1 8 1 2 4	Liabilities to EMU other general government from repo transactions					
533	1 B 1 8 1 3 1	EMU other financial intermediaries and financial auxiliaries - sight and current account deposits					
534	1 B 1 8 1 3 2	Other liabilities to EMU other financial intermediaries and financial auxiliaries - short-term					
535	1 B 1 8 1 3 3 1	Other liabilities to EMU other financial intermediaries and financial auxiliaries - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years					
536	1 B 1 8 1 3 3 2	Other liabilities to EMU other financial intermediaries and financial auxiliaries - long-term - maturing over 2 years					
537	1 B 1 8 1 3 4	Liabilities to EMU other financial intermediaries and financial auxiliaries from repo transactions					
538	1 B 1 8 1 4 1	EMU insurance corporations and pension funds - sight and current account deposits					
539	1 B 1 8 1 4 2	Other liabilities to EMU insurance corporations and pension funds - short-term					

HFSA code 1. B. MNB data collection identification number*		Reference period identification number*		Reporting institution Reporting institution's code				Report date YYYY / MM / DD				Document type (E,M,N)	
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MNB No.	HFSA line code	Description	HUF a	Euro b	Other foreign currencies c	Total d	Modified
540	1 B 1 8 1 4 3 1	Other liabilities to EMU insurance corporations and pension funds - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years					
541	1 B 1 8 1 4 3 2	Other liabilities to EMU insurance corporations and pension funds - long-term - maturing over 2 years					
542	1 B 1 8 1 4 4	Liabilities to EMU insurance corporations and pension funds from repo transactions					
543	1 B 1 8 1 5 1	EMU non-financial corporations - sight and current account deposits					
544	1 B 1 8 1 5 2	EMU non-financial corporations - deposits with agreed maturity - short-term					
545	1 B 1 8 1 5 3 1	EMU non-financial corporations - deposits with agreed maturity - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years					
546	1 B 1 8 1 5 3 2	EMU non-financial corporations - deposits with agreed maturity - long-term - maturing over 2 years					
547	1 B 1 8 1 5 4	Liabilities to EMU non-financial corporations from repo transactions					
548	1 B 1 8 1 6 1	EMU households and non-profit institutions serving households - sight and current account deposits					
549	1 B 1 8 1 6 2	EMU households and non-profit institutions serving households - deposits with agreed maturity - short-term					
550	1 B 1 8 1 6 3 1	EMU households and non-profit institutions serving households - deposits with agreed maturity - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years					
551	1 B 1 8 1 6 3 2	EMU households and non-profit institutions serving households - deposits with agreed maturity - long-term - maturing over 2 years					
552	1 B 1 8 1 6 4 1	Liabilities to EMU households and non-profit institutions serving households from repo transactions					
553	1 B 1 8 1 6 4 2	Liabilities to EMU residents from other authentic repurchase agreements					
554	1 B 1 8 2 1	Deposits of other non-residents - short-term					
555	1 B 1 8 2 2 1	Deposits of other non-residents - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years					
556	1 B 1 8 2 2 2	Deposits of other non-residents - long-term - maturing over 2 years					
557	1 B 1 8 3 1	Liabilities to other non-residents from repo transactions					
558	1 B 1 8 3 2	Liabilities to other non-residents from other authentic repurchase agreements					
559	1 B 2	Deposits from monetary financial institutions (560+...+579)	Σ				
560	1 B 2 1 1	Loro accounts of resident credit institutions					
561	1 B 2 1 2	Deposits with agreed maturity of resident credit institutions - short-term					
562	1 B 2 1 3 1	Deposits with agreed maturity of resident credit institutions - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years					
563	1 B 2 1 3 2	Deposits with agreed maturity of resident credit institutions - long-term - maturing over 2 years					
564	1 B 2 2 1	Loro accounts of money market funds					
565	1 B 2 2 2	Deposits with agreed maturity of money market funds - short-term					
566	1 B 2 2 3 1	Deposits with agreed maturity of money market funds - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years					
567	1 B 2 2 3 2	Deposits with agreed maturity of money market funds - long-term - maturing over 2 years					
568	1 B 2 3 1 1	Loro accounts of EMU central banks, ECB and MFIs subject to EMU reserve requirements					
569	1 B 2 3 1 2	Deposits with agreed maturity of EMU central banks, ECB and MFIs subject to EMU reserve requirements - short-term					
570	1 B 2 3 1 3 1	Deposits with agreed maturity of EMU central banks, ECB and MFIs subject to EMU reserve requirements - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years					
571	1 B 2 3 1 3 2	Deposits with agreed maturity of EMU central banks, ECB and MFIs subject to EMU reserve requirements - long-term - maturing over 2 years					
572	1 B 2 3 2 1	Loro accounts of other MFIs not subject to EMU reserve requirement					
573	1 B 2 3 2 2	Deposits with agreed maturity of other MFIs not subject to EMU reserve requirement - short-term					

HFSA code 1. B. MNB data collection			Reference period identification number*			Reporting institution Reporting institution's code			Report date YYYY / MM / DD			Document type (E,M,N)	
F			2 0 0										
MNB No.	HFSA line code	Description	HUF a	Euro b	Other foreign currencies c	Total d	Modified						
574	1 B 2 3 2 3 1	Deposits with agreed maturity of other MFIs not subject to EMU reserve requirement - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years											
575	1 B 2 3 2 3 2	Deposits with agreed maturity of other MFIs not subject to EMU reserve requirement - long-term - maturing over 2 years											
576	1 B 2 3 3 1	Loro account of other non-resident banks											
577	1 B 2 3 3 2	Deposits with agreed maturity of other non-resident banks - short-term											
578	1 B 2 3 3 3 1	Deposits with agreed maturity of other non-resident banks - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years											
579	1 B 2 3 3 3 2	Deposits with agreed maturity of other non-resident banks - long-term - maturing over 2 years											
580	1 B 3	Loans (581+...+631)											
581	1 B 3 1 1	Loans from the Central Bank - short-term											
582	1 B 3 1 2 1	Loans from the Central Bank - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years											
583	1 B 3 1 2 2	Loans from the Central Bank - long-term - maturing over 2 years											
584	1 B 3 1 3	Liabilities to the Central Bank from repo transactions											
585	1 B 3 2 1 1	Loans from credit institutions - short-term											
586	1 B 3 2 1 2 1	Loans from credit institutions - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years											
587	1 B 3 2 1 2 2	Loans from credit institutions - long-term - maturing over 2 years											
588	1 B 3 2 1 3 1	Liabilities to credit institutions from repo transactions											
589	1 B 3 2 1 3 2	Liabilities to credit institutions from other authentic repurchase agreements											
590	1 B 3 3 1	Liabilities to money market funds from repo transactions											
591	1 B 3 3 2 1	Other financial intermediaries - Loans from financial and investment enterprises - short-term											
592	1 B 3 3 2 2 1	Other financial intermediaries - Loans from financial and investment enterprises - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years											
593	1 B 3 3 2 2 2	Other financial intermediaries - Loans from financial and investment enterprises - long-term - maturing over 2 years											
594	1 B 3 3 2 3 1	Other financial intermediaries - Loans from other institutions - short-term											
595	1 B 3 3 2 3 2 1	Other financial intermediaries - Loans from other institutions - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years											
596	1 B 3 3 2 3 2 2	Other financial intermediaries - Loans from other institutions - long-term - maturing over 2 years											
597	1 B 3 3 3 1	Financial auxiliaries - Loans from financial and investment enterprises - short-term											
598	1 B 3 3 3 2 1	Financial auxiliaries - Loans from financial and investment enterprises - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years											
599	1 B 3 3 3 2 2	Financial auxiliaries - Loans from financial and investment enterprises - long-term - maturing over 2 years											
600	1 B 3 3 3 3 1	Financial auxiliaries - Loans from other institutions - short-term											
601	1 B 3 3 3 3 2 1	Financial auxiliaries - Loans from other institutions - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years											
602	1 B 3 3 3 3 2 2	Financial auxiliaries - Loans from other institutions - long-term - maturing over 2 years											
603	1 B 3 3 4 1	Loans from insurance corporations and pension funds - short-term											
604	1 B 3 3 4 2 1	Loans from insurance corporations and pension funds - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years											
605	1 B 3 3 4 2 2	Loans from insurance corporations and pension funds - long-term - maturing over 2 years											
606	1 B 3 4	Contributions of members of cooperatives - short-term											
607	1 B 3 5 1	Loans from other residents - short-term											
608	1 B 3 5 2 1	Loans from other residents - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years											
609	1 B 3 5 2 2	Loans from other residents - long-term - maturing over 2 years											
610	1 B 3 6 1 1	Loans from EMU central banks, the ECB and MFIs subject to EMU reserve requirements - short-term											

HFSA code 1. B. MNB data collection		Reference period identification number*		Reporting institution Reporting institution's code		Report date YYYY / MM / DD		Document type (E,M,N)	
F		2 0 0							
MNB No.	HFSA line code	Description	HUF a	Euro b	Other foreign currencies c	Total d	Modified		
611	1 B 3 6 1 2 1	Loans from EMU central banks, the ECB and MFIs subject to EMU reserve requirements - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years							
612	1 B 3 6 1 2 2	Loans from EMU central banks, the ECB and MFIs subject to EMU reserve requirements - long-term - maturing over 2 years							
613	1 B 3 6 1 3 1	Liabilities from EMU central banks, the ECB and MFIs subject to EMU reserve requirements from repo transactions							
614	1 B 3 6 1 3 2	Liabilities from EMU central banks, the ECB and MFIs subject to EMU reserve requirements from authentic repurchase agreements							
615	1 B 3 6 2 1	Loans from other MFIs not subject to EMU reserve requirements - short-term							
616	1 B 3 6 2 2 1	Loans from other MFIs not subject to EMU reserve requirements - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years							
617	1 B 3 6 2 2 2	Loans from other MFIs not subject to EMU reserve requirements - long-term - maturing over 2 years							
618	1 B 3 6 2 3 1	Liabilities to other MFIs not subject to EMU reserve requirements from repo transactions							
619	1 B 3 6 2 3 2	Liabilities to other MFIs not subject to EMU reserve requirements from other authentic repurchase agreements							
620	1 B 3 6 3 1	Other liabilities to other EMU sectors - short-term							
621	1 B 3 6 3 2 1	Other liabilities to other EMU sectors - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years							
622	1 B 3 6 3 2 2	Other liabilities to other EMU sectors - long-term - maturing over 2 years							
623	1 B 3 6 4 1	Loans from other non-resident banks - short-term							
624	1 B 3 6 4 2 1	Loans from other non-resident banks - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years							
625	1 B 3 6 4 2 2	Loans from other non-resident banks - long-term - maturing over 2 years							
626	1 B 3 6 5 1	Liabilities to other international institutions and non-resident governments - short-term							
627	1 B 3 6 5 2 1	Liabilities to other international institutions and non-resident governments - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years							
628	1 B 3 6 5 2 2	Liabilities to other international institutions and non-resident governments - long-term - maturing over 2 years							
629	1 B 3 6 6 1	Other liabilities to other non-residents - short-term							
630	1 B 3 6 6 2 1	Other liabilities to other non-residents - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years							
631	1 B 3 6 6 2 2	Other liabilities to other non-residents - long-term - maturing over 2 years							
632	1 B 4	Debt securities issued (633+...+649)	Σ						
633	1 B 4 1 1 1	Bonds - short-term							
634	1 B 4 1 1 2 1	Bonds - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years							
635	1 B 4 1 1 2 2	Bonds - long-term - maturing over 2 years							
636	1 B 4 1 2 1	Convertible bonds - with a maturity of not more than 2 years							
637	1 B 4 1 2 2	Convertible bonds - maturing over 2 years							
638	1 B 4 2 1	Certificates of deposit - short-term							
639	1 B 4 2 2 1	Certificates of deposit - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years							
640	1 B 4 2 2 2	Certificates of deposit - long-term - maturing over 2 years							
641	1 B 4 3 1	Other debt securities - short-term							
642	1 B 4 3 2 1	Other debt securities - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years							
643	1 B 4 3 2 2	Other debt securities - long-term - maturing over 2 years							
644	1 B 4 4 1	PRIVATELY placed debt securities - short-term							
645	1 B 4 4 2 1	PRIVATELY placed debt securities - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years							
646	1 B 4 4 2 2	PRIVATELY placed debt securities - long-term - maturing over 2 years							
647	1 B 4 5 1	Securities issued abroad - short-term							
648	1 B 4 5 2 1	Securities issued abroad - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years							
649	1 B 4 5 2 2	Securities issued abroad - long-term - maturing over 2 years							
650	1 B 5	Accrued interest payable (651+...+667)	Σ						
651	1 B 5 1	- to central government							

HFSA code 1. B. MNB data collection			Reference period identification number*			Reporting institution Reporting institution's code			Report date YYYY / MM / DD			Document type (E,M,N)	
F			2 0 0										
MNB No.	HFSA line code	Description	HUF a	Euro b	Other foreign currencies c	Total d	Modified						
652	1 B 5 2	- to local governments											
653	1 B 5 3	- to Central Bank											
654	1 B 5 4	- to credit institutions											
655	1 B 5 5 1	- to money market funds											
656	1 B 5 5 2 1 1	- to other financial intermediaries - financial and investment enterprises											
657	1 B 5 5 2 1 2	- to other financial intermediaries - other institutions											
658	1 B 5 5 2 2 1	- to financial auxiliaries - financial and investment enterprises											
659	1 B 5 5 2 2 2	- to financial auxiliaries - other institutions											
660	1 B 5 5 3	- to insurance corporations and pension funds											
661	1 B 5 6	- to non-financial corporations											
662	1 B 5 7 1	- to households - individuals											
663	1 B 5 7 2	- to households - sole proprietors											
664	1 B 5 7 3	- to non-profit institutions serving households											
665	1 B 5 8	- to non-residents											
666	1 B 5 9 1	- to certificates of deposit that cannot be broken down by sector											
667	1 B 5 9 2	- to debt securities that cannot be broken down by sector											
668	1 B 6	Other accrued balances (669+670+671+688+689+708)	Σ										
669	1 B 6 1	Items in transit											
670	1 B 6 2	Suspense items											
671	1 B 6 3	Liabilities from investment services (672+...+687)	Σ										
672	1 B 6 3 1	- to central government											
673	1 B 6 3 2 1	- to local governments											
674	1 B 6 3 2 2	- to social security											
675	1 B 6 3 3	- to Central Bank											
676	1 B 6 3 4	- to credit institutions											
677	1 B 6 3 5 1	- to money market funds											
678	1 B 6 3 5 2 1 1	- to other financial intermediaries - financial and investment enterprises											
679	1 B 6 3 5 2 1 2	- to other financial intermediaries - other institutions											
680	1 B 6 3 5 2 2 1	- to financial auxiliaries - financial and investment enterprises											
681	1 B 6 3 5 2 2 2	- to financial auxiliaries - Other institutions											
682	1 B 6 3 5 3	- to insurance corporations and pension funds											
683	1 B 6 3 6	- to non-financial corporations											
684	1 B 6 3 7 1	- to households - individuals											
685	1 B 6 3 7 2	- to households - sole proprietors											
686	1 B 6 3 8	- to non-profit institutions serving households											
687	1 B 6 3 9	- to non-residents											
688	1 B 6 4	Liquid assets disbursed by the state for re-lending											
689	1 B 6 5	Other accrued balances (690+...+707)	Σ										
690	1 B 6 5 1	- with central government											
691	1 B 6 5 2 1	- with local governments											
692	1 B 6 5 2 2	- with social security											
693	1 B 6 5 3	- with Central Bank											
694	1 B 6 5 4	- with credit institutions											
695	1 B 6 5 5 1	- with money market funds											
696	1 B 6 5 5 2 1 1	- with other financial intermediaries - financial and investment enterprises											
697	1 B 6 5 5 2 1 2	- with other financial intermediaries - other institutions											
698	1 B 6 5 5 2 2 1	- with financial auxiliaries - financial and investment enterprises											
699	1 B 6 5 5 2 2 2	- with financial auxiliaries - other institutions											
700	1 B 6 5 5 3	- with insurance corporations and pension funds											
701	1 B 6 5 6	- with non-financial corporations											
702	1 B 6 5 7 1	- with households - individuals											
703	1 B 6 5 7 2	- with households - sole proprietors											
704	1 B 6 5 7 3	- with non-profit institutions serving households											
705	1 B 6 5 8	- with non-residents											

HFSA code 1. B. MNB data collection		Reference period identification number*		Reporting institution Reporting institution's code		Report date YYYY / MM / DD		Document type (E,M,N)	
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MNB No.	HFSA line code	Description	HUF a	Euro b	Other foreign currencies c	Total d	Modified
706	1 B 6 5 9 1	- accrued expenses that cannot be broken down by sector					
707	1 B 6 5 9 2	Accrued expenses for operating expenditures					
708	1 B 6 6	Others					
709	1 B 7	Subordinated liabilities and participations (710+...+721)	Σ				
710	1 B 7 1 1	Subordinated loan capital received from residents - eligible for regulatory capital/own funds					
711	1 B 7 1 2	Subordinated loan capital received from residents - NOT eligible for regulatory capital/own funds					
712	1 B 7 2	Supplementary subordinated loan capital received from residents					
713	1 B 7 3 1	Subordinated loan capital received from non-residents - eligible for regulatory capital/own funds					
714	1 B 7 3 2	Subordinated loan capital received from non-residents - NOT eligible for regulatory capital/own funds					
715	1 B 7 4	Supplementary subordinated loan capital received from non-residents					
716	1 B 7 5 1	Share notes and contribution notes of cooperatives					
717	1 B 7 5 2	Other participations of cooperatives					
718	1 B 7 6 1	Property liabilities to resident owners					
719	1 B 7 6 2	Property liabilities to non-resident owners					
720	1 B 7 7 1	Other subordinated liabilities – to residents					
721	1 B 7 7 2	Other subordinated liabilities – to non-residents					
722	1 B 8	Provisions (723+...+726)	Σ				
723	1 B 8 1	For suspense and future liabilities					
724	1 B 8 2	General risk provisions					
725	1 B 8 3	Balancing provision of building societies					
726	1 B 8 4	Other provisions					
727	1 B 9	Equity (728+...+738)	Σ				
728	1 B 9 1 1	Subscribed capital					
729	1 B 9 1 2	Subscribed but unpaid capital					
730	1 B 9 2 1	Capital reserve - agio					
731	1 B 9 2 2	Capital reserve - other					
732	1 B 9 3 1	Accumulated profit reserve – for previous years					
733	1 B 9 3 2	Accumulated profit reserve – from previous year not yet approved by general meeting					
734	1 B 9 3 3	Accumulated profit reserve - other					
735	1 B 9 4	Tied-up provisions					
736	1 B 9 5	Valuation reserve					
737	1 B 9 6	General reserve					
738	1 B 9 7	Balance sheet profit/loss (interim profit)					

HFSA code 1. C. MNB data collection identification number* <div> <div>F</div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	Reference period identification number* <div> <div>2</div> <div>0</div> <div>0</div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	Reporting institution Reporting institution's code <div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	Report date YYYY / MM / DD <div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	Document type (E,M,N) <div> <div></div> </div>
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MEMORANDUM ITEMS 1

02 table

Banks, specialized credit institutions: millions of HUF without decimals, co-op. credit inst.: millions of HUF with 3 decimals

MNB code	HFSA line code	Description	HUF	Euro b	Other foreign currencies c	Total d	Modified
001	1 C 1 1	Collaterals, securities (total value) (2+...+12)	Σ				
002	1 C 1 1 1	Cash collateral					
003	1 C 1 1 2	Bank guarantees and sureties					
004	1 C 1 1 3 1	Central budget guarantees					
005	1 C 1 1 3 2	Other guarantees of the state or state-owned organization					
006	1 C 1 1 4 1	Securities - shares					
007	1 C 1 1 4 2	Securities - other securities					
008	1 C 1 1 5 1	Assignment of sales					
009	1 C 1 1 5 2	Assignment of other receivables					
010	1 C 1 1 6	Pledged inventories					
011	1 C 1 1 7	Mortgages					
012	1 C 1 1 8	Other					
013	1 C 1 2	Collaterals, securities (up to the value of the claims) (14+...+24)	Σ				
014	1 C 1 2 1	Financial collateral					
015	1 C 1 2 2	Bank guarantees and sureties					
016	1 C 1 2 3 1	Central budget guarantees					
017	1 C 1 2 3 2	Other guarantees of the state or state-owned organization					
018	1 C 1 2 4 1	Securities - shares					
019	1 C 1 2 4 2	Securities - other securities					
020	1 C 1 2 5 1	Assignment of sales					
021	1 C 1 2 5 2	Assignment of other receivables					
022	1 C 1 2 6	Pledged inventories					
023	1 C 1 2 7	Mortgages					
024	1 C 1 2 8	Other					
025	1 C 1 3	Value of claims covered with comfort letter					
026	1 C 2 1	Lombard loans at gross book value (27+28+29)	Σ				
027	1 C 2 1 1	Covered with shares					
028	1 C 2 1 2	Covered with government papers					
029	1 C 2 1 3	Covered with other securities					
030	1 C 2 2	Lombard loans at net book value (31+32+33)	Σ				
031	1 C 2 2 1	Covered with shares					
032	1 C 2 2 2	Covered with government papers					
033	1 C 2 2 3	Covered with other securities					
034	1 C 3	Interests, interest type commissions in suspense (35+...+38)	Σ				
035	1 C 3 1	Vis-à-vis non-financial corporations					
036	1 C 3 2	Vis-à-vis households - individuals					
037	1 C 3 3	Vis-à-vis Households - sole proprietors					
038	1 C 3 4	Vis-à-vis other sectors					
039	1 C 4 1	Total matured loans at gross book value					
040	1 C 4 2	Total matured loans at net book value					
041	1 C 5 1	Total claims written off (from January 1 to the end of the reference month) at gross book value	Σ				
042	1 C 5 1 1	Non-financial corporations - loans					
043	1 C 5 1 2	Non-financial corporations - other claims					

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*/ Ez a táblaformátum valamennyi felügyeleti mérleg változat (MNB adatgyűjtés azonosító: F01, F03, F08, F09, F14) esetében közzétett.

16. táblázat

1.

HFSA code 1. C. MNB data collection identification number*	Reference period identification number*	Reporting institution Reporting institution's code	Report date YYYY / MM / DD	Document type (E,M,N)
F	2 0 0			

MEMORANDUM ITEMS 1

02 table

Banks, specialized credit institutions: millions of HUF without decimals, co-op. credit inst.: millions of HUF with 3 decimals

MNB code	HFSA line code	Description	HUF	Euro b	Other foreign currencies c	Total d	Modified
044	1 C 5 1 3 1	Households - individuals					
045	1 C 5 1 3 2	Households - sole proprietors					
046	1 C 5 1 4 1	Non-residents - loans					
047	1 C 5 1 4 2	Non-residents - other claims					
048	1 C 5 1 5 1	Other sectors - loans					
049	1 C 5 1 5 2	Other sectors - other claims					
050	1 C 5 1 6	Interest receivables written off					
051	1 C 5 2	Total claims written off (from January 1 to the end of the reference month) at net book value	Σ				
052	1 C 5 2 1	Non-financial corporations - loans					
053	1 C 5 2 2	Households - sole proprietors					
054	1 C 5 2 3 1	Non-financial corporations - other claims					
055	1 C 5 2 3 2	Households - individuals					
056	1 C 5 2 4 1	Non-residents - loans					
057	1 C 5 2 4 2	Non-residents - other claims					
058	1 C 5 2 5 1	Other sectors - loans					
059	1 C 5 2 5 2	Other sectors - other claims					
060	1 C 5 3	Total claims sold finally (from January 1 to the end of the reference month) at gross book value (61+...+69)	Σ				
061	1 C 5 3 1	Non-financial corporations - loans					
062	1 C 5 3 2	Non-financial corporations - other claims					
063	1 C 5 3 3 1	Households - individuals					
064	1 C 5 3 3 2	Households - sole proprietors					
065	1 C 5 3 4 1	Non-residents - loans					
066	1 C 5 3 4 2	Non-residents - other claims					
067	1 C 5 3 5 1	Other sectors - loans					
068	1 C 5 3 5 2	Other sectors - other claims					
069	1 C 5 3 6	Interest receivables finally sold					
070	1 C 5 4	Total claims sold finally (from January 1 to the end of the reference month) at net book value (71+...+78)	Σ				
071	1 C 5 4 1	Non-financial corporations - loans					
072	1 C 5 4 2	Non-financial corporations - other claims					
073	1 C 5 4 3 1	Households - individuals					
074	1 C 5 4 3 2	Households - sole proprietors					
075	1 C 5 4 4 1	Non-residents - loans					
076	1 C 5 4 4 2	Non-residents - other claims					
077	1 C 5 4 5 1	Other sectors - loans					
078	1 C 5 4 5 2	Other sectors - other claims					
079	1 C 5 5	Total claims sold finally (from January 1 to the end of the reference month) at selling value (80+...+88)	Σ				
080	1 C 5 5 1	Non-financial corporations - loans					
081	1 C 5 5 2	Non-financial corporations - other claims					
082	1 C 5 5 3 1	Households - individuals					
083	1 C 5 5 3 2	Households - sole proprietors					
084	1 C 5 5 4 1	Non-residents - loans					
085	1 C 5 5 4 2	Non-residents - other claims					

HFSA code 1. C. MNB data collection identification number*	Reference period Reporting institution's code	Reporting institution	Report date YYYY / MM / DD	Document type (E,M,N)
F	2 0 0			

MEMORANDUM ITEMS 1

02 table

Banks, specialized credit institutions: millions of HUF without decimals, co-op. credit inst.: millions of HUF with 3 decimals

MNB code	HFSA line code	Description	HUF	Euro b	Other foreign currencies c	Total d	Modified
086	1 C 5 5 5 1	Other sectors - loans					
087	1 C 5 5 5 2	Other sectors - other claims					
088	1 C 5 5 6	Interest receivables finally sold					
089	1 C 5 6 1	Total claims sold finally to own participation (from January 1 to the end of the reference month) at gross book value					
090	1 C 5 6 2	Total claims sold finally to own participation (from January 1 to the end of the reference month) at net					
091	1 C 5 6 3	Total claims sold finally to own participation (from January 1 to the end of the reference month) at selling					
092	1 C 5 7	Amount of loans finally securitized/sold to non MFI residents and non-residents from loans extended to non-MFIs and non-general government sectors during the month - at gross book value					
093	1 C 6	Own debt securities issued on domestic market - breakdown by owners (94+...+99)	Σ				
094	1 C 6 1	Non-financial corporations					
095	1 C 6 2 1	Households - individuals					
096	1 C 6 2 2	Households - sole proprietors					
097	1 C 6 3	Other domestic sectors					
098	1 C 6 4	Non-residents					
099	1 C 6 5	Not classifiable by sector					
100	1 C 6 6	Own NON-NEGOTIABLE debt securities issued on domestic market					
101	1 C 6 6 1 1	Own non-negotiable debt securities - owned by central government - max. 2-year maturity					
102	1 C 6 6 1 2	Own non-negotiable debt securities - owned by central government - maturity over 2 years					
103	1 C 6 6 2 1	Own non-negotiable debt securities - owned by local governments - max. 2-year maturity					
104	1 C 6 6 2 2	Own non-negotiable debt securities - owned by local governments - maturity over 2 years					
105	1 C 6 6 3 1	Own non-negotiable debt securities - owned by resident monetary financial institutions - max 2-year maturity					
106	1 C 6 6 3 2	Own non-negotiable debt securities - owned by resident monetary financial institutions - maturity over 2 years					
107	1 C 6 6 4 1	Own non-negotiable debt securities - owned by other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries, insurance corporations and pension funds - max. 2-year maturity					
108	1 C 6 6 4 2	Own non-negotiable debt securities - owned by other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries, insurance corporations and pension funds - maturity over 2 years					
109	1 C 6 6 5 1	Own non-negotiable debt securities - non-financial corporations- max. 2-year maturity					
110	1 C 6 6 5 2	Own non-negotiable debt securities - non-financial corporations - maturity over 2 years					
111	1 C 6 6 6 1	Own non-negotiable debt securities - households - max. 2-year maturity					
112	1 C 6 6 6 2	Own non-negotiable debt securities - households - maturity over 2 years					
113	1 C 6 6 7 1	Own non-negotiable debt securities - non-profit institutions serving households - max. 2-year maturity					
114	1 C 6 6 7 2	Own non-negotiable debt securities - non-profit institutions serving households - maturity over 2 years					
115	1 C 6 7	Non-negotiable debt securities owned by the credit institution					

HFSA code 1. C. MNB data collection identification number* <div> <div>F</div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	Reference period <div> <div>2</div> <div>0</div> <div>0</div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	Reporting institution Reporting institution's code <div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	Report date YYYY / MM / DD <div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	Document type (E,M,N) <div> <div></div> </div>
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MEMORANDUM ITEMS 1

02 table

Banks, specialized credit institutions: millions of HUF without decimals, co-op. credit inst.: millions of HUF with 3 decimals

MNB code	HFSA line code	Description	HUF	Euro b	Other foreign currencies c	Total d	Modified
116	1 C 6 7 1 1	Non-negotiable securities issued by non-financial corporations, at gross value - max. 5-year maturity					
117	1 C 6 7 1 2	Non-negotiable securities issued by non-financial corporations, at gross value - maturity over 5 years					
118	1 C 6 7 2 1	Non-negotiable securities issued by other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries, insurance corporations, at gross value - max. 5-year maturity					
119	1 C 6 7 2 2	Non-negotiable securities issued by other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries, insurance corporations, at gross value - maturity over 5 years					
120	1 C 7	Other memorandum items					
121	1 C 7 1	Employer's and local subsidies					
122	1 C 7 2 1	Prompt loans under contracts with building societies, at gross book value					
123	1 C 7 2 2	Prompt loans under contracts with building societies, at net book value					
124	1 C 7 3 1	Tax payable (accrued from January 1 to the end of the reference month)					
125	1 C 7 3 2	Tax payment difference (accrued from January 1 to the end of the reference month)					
126	1 C 7 4 1	Other prepaid expenses and deferred charges (from 1AB81)					
127	1 C 7 4 2	Other accruals and deferred income (from 1B65)					
128	1 C 7 4 3	Accruals due to derivative transactions from accrued interest receivable					
129	1 C 7 4 4	Accruals due to derivative transactions from accrued interest payable					
130	1 C 7 5 1	Off-balance receivables related to fictitious repurchase agreements					
131	1 C 7 5 2 1	Off-balance receivables related to fictitious repurchase agreements at book value					
132	1 C 7 5 2 2	Off-balance receivables related to fictitious repurchase agreements at net value, reduced with provisions					
133	1 C 7 6 1	Founder's contribution to unregistered enterprise (net value)					
134	1 C 7 6 2	Subordinated and supplementary subordinated loan capital from non-resident owner (from 1B73-74)					
135	1 C 7 7 1	Claims in the form of debt securities (net value)					
136	1 C 7 7 2	Old social security bond (net value)					
137	1 C 7 7 3	Own shares repurchased at nominal value					
138	1 C 7 8 1 1 1	Loans extended for office and shopping center building at gross book value - max. 5-year maturity					
139	1 C 7 8 1 1 2	Loans extended for office and shopping center building at gross book value - maturity over 5 years					
140	1 C 7 8 1 2 1	Loans extended for office and shopping center building at net book value - max. 5-year maturity					
141	1 C 7 8 1 2 2	Loans extended for office and shopping center building at net book value - maturity over 5 years					
142	1 C 7 8 2 1	Mortgage loans to individuals for housing					
143	1 C 7 8 2 2	Mortgage loans to individuals for other purposes					
144	1 C 7 9 1	Total sight savings deposits					
145	1 C 7 9 2	Anonymous deposits, total (without documentary deposits)					
146	1 C 7 9 3	Anonymous documentary deposits, total					
147	1 C 7 9 4	Anonymous certificates of deposit, total					
148	1 C 7 9 5	Central government - sight and current account deposits	New line				
149	1 C 8 1	Shares and other equity from foreign investments at net value (150+...+154)	Σ				
150	1 C 8 1 1	- From shares for trade of non-residents - credit institutions					
151	1 C 8 1 2	- From shares for trade of non-residents - PBB enterprises					
152	1 C 8 1 3	- From shares for investment and participations in non-residents - credit institutions					
153	1 C 8 1 4	- From shares for investment and participations in non-residents - PBB enterprises					

HM-1-01

*/ Ez a táblaformátum valamennyi felügyeleti mérleg változat (MNB adatgyűjtés azonosító: F01, F03, F08, F09, F14) esetében közzétett.

Eltérő jogkövető 1.

HFSA code 1. C.	Reference period	Reporting institution	Report date	Document type (E,M,N)
MNB data collection identification number*		Reporting institution's code	YYYY / MM / DD	
F	2 0 0			

MEMORANDUM ITEMS 1

02 table

Banks, specialized credit institutions: millions of HUF without decimals, co-op. credit inst.: millions of HUF with 3 decimals

MNB code	HFSA line code	Description	HUF	Euro b	Other foreign currencies c	Total d	Modified
154	1 C 8 1 5	- From participations in non-residents - associated corporations					
155	1 C 8 2	Subordinated loan capital to non-residents at net value (156+...+160)	Σ				
156	1 C 8 2 1	- To credit institutions					
157	1 C 8 2 2	- To financial corporations					
158	1 C 8 2 3	- To investment enterprises					
159	1 C 8 2 4	- To insurance corporations					
160	1 C 8 2 5	- To others					

HFSA code 1. D.		Reference period		Reporting institution		Report date		Document	
MNB data collection		identification number*		Reporting institution's code		YYYY / MM / DD		type (E,M,N)	
F		2 0 0							

ASSETS SOLD

03 table with deferred payment or repurchasing obligation
 ized credit institutions: millions of HUF without decimals, coop. credit inst.: millions of HUF with 3 decimals

MNB code	HFSA line code	Description	Repurchase obligation a	Deferred and repurchased b	Deferred payment c	Modified
001	1 D 1	At book value (2+...+5)	Σ			
002	1 D 1 1	Own assets				
003	1 D 1 2	Receivables				
004	1 D 1 3	Securities				
005	1 D 1 4	Investments				
006	1 D 2	At selling value (7+...+10)	Σ			
007	1 D 2 1	Own assets				
008	1 D 2 2	Receivables				
009	1 D 2 3	Securities				
010	1 D 2 4	Investments				
011	1 D 3	At repurchase value (12+...15)	Σ			
012	1 D 3 1	Own assets				
013	1 D 3 2	Receivables				
014	1 D 3 3	Securities				
015	1 D 3 4	Investments				

HFSA code 1. E. MNB data collection identification number*	Reference period	Reporting institution	Report date	Document type (E,M,N)
F	2 0 0		YYYY / MM / DD	

DATA REQUIRED FOR THE CALCULATION OF TRANSACTIONS

04 table Banks, specialized credit institutions: millions of HUF without decimals, coop. credit inst.: millions of HUF with 3 decimals

MNB code	HFSA line code	Description	HUF a	Euro b	Other foreign currencies c	Total d	Modified
001	1 E 0	Assets					
002	1 E 1	Loans written off (3+...+17)	Σ				
003	1 E 1 1	Loans to monetary financial institutions					
004	1 E 1 2 1	Loans to other financial intermediaries and financial auxiliaries					
005	1 E 1 2 2	Loans to insurance corporations and pension funds					
006	1 E 1 3	Loans to non-financial corporations					
007	1 E 1 4 1	Loans to households and non-profit institutions serving households - consumer credit					
008	1 E 1 4 2	Loans to households and non-profit institutions serving households - lending for house purchase					
009	1 E 1 4 3	Loans to households and non-profit institutions serving households - other loans					
010	1 E 1 5 1	Loans to EMU monetary financial institutions					
011	1 E 1 5 2	Loans to EMU other financial intermediaries and financial auxiliaries					
012	1 E 1 5 3	Loans to EMU insurance corporations and pension funds					
013	1 E 1 5 4	Loans to EMU non-financial corporations					
014	1 E 1 5 5 1	Loans to EMU households and non-profit institutions serving households - consumer credit					
015	1 E 1 5 5 2	Loans to EMU households and non-profit institutions serving households - lending for house purchase					
016	1 E 1 5 5 3	Loans to EMU households and non-profit institutions serving households - other loans					
017	1 E 1 5 6	Loans to other non-residents					
018	1 E 2 1	Price changes of government securities with a maturity of not more than 2 years	New line				
019	1 E 2 2	Price changes of securities other than shares with a maturity of over 2 years (20+...+28)	Σ				
020	1 E 2 2 1	Security of monetary financial institutions					
021	1 E 2 2 2	Security of general government					
022	1 E 2 2 3	Security of non-financial corporations					
023	1 E 2 2 4	Security of other financial corporations					
024	1 E 2 2 5	Security of other resident sectors					
025	1 E 2 2 6 1	Security of EMU monetary financial institutions					
026	1 E 2 2 6 2	Security of EMU general government					
027	1 E 2 2 6 3	Security of other EMU sectors					
028	1 E 2 2 4	Security of other non-residents					

HFSA code 1. E. MNB data collection identification number* <div> <div>F</div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	Reference period identification number* <div> <div>2</div> <div>0</div> <div>0</div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	Reporting institution Reporting institution's code <div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	Report date YYYY / MM / DD <div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	Document type (E,M,N) <div> <div></div> </div>
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DATA REQUIRED FOR THE CALCULATION OF TRANSACTIONS

04 table Banks, specialized credit institutions: millions of HUF without decimals, coop. credit inst.: millions of HUF with 3 decimals

MNB code	HFSA line code	Description		HUF a	Euro b	Other foreign currencies c	Total d	Modified
029	1 E 3	Price changes of shares and other equity (30+...+36)	Σ					
030	1 E 3 1	Monetary financial institutions						
031	1 E 3 2	Non-financial corporations						
032	1 E 3 3	Other financial corporations						
033	1 E 3 4	Other resident sectors						
034	1 E 3 5 1	EMU monetary financial institutions						
035	1 E 3 5 2	Other EMU sectors						
036	1 E 3 6	Other non-residents						

HFSA code 1. F. MNB data collection identification number* <div> <div>F</div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	Reference period identification number* <div> <div>2</div> <div>0</div> <div>0</div> <div></div> </div>	Reporting institution Reporting institution's code <div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	Report date YYYY / MM / DD <div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	Document type (E,M,N) <div> <div></div> </div>
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MEMORANDUM ITEMS 2.

05 table

Banks, specialized credit institutions: millions of HUF without decimals, coop. credit inst.: millions of HUF with 3 decimals

MNB code	HFSA line code	Description	HUF a	Euro b	Other foreign currencies c	Total d	Modified
001	1 F 1	Subordinated liabilities and participations by sector (2+...+17)	Σ				
002	1 F 1 1	- vis-à-vis central government					
003	1 F 1 2	- vis-à-vis local governments					
004	1 F 1 3	- vis-à-vis resident credit institutions					
005	1 F 1 4 1	- vis-à-vis resident money market funds					
006	1 F 1 4 2	- vis-à-vis other financial intermediaries and financial auxiliaries					
007	1 F 1 5	- vis-à-vis insurance corporations and pension funds					
008	1 F 1 6	- vis-à-vis non-financial corporations					
009	1 F 1 7	- vis-à-vis households and non-profit institutions serving households					
010	1 F 1 8 1	- vis-à-vis EMU MFIs					
011	1 F 1 8 2	- vis-à-vis EMU central government					
012	1 F 1 8 3	- vis-à-vis EMU other general government					
013	1 F 1 8 4	- vis-à-vis EMU other financial intermediaries and financial auxiliaries					
014	1 F 1 8 5	- vis-à-vis EMU insurance corporations and pension funds					
015	1 F 1 8 6	- vis-à-vis EMU non-financial corporations					
016	1 F 1 8 7	- vis-à-vis EMU households and non-profit institutions serving households					
017	1 F 1 8 8	- vis-à-vis other non-residents					
018	1 F 2	Household mortgage loans based on real estate - at gross value (19+27)	Σ				
019	1 F 2 1	SPECIAL mortgage loans (20+24)	Σ				
020	1 F 2 1 1	Mortgage loans for housing (21+22+23)	Σ				
021	1 F 2 1 1 1	Loans for housing with interest subsidy on the liability side					
022	1 F 2 1 1 2	Loans for housing with supplementary state interest subsidy and interest subsidy on the liability side					
023	1 F 2 1 1 3	Loans for housing with market conditions and other housing loans					
024	1 F 2 1 2	Mortgage loans for general purposes (25+26)	Σ				
025	1 F 2 1 2 1	Loans for real estate purposes					
026	1 F 2 1 2 2	Loans for other purposes					
027	1 F 2 2	Mortgage loans OTHER THAN SPECIAL mortgage loans (28+32)	Σ				
028	1 F 2 2 1	Mortgage loans for housing (29+30+31)	Σ				
029	1 F 2 2 1 1	Supplementary state interest subsidy					
030	1 F 2 2 1 2	Other interest subsidy on the asset side					
031	1 F 2 2 1 3	Market interest-bearing and other housing loans					
032	1 F 2 2 2	Mortgage loans for other purposes (33+34)	Σ				
033	1 F 2 2 2 1	Real estate purposes					
034	1 F 2 2 2 2	Other purposes					
035	1 F 3 1	Details of some loans to households - at gross value					
036	1 F 3 1 1 1	Households - Individuals - consumer credit - personal loans - short-term					

HFSA code 1. F. MNB data collection		Reference period identification number*		Reporting institution Reporting institution's code		Report date YYYY / MM / DD		Document type (E,M,N)	
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MEMORANDUM ITEMS 2.

05 table

Banks, specialized credit institutions: millions of HUF without decimals, coop. credit inst.: millions of HUF with 3 decimals

MNB code	HFSA line code	Description	HUF a	Euro b	Other foreign currencies c	Total d	Modified
037	1 F 3 1 1 2 1	Households - Individuals - consumer credit - personal loans - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
038	1 F 3 1 1 2 2	Households - Individuals - consumer credit - personal loans - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
039	1 F 3 1 2 1	Households - Individuals - consumer credit - car purchase loans - short-term					
040	1 F 3 1 2 2 1	Households - Individuals - consumer credit - car purchase loans - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
041	1 F 3 1 2 2 2	Households - Individuals - consumer credit - car purchase loans - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
042	1 F 3 1 3 1	Households - Individuals - consumer credit - without specified purpose - short-term					
043	1 F 3 1 3 2 1	Households - Individuals - consumer credit - without specified purpose - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
044	1 F 3 1 3 2 2	Households - Individuals - consumer credit - without specified purpose - with a maturity of over 5 years					
045	1 F 3 1 4 1	Households - Individuals - consumer credit - for purchasing goods and for other purposes - short-term					
046	1 F 3 1 4 2 1	Households - Individuals - consumer credit - for purchasing goods and for other purposes - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
047	1 F 3 1 4 2 2	Households - Individuals - consumer credit - for purchasing goods and for other purposes - long-term -					
048	1 F 3 1 5 1	Households - Sole proprietors - loans for purchasing vehicles - short-term					
049	1 F 3 1 5 2 1	Households - Sole proprietors - loans for purchasing vehicles - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
050	1 F 3 1 5 2 2	Households - Sole proprietors - loans for purchasing vehicles - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
051	1 F 3 2	Details of some loans to households - at net value					
052	1 F 3 2 1 1	Households - Individuals - consumer credit - personal loans - short-term					
053	1 F 3 2 1 2 1	Households - Individuals - consumer credit - personal loans - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
054	1 F 3 2 1 2 2	Households - Individuals - consumer credit - personal loans - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
055	1 F 3 2 2 1	Households - Individuals - consumer credit - loans for purchasing vehicles - short-term					
056	1 F 3 2 2 2 1	Households - Individuals - consumer credit - loans for purchasing vehicles - long-term - with a maturity of					
057	1 F 3 2 2 2 2	Households - Individuals - consumer credit - loans for purchasing vehicles - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
058	1 F 3 2 3 1	Households - Individuals - consumer credit - without specified purpose - short-term	New line				
059	1 F 3 2 3 2 1	Households - Individuals - consumer credit - without specified purpose - with a maturity of not more than 5 years	New line				
060	1 F 3 2 3 2 2	Households - Individuals - consumer credit - without specified purpose - with a maturity of over 5 years	New line				
061	1 F 3 2 4 1	Households - Individuals - consumer credit - for purchasing goods and for other purposes - short-term					
062	1 F 3 2 4 2 1	Households - Individuals - consumer credit - for purchasing goods and for other purposes - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
063	1 F 3 2 4 2 2	Households - Individuals - consumer credit - for purchasing goods and for other purposes - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
064	1 F 3 2 5 1	Households - Sole proprietors - loans for purchasing vehicles - short-term					
065	1 F 3 2 5 2 1	Households - Sole proprietors - loans for purchasing vehicles - long-term - with a maturity of not more than					

HFSA code 1. F. MNB data collection		Reference period identification number*		Reporting institution Reporting institution's code		Report date YYYY / MM / DD		Document type (E,M,N)	
F		2 0 0							

MEMORANDUM ITEMS 2.

05 table		Banks, specialized credit institutions: millions of HUF without decimals, coop. credit inst.: millions of HUF with 3 decimals					
MNB code	HFSA line code	Description	HUF a	Euro b	Other foreign currencies c	Total d	Modified
066	1 F 3 2 5 2 2	Households - Sole proprietors - loans for purchasing vehicles - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
067	1 F 4 1	Compulsory reserves to be placed in the future on HUF liabilities of the present month					
068	1 F 4 2	Compulsory reserves to be placed in the future on F/X liabilities of the present month					

CURRENCY BREAKDOWN of the end-of month stocks of
CERTAIN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (supplementary data and loans: at gross book value, securities: at net book value)

06 table		Description	Currencies of non-EMU EU members					Other foreign currencies					thousand foreign currencies, million JPY, other EU currencies and other currencies in millions of HUF			
MNB code	HfSA line code		DKK _a	SEK _b	GBP _c	Other EU currencies _d	USD _e	JPY _f	CHF _g	CAD _h	NOK _i	AUD _j	Other foreign currencies _k			
001	1 G 1	ASSETS														
002	1 G 1 1	Loans, deposits														
003	1 G 1 1 1 1	Loans to central government														
004	1 G 1 1 1 2	Loans to local governments														
005	1 G 1 1 2	Loans to, deposits with resident monetary financial institutions														
006	1 G 1 1 3	Loans to other financial corporations														
007	1 G 1 1 4 1	Loans to non-financial corporations - short-term														
008	1 G 1 1 4 2 1	Loans to non-financial corporations - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years														
009	1 G 1 1 4 2 2	Loans to non-financial corporations - long-term - with a maturity of more than 5 years														
010	1 G 1 1 5	Loans to households														
011	1 G 1 1 6	Loans to non-profit institutions serving households														
012	1 G 1 1 7 1	Loans to, deposits at EMU monetary financial institutions														
013	1 G 1 1 7 2	Loans to EMU residents (excl. monetary financial institutions)														
014	1 G 1 1 8 1	Loans to and deposits at other non-resident banks - short														
015	1 G 1 1 8 2	Loans to and deposits at other non-resident banks - long														
016	1 G 1 1 9 1	Loans to other non-residents - short														
017	1 G 1 1 9 2	Loans to other non-residents - long														
018	1 G 1 2	Securities other than shares														
019	1 G 1 2 1 1	Securities issued by central government														
020	1 G 1 2 1 2	Securities issued by local governments														
021	1 G 1 2 2	Securities issued by resident monetary financial institutions														
022	1 G 1 2 3	Securities issued by other resident sectors														
023	1 G 1 2 4 1	Securities issued by EMU monetary financial institutions														
024	1 G 1 2 4 2	Securities issued by EMU other sectors														
025	1 G 1 2 5 1	Securities issued by other non-resident banks														
026	1 G 1 2 5 2	Securities issued by other non-residents														

CURRENCY BREAKDOWN of the end-of month stocks of
CERTAIN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (supplementary data and loans: at gross book value, securities: at net book value)

06 table

thousand foreign currencies, million JPY, other EU currencies and other currencies in millions of HUF

		Description	Currencies of non-EMU EU members					Other foreign currencies					
MNB code	HFS line code		DKK _a	SEK _b	GBP _c	Other EU currencies _d	USD _e	JPY _f	CHF _g	CAD _h	NOK _i	AUD _j	Other foreign currencies _k
027	1 G 1 2 6	Non-resident shares and other equity											
028	1 G 2	LIABILITIES											
029	1 G 2 1	Loans, deposits, subordinated loan capital											
030	1 G 2 1 1 1	From central government											
031	1 G 2 1 1 2	From local governments											
032	1 G 2 1 2	From resident monetary financial institutions											
033	1 G 2 1 3	From other financial corporations											
034	1 G 2 1 4 1	From non-financial corporations - short-term											
035	1 G 2 1 4 2 1	From non-financial corporations - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years		Maturity breakdown included									
036	1 G 2 1 4 2 2	From non-financial corporations - long-term - with a maturity of more than 2 years		Maturity breakdown included									
037	1 G 2 1 5 1	From households - short-term		Maturity breakdown included									
038	1 G 2 1 5 2 1	From households - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years		Maturity breakdown included									
039	1 G 2 1 5 2 2	From households - long-term - with a maturity of more than 2 years		Maturity breakdown included									
040	1 G 2 1 6	From nonprofit institutions serving households											
041	1 G 2 1 7 1	From EMU monetary financial institutions											
042	1 G 2 1 7 2	From other EMU sectors											
043	1 G 2 1 8 1	From other non-resident banks - short											
044	1 G 2 1 8 2	From other non-resident banks - long											
045	1 G 2 1 9 1	From other non-residents - short											
046	1 G 2 1 9 2	From other non-residents - long											
047	1 G 2 2	Debt securities issued											
048	1 G 3 1	Remaining assets	New line										
049	1 G 3 2	Remaining liabilities	New line										

HFSA code 1. H. MNB data collection identification number*		Reference period identification number*		Reporting institution Reporting institution's code		Report date YYYY / MM / DD			Document type (E,M,N)
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08 table Banks, specialized credit inst.: millions of HUF without decimal, coop. credit inst.: millions of HUF with 3 decimals

MNB code	PSZÁF line code	Description	HUF a	Euro b	Other foreign exchange c	Total d	Modified
001	1 H 1 1	Loss of value of certain assets (3+35+73+93+109)	S				
002	1 H 1 2	Valuation difference of certain assets (19+54+83+101+110)	S				
003	1 H 2 1	Loss of value of securities purchased for trading (4+13)	S				
004	1 H 2 1 1	Loss of value of securities other than shares (5+...+12)	S				
005	1 H 2 1 1 1	Loss of value of government papers and local government bonds					
006	1 H 2 1 1 2	Loss of value of central bank bonds					
007	1 H 2 1 1 3	Loss of value of the bonds of resident credit institutions					
008	1 H 2 1 1 4	Loss of value of the bonds of other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries, insurance corporations					
009	1 H 2 1 1 5	Loss of value of the bonds of non-financial corporations					
010	1 H 2 1 1 6	Loss of value of the bonds of non-profit institutions serving households					
011	1 H 2 1 1 7	Loss of value of other residents' bonds					
012	1 H 2 1 1 8	Loss of value of non-residents' bonds					
013	1 H 2 1 2	Loss of value of shares and other equity (14+...+18)	S				
014	1 H 2 1 2 1	Loss of value of the shares of resident credit institutions					
015	1 H 2 1 2 2	Loss of value of money market fund shares					
016	1 H 2 1 2 3	Loss of value of other investment fund shares and shares of other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries, insurance corporations					
017	1 H 2 1 2 4	Loss of value of the shares of non-financial corporations					
018	1 H 2 1 2 5	Loss of value of shares and investment fund shares of non-residents					
019	1 H 2 2	Valuation difference of securities purchased for trading (20+29)	S				
020	1 H 2 2 1	Valuation difference of securities other than shares (21+...+28)	S				
021	1 H 2 2 1 1	Valuation difference of government papers and local government bonds					
022	1 H 2 2 1 2	Valuation difference of central bank bonds					
023	1 H 2 2 1 3	Valuation difference of the bonds of resident credit institutions					
024	1 H 2 2 1 4	Valuation difference of the bonds of other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries, insurance corporations					
025	1 H 2 2 1 5	Valuation difference of the bonds of non-financial corporations					
026	1 H 2 2 1 6	Valuation difference of the bonds of non-profit institutions serving households					
027	1 H 2 2 1 7	Valuation difference of other residents' bonds					
028	1 H 2 2 1 8	Valuation difference of non-residents' bonds					
029	1 H 2 2 2	Valuation difference of shares and other equity (30+...+34)	S				

HFSA code 1. H. MNB data collection		Reference period identification number*	Reporting institution Reporting institution's code	Report date YYYY / MM / DD	Document type (E,M,N)
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08 table Banks, specialized credit inst.: millions of HUF without decimal, coop. credit inst.: millions of HUF with 3 decimals

MNB code	PSZÁF line code	Description	HUF a	Euro b	Other foreign exchange c	Total d	Modified
030	1 H 2 2 2 1	Valuation difference of the shares of resident credit institutions					
031	1 H 2 2 2 2	Valuation difference of money market fund shares					
032	1 H 2 2 2 3	Valuation difference of investment fund shares and shares of other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries, insurance corporations					
033	1 H 2 2 2 4	Valuation difference of the shares of non-financial corporations					
034	1 H 2 2 2 5	Valuation difference of shares and investment fund shares of non-residents					
035	1 H 3 1	Loss of value of securities for investment purposes (36+48)	S				
036	1 H 3 1 1	Loss of value of securities other than shares (37+...+47)	S				
037	1 H 3 1 1 1	Loss of value of government papers and local government bonds					
038	1 H 3 1 1 2	Loss of value of central bank bonds					
039	1 H 3 1 1 3	Loss of value of the bonds of resident credit institutions					
040	1 H 3 1 1 4	Loss of value of the bonds of other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries, insurance					
041	1 H 3 1 1 5	Loss of value of the bonds of non-financial corporations					
042	1 H 3 1 1 6	Loss of value of the bonds of non-profit institutions serving households					
043	1 H 3 1 1 7	Loss of value of other residents' bonds					
044	1 H 3 1 1 8	Loss of value of non-residents' bonds					
045	1 H 3 1 1 9 1	Loss of value of the private bonds of resident credit institutions					
046	1 H 3 1 1 9 2	Loss of value of the private bonds of other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries, insurance corporations					
047	1 H 3 1 1 9 3	Loss of value of the private bonds of non-financial corporations					
048	1 H 3 1 2	Loss of value of shares and other equity (49+...+53)	S				
049	1 H 3 1 2 1	Loss of value of the shares of resident credit institutions					
050	1 H 3 1 2 2	Loss of value of money market fund shares					
051	1 H 3 1 2 3	Loss of value of other investment fund shares and shares of other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries, insurance corporations					
052	1 H 3 1 2 4	Loss of value of the shares of non-financial corporations					
053	1 H 3 1 2 5	Loss of value of shares and investment fund shares of non-residents					
054	1 H 3 2	Valuation difference of securities for investment purposes (55+67)	S				
055	1 H 3 2 1	Valuation difference of securities other than shares (56+...+66)	S				
056	1 H 3 2 1 1	Valuation difference of government papers and local government bonds					
057	1 H 3 2 1 2	Valuation difference of central bank bonds					
058	1 H 3 2 1 3	Valuation difference of the bonds of resident credit institutions					
059	1 H 3 2 1 4	Valuation difference of the bonds of other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries, insurance					

HFSA code 1. H. MNB data collection		Reference period identification number*	Reporting institution Reporting institution's code	Report date YYYY / MM / DD	Document type (E,M,N)
F		2 0 0			

08 table Banks, specialized credit inst.: millions of HUF without decimal, coop. credit inst.: millions of HUF with 3 decimals

MNB code	PSZÁF line code	Description	HUF a	Euro b	Other foreign exchange c	Total d	Modified
060	1 H 3 2 1 5	Valuation difference of the bonds of non-financial corporations					
061	1 H 3 2 1 6	Valuation difference of the bonds of non-profit institutions serving households					
062	1 H 3 2 1 7	Valuation difference of other residents' bonds					
063	1 H 3 2 1 8	Valuation difference of non-residents' bonds					
064	1 H 3 2 1 9 1	Valuation difference of the private bonds of resident credit institutions					
065	1 H 3 2 1 9 2	Valuation difference of the private bonds of other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries, insurance corporations					
066	1 H 3 2 1 9 3	Valuation difference of the private bonds of non-financial corporations					
067	1 H 3 2 2	Valuation difference of shares and other equity (68+...+72)	S				
068	1 H 3 2 2 1	Valuation difference of the shares of resident credit institutions					
069	1 H 3 2 2 2	Valuation difference of money market fund shares					
070	1 H 3 2 2 3	Valuation difference of other investment fund shares and shares of other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries, insurance corporations					
071	1 H 3 2 2 4	Valuation difference of shares of non-financial corporations					
072	1 H 3 2 2 5	Valuation difference of shares and investment fund shares of non-residents					
073	1 H 4 1	Loss of value of loans (74+...+82)	S				
074	1 H 4 1 1	Loss of value of loans to the central government					
075	1 H 4 1 2	Loss of value of loans to local governments					
076	1 H 4 1 3	Loss of value of loans to monetary financial institutions					
077	1 H 4 1 4	Loss of value of loans to other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries, insurance corporations					
078	1 H 4 1 5	Loss of value of loans to non-financial corporations					
079	1 H 4 1 6	Loss of value of Households - Individuals - loans					
080	1 H 4 1 7	Loss of value of Households - Sole proprietors - loans					
081	1 H 4 1 8	Loss of value of loans to non-profit institutions serving households					
082	1 H 4 1 9	Loss of value of claims on non-residents					
083	1 H 4 2	Valuation difference of loans (84+...+92)	S				
084	1 H 4 2 1	Valuation difference of loans to the central government					
085	1 H 4 2 2	Valuation difference of loans to local governments					
086	1 H 4 2 3	Valuation difference of loans to monetary financial institutions					
087	1 H 4 2 4	Valuation difference of loans to other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries, insurance corporations					
088	1 H 4 2 5	Valuation difference of loans to non-financial corporations					
089	1 H 4 2 6	Valuation difference of Households - Individuals - loans					

HFSA code 1. H. MNB data collection		Reference period identification number*	Reporting institution Reporting institution's code	Report date YYYY / MM / DD	Document type (E,M,N)
F		2 0 0			

08 table Banks, specialized credit inst.: millions of HUF without decimal, coop. credit inst.: millions of HUF with 3 decimals

MNB code	PSZÁF line code	Description	HUF a	Euro b	Other foreign exchange c	Total d	Modified
090	1 H 4 2 7	Valuation difference of Households - Sole proprietors - loans					
091	1 H 4 2 8	Valuation difference of loans to non-profit institutions serving households					
092	1 H 4 2 9	Valuation difference of claims on non-residents					
093	1 H 5 1	Loss of value on certain participations (94+...+97)	S				
094	1 H 5 1 1	Loss of value on shares of resident credit institutions					
095	1 H 5 1 2	Loss of value of shares in other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries, insurance corporations, pension					
096	1 H 5 1 3	Loss of value of participations and business shares in non-financial corporations					
097	1 H 5 1 4	Loss of value of shares and participations in non-residents (98+...+100)	S				
098	1 H 5 1 4 1	Loss of value on the shares of non-resident credit institutions					
099	1 H 5 1 4 2	Loss of value on the shares of non-resident PBBs					
100	1 H 5 1 4 3	Loss of value on shares of other non-residents					
101	1 H 5 2	Valuation difference of participations (102+...+105)	S				
102	1 H 5 2 1	Valuation difference of the shares of resident credit institutions					
103	1 H 5 2 2	Valuation difference of shares in other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries, insurance corporations, pension funds					
104	1 H 5 2 3	Valuation difference of participations and business shares in non-financial corporations					
105	1 H 5 2 4	Valuation difference of shares and other equity of non-residents (106+...+108)	S				
106	1 H 5 2 4 1	Valuation difference of the shares of non-resident credit institutions					
107	1 H 5 2 4 2	Valuation difference of the shares of non-resident PBBs					
108	1 H 5 2 4 3	Valuation difference of other non-residents' shares					
109	1 H 6 1	Loss of value of other active accounts and other assets					
110	1 H 6 2	Valuation difference of other active accounts and other assets (from 1AB86) (111+112)	S				
111	1 H 6 2 1	Valuation difference of other accounts, assets, receivables					
112	1 H 6 2 2	Positive valuation difference of derivative transactions					
113	1 H 7	Valuation of liabilities					
114	1 H 7 1 1	Valuation difference of liabilities (from 1B66) (115+116)	S				
115	1 H 7 1 1 1	Valuation difference of liabilities vis-à-vis credit institutions					
116	1 H 7 1 1 2	Valuation difference of liabilities vis-à-vis customers					
117	1 H 7 1 2	Negative valuation difference of derivative transactions (from 1B66)					
118	1 H 7 2 1	Valuation reserves of value adjustment (from 1B95)					
119	1 H 7 2 2	Valuation reserves of real valuation (from 1B95)					

HFSA code 2. A.	Reference period MNB data collection identification number*	Reporting institution Reporting institution's code	Report date YYYY / MM / DD	Document type (E,M,N)
F	2 0 0			

07 table

Banks, specialized fin. inst.: millions of HUF, without decimals; coop. fin. inst.: millions of HUF with 3 decimals

MNB code	HFSA line code	Description	Reference month a	Accumulated b	Modified
001	2 A 1	TOTAL INTEREST RECEIVED AND SIMILAR INCOME (2+14+19+29)	Σ Renumbered as required by HFSA		
002	2 A 1 1	Interest received and similar income on loans (3+...+13)	Σ		
003	2 A 1 1 1	Overdraft credits			
004	2 A 1 1 1 2	Bills of exchange			
005	2 A 1 1 1 3	Consumer credits			
006	2 A 1 1 1 4	Other short term loans			
007	2 A 1 1 2 1	Purchased claims			
008	2 A 1 1 2 2	Loans extended for securities purchase			
009	2 A 1 1 2 3	Lending for house purchase			
010	2 A 1 1 2 4	Subordinated and supplementary loan capital extended			
011	2 A 1 1 2 5	Other long term loans			
012	2 A 1 1 3	Financial leasing			
013	2 A 1 1 4	Authentic repurchase agreements recorded among loans			
014	2 A 1 2	Interest received and similar income from deposits with the central bank and interbank deposits (15+...+18)	Σ		
015	2 A 1 2 1	Deposits with the central bank			
016	2 A 1 2 2 1	Deposits with resident credit institutions			
017	2 A 1 2 2 2	Deposits with non-resident credit institutions			
018	2 A 1 2 3	Credit institutions - interbank authentic repurchase agreements			
019	2 A 1 3	Interest received and similar income on securities (20+...+28)	Σ		
020	2 A 1 3 1	Treasury bills and government bonds			
021	2 A 1 3 2	Consolidation government bonds			
022	2 A 1 3 3	Central bank bonds			
023	2 A 1 3 4 1	Public issue bonds of credit institutions, other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries and insurance corporations			
024	2 A 1 3 4 2	Other public issue bonds			
025	2 A 1 3 4 3	Private issue bonds			
026	2 A 1 3 4 4	Yields on investment fund shares			
027	2 A 1 3 5 1	Non-resident governments' papers			
028	2 A 1 3 5 2	Other securities of non-residents			
029	2 A 1 4	Other interest received and similar income			
030	2 A 2	TOTAL interest paid and similar charges (31+39+42+50+54+55)	Σ		
031	2 A 2 1	Interest paid and similar charges on deposits (32+...+38)	Σ		
032	2 A 2 1 1	Sight and current account deposits			
033	2 A 2 1 1 2	Short term deposits			
034	2 A 2 1 1 3	Long term deposits			
035	2 A 2 1 2 1	Short term documentary deposits			
036	2 A 2 1 2 2	Long term documentary deposits			
037	2 A 2 1 3	Deposits for housing			
038	2 A 2 1 4	Authentic repurchase agreements recorded among deposits			
039	2 A 2 2	Expenditure on interest and interest type payments on interbank deposits from credit institutions (40+41)	Σ		

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*/ Ez a táblaformátum valamennyi felügyeleti mérleg változat (MNB adatgyűjtés azonosító: F01, F03, F08, F09, F14) esetében azonos.

2.A. Profit and loss account

HFSA code 2. A. MNB data collection identification number* <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">F</div>		Reference period identification number* <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">200</div>	Reporting institution Reporting institution's code <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div>	Report date YYYY / MM / DD <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div>	Document type (E,M,N) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div>
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07 table

Banks, specialized fin. inst.: millions of HUF, without decimals; coop. fin. inst.: millions of HUF with 3 decimals

MNB code	HFSA line code	Description	Reference month a	Accumulated b	Modified
040	2 A 2 2 1	Deposits made by resident credit institutions			
041	2 A 2 2 2	Deposits made by non-resident credit institutions			
042	2 A 2 3	Interest paid and similar charges on loans taken (43+...+49)	Σ		
043	2 A 2 3 1 1	Loans from central bank			
044	2 A 2 3 1 2	Central bank repurchase transaction (active)			
045	2 A 2 3 2 1	Loans from resident credit institutions, other financial intermediaries, supplementary financial services providers and insurers			
046	2 A 2 3 2 2	Loans from non-resident credit institutions			
047	2 A 2 3 3	Credit institutions - authentic repurchase agreements			
048	2 A 2 3 4	Loans from international institutions or government			
049	2 A 2 3 5	Other loans received			
050	2 A 2 4	Interest paid and similar charges on securities (51+52+53)	Σ		
051	2 A 2 4 1	Bonds			
052	2 A 2 4 2	Deposit certificates			
053	2 A 2 4 3	Other securities			
054	2 A 2 5	Interest paid and similar charges on subordinated liabilities			
055	2 A 2 6	Other interest paid and similar charges			
056	2 A 3	Balance (1-30)			
057	2 A 4 1	Dividends received (58+59+60)	Σ		
058	2 A 4 1 1	From shares and other equity for investment, affiliated companies			
059	2 A 4 1 2	From shares and other equity for investment, to other companies linked by virtue of participating interests			
060	2 A 4 1 3	From shares and other equity purchased for trading			
061	2 A 4 2	INCOME FROM COMMISSION AND FEES (62-67)			
062	2 A 4 2 1	Income from commission based financial and investment services (63+...+66)	Σ		
063	2 A 4 2 1 1	Turnover and transaction commissions			
064	2 A 4 2 1 2	Guarantees and pledges			
065	2 A 4 2 1 3	Other commissions and fees			
066	2 A 4 2 1 4	Fees and commission income from investment services			
067	2 A 4 2 2	Expenditures on commission based financial and investment services (68+69+70)	Σ		
068	2 A 4 2 2 1	Turnover and transaction commissions			
069	2 A 4 2 2 2	Other commissions and fees			
070	2 A 4 2 2 3	Fees and commission expenditures on investment services			
071	2 A 4 3	NET FINANCIAL PROFIT (72+88+104)	Σ		
072	2 A 4 3 1	Profit from financial services (73-74+75+76-77+78+79-80+81-82+83-84+85+86-87)			
073	2 A 4 3 1 1 1	Income from the sale of securities for investment			
074	2 A 4 3 1 1 2	Expenditures on the sale and write-off of securities for investment			
075	2 A 4 3 1 1 3	Value loss written back due to the sale of securities for investment			
076	2 A 4 3 1 2 1	Income from the sale of participations			
077	2 A 4 3 1 2 2	Expenditures on the sale and write-off of participations			
078	2 A 4 3 1 2 3	Value loss written back due to the sale of participations			

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*/ Ez a táblaformátum valamennyi felügyeleti mérleg változat (MNB adatgyűjtés azonosító: F01, F03, F08, F09, F14) esetében

azonos.

2.A. Profit and loss account

HFSA code 2. A. MNB data collection identification number* <div> <div>F</div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>		Reference period identification number* <div> <div>2</div> <div>0</div> <div>0</div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	Reporting institution Reporting institution's code <div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	Report date YYYY / MM / DD <div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	Document type (E,M,N) <div> <div></div> </div>
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07 table

Banks, specialized fin. inst.: millions of HUF, without decimals; coop. fin. inst.: millions of HUF with 3 decimals

MNB code	HFSA line code	Description	Reference month a	Accumulated b	Modified
079	2 A 4 3 1 3 1	Gain from the revaluation of non-resident exchange assets and liabilities			
080	2 A 4 3 1 3 2	Loss from the revaluation of non-resident exchange assets and liabilities			
081	2 A 4 3 1 3 3	Exchange gain in relation to F/X assets and F/X liabilities			
082	2 A 4 3 1 3 4	Exchange loss in relation to F/X assets and F/X liabilities			
083	2 A 4 3 1 4 1	Gain on debts purchased			
084	2 A 4 3 1 4 2	Loss on debts purchased			
085	2 A 4 3 1 4 3	Value loss written back in connection with the sale of debts purchased			
086	2 A 4 3 1 5 1	Other income from financial services			
087	2 A 4 3 1 5 2	Other expenditures on financial services			
088	2 A 4 3 2	Profit from investment services with credit institutions and MNB (89-90-91+92+93+94-95-96+97+98+99-100+101+102-103)			
089	2 A 4 3 2 1 1	Income from non-resident exchange futures			
090	2 A 4 3 2 1 2	Expenditures on non-resident exchange futures			
091	2 A 4 3 2 1 3 1	Net provision creation related to non-resident exchange futures			
092	2 A 4 3 2 1 3 2	Use of provisions related to non-resident exchange futures			
093	2 A 4 3 2 1 3 3	Release of provisions related to non-resident exchange futures			
094	2 A 4 3 2 2 1	Income from other futures transactions			
095	2 A 4 3 2 2 2	Expenditures on other futures transactions			
096	2 A 4 3 2 2 3 1	Net provision creation related to other futures transactions			
097	2 A 4 3 2 2 3 2	Use of provisions related to other futures transactions			
098	2 A 4 3 2 2 3 3	Release of provisions related other futures transactions			
099	2 A 4 3 2 3 1	Exchange gain on securities for trade			
100	2 A 4 3 2 3 2	Exchange loss on securities for trade			
101	2 A 4 3 2 3 3	Writing back value loss related to the sale of securities from trade			
102	2 A 4 3 2 4 1	Other income from investment services with credit institutions and MNB			
103	2 A 4 3 2 4 2	Other expenditures on investment services with credit institutions and MNB			
104	2 A 4 3 3	Profit from investment services (105-106-107+108+109+110-111-112+113+114+115-116-117+118+119-120)			
105	2 A 4 3 3 1 1	Income from non-resident exchange futures			
106	2 A 4 3 3 1 2	Expenditure on non-resident exchange futures			
107	2 A 4 3 3 1 3 1	Net provision creation related to non-resident exchange futures			
108	2 A 4 3 3 1 3 2	Use of provisions related to non-resident exchange futures			
109	2 A 4 3 3 1 3 3	Release of provisions related to non-resident exchange futures			
110	2 A 4 3 3 2 1	Income from other futures transactions			
111	2 A 4 3 3 2 2	Expenditure on other futures transactions			
112	2 A 4 3 3 2 3 1	Net provision creation related to other futures transactions			
113	2 A 4 3 3 2 3 2	Use of provisions related to other futures transactions			
114	2 A 4 3 3 2 3 3	Release of provisions related to other futures transactions			
115	2 A 4 3 3 3 1	Exchange gain on securities for trade			
116	2 A 4 3 3 3 2	Exchange loss on securities for trade			
117	2 A 4 3 3 3 3	Value loss on securities for trade			
118	2 A 4 3 3 3 4	Writing back value loss on securities for trade			

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azonos.

2.A. Profit and loss account

HFSA code 2. A. MNB data collection identification number* <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">F</div>		Reference period identification number* <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">200</div>	Reporting institution Reporting institution's code <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div>	Report date YYYY / MM / DD <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div>	Document type (E,M,N) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div>
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07 table

Banks, specialized fin. inst.: millions of HUF, without decimals; coop. fin. inst.: millions of HUF with 3 decimals

MNB code	HFSA line code	Description	Reference month a	Accumulated b	Modified
119	2 A 4 3 3 4 1	Income from other investment services			
120	2 A 4 3 3 4 2	Expenditure on other investment services			
121	2 A 4 4	PROFIT FROM OTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES (122+127) Σ			
122	2 A 4 4 1	Profit not from financial or investment services (123-124+125-126)			
123	2 A 4 4 1 1 1	Invoiced value of leased assets (excl. VAT and interest)			
124	2 A 4 4 1 1 2	Book value of leased assets			
125	2 A 4 4 1 2 1	Income from one-off or regular not financial and investment services, other			
126	2 A 4 4 1 2 2	Expenditure on one-off or regular not financial and investment services, other			
127	2 A 4 4 2	Other profit (128-129+130+131-132+133-134+135-136-137+138+139-140-141-142+143+144-145+146+147+148+149-150)			
128	2 A 4 4 2 1 1	Income from the sale of own receivables			
129	2 A 4 4 2 1 2	Expenditure on the sale and write-off of own receivables			
130	2 A 4 4 2 1 3	Value loss written back in connection with the sale of own receivables			
131	2 A 4 4 2 2 1	Income from the sale of assets from inventories received in exchange for debts			
132	2 A 4 4 2 2 2	Expenditure on the sale of assets from inventories received in exchange for debts			
133	2 A 4 4 2 2 3	Writing back the sale of assets from inventories received in exchange for debts			
134	2 A 4 4 2 2 4	Value loss of assets from inventories received in exchange for debts			
135	2 A 4 4 2 3 1	Income from the sale of inventories			
136	2 A 4 4 2 3 2	Expenditures on the sale of inventories			
137	2 A 4 4 2 3 3	Value loss of inventories			
138	2 A 4 4 2 3 4	Writing back the value loss of inventories			
139	2 A 4 4 2 4 1	Income from the sale of tangible assets and intangible assets			
140	2 A 4 4 2 4 2	Removal of the book value of tangible assets and intangible assets upon sale			
141	2 A 4 4 2 4 3	Unscheduled depreciation of tangible assets and intangible assets			
142	2 A 4 4 2 5 1	Creating general risk provisions			
143	2 A 4 4 2 5 2 1	Use of general risk provisions			
144	2 A 4 4 2 5 2 2	Release of general risk provisions			
145	2 A 4 4 2 6 1	Creating other provisions			
146	2 A 4 4 2 6 2 1	Use of other provisions			
147	2 A 4 4 2 6 2 2	Release of other provisions			
148	2 A 4 4 2 7	Other income due to statutory changes			
149	2 A 4 4 2 8 1	Other income not shown elsewhere			
150	2 A 4 4 2 8 2	Other expenditures not shown elsewhere			
151	2 A 5 1	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS (152+...+161) Σ			
152	2 A 5 1 1 1	Cost of personnel - payroll			
153	2 A 5 1 1 2	Cost of personnel - other payments excluding social security contributions			
154	2 A 5 1 1 3	Cost of personnel - social security, pension			
155	2 A 5 1 1 4	Cost of personnel - other contributions			
156	2 A 5 1 2	Rental fees paid			
157	2 A 5 1 3	IT expenditures			
158	2 A 5 1 4	Expert fees			

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*/ Ez a táblaformátum valamennyi felügyeleti mérleg változat (MNB adatgyűjtés azonosító: F01, F03, F08, F09, F14) esetében

azonos.

2.A. Profit and loss account

HFSA code 2. A. MNB data collection identification number* <div> <div>F</div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>		Reference period identification number* <div> <div>2</div> <div>0</div> <div>0</div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	Reporting institution Reporting institution's code <div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	Report date YYYY / MM / DD <div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	Document type (E,M,N) <div> <div></div> </div>
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07 table

Banks, specialized fin. inst.: millions of HUF, without decimals; coop. fin. inst.: millions of HUF with 3 decimals

MNB code	HFSA line code	Description	Reference month a	Accumulated b	Modified
159	2 A 5 1 5	Marketing costs			
160	2 A 5 1 6	Other administrative costs			
161	2 A 5 1 7	Depreciation			
162	2 A 6	PROFIT FROM ORDINARY BUSINESS ACTIVITIES (56+57+61+71+121-151+163)			
163	2 A 6 1	CHANGE IN LOSS OF VALUE AND RISK PROVISIONS (- 164+165-166+167-168+169-170+171-172+173+174)			
164	2 A 6 1 1 1	Loss of value on own receivables			
165	2 A 6 1 1 2	Writing back loss of value on risk provisions			
166	2 A 6 1 1 3	Loss of value on receivables purchased			
167	2 A 6 1 1 4	Writing back loss of value on receivables purchased			
168	2 A 6 1 1 5	Loss of value on securities for investment			
169	2 A 6 1 1 6	Writing back loss of value on securities for investment			
170	2 A 6 1 2 1	Loss of value on participations			
171	2 A 6 1 2 2	Writing back loss of value on participations			
172	2 A 6 1 3 1	Creating risk provisions for pending and future liabilities			
173	2 A 6 1 3 2 1	Use of risk provisions for pending and future liabilities			
174	2 A 6 1 3 2 2	Release of provisions for pending and future liabilities			
175	2 A 7 1	EXTRAORDINARY INCOME (176+...+179)	Σ		
176	2 A 7 1 1	Contractual value of assets contributed to business associations			
177	2 A 7 1 2	Nominal value of own stocks, shares or property certificates bought back			
178	2 A 7 1 3	Book value of assets received without compensation at the transferee			
179	2 A 7 1 4	Other extraordinary income			
180	2 A 7 2	EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES (181+...+184)	Σ		
181	2 A 7 2 1	Book value of assets contributed to business associations			
182	2 A 7 2 2	Repurchase value of own stocks, shares or property certificates bought back			
183	2 A 7 2 3	Book value of assets received without compensation increased by the VAT charged and not paid by the recipient			
184	2 A 7 2 4	Other extraordinary expenditures			
185	2 A 7 3	PRE-TAX PROFIT (162+175-180)			
186	2 A 8	AFTER-TAX PROFIT (185-187)			
187	2 A 8 1	Taxes paid (tax advances paid during the year) and year-end tax liability			
188	2 A 9	BALANCE SHEET PROFIT (interim PROFIT) (186-189+190+191-192)			
189	2 A 9 1	Creating general reserves			
190	2 A 9 2	Use of general reserves			
191	2 A 9 3	Use of profit reserves for dividends and shares			
192	2 A 9 4	Paid (approved) dividends, shares			
193	2 A 9 4 1	<i>Of which:</i> to affiliates			
194	2 A 9 4 2	to businesses in other ownership relationships			

HFSA code 1. AN. MNB data collection		Reference period identification number*		Reporting institution Reporting institution's code		Report date YYYY / MM / DD		Document type (E,M,N)	
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SUPERVISORY BALANCE SHEET (Assets at net book value)

11 table

Banks, specialized credit institutions: millions of HUF, with no decimals; co-operative credit inst.: millions of HUF, with 3 decimals

MNB No (new)	HFSA line code	Description	HUF a	EUR b	Other foreign currencies c	Total d	Modified
001	1 A N 0	Total assets (2+10+83+150+160+316+345+361+400)	S				
002	1 A N 1	Cash and settlement accounts (3+...+9)	S				
003	1 A N 1 1	Cash balance (HUF, foreign currency)					
004	1 A N 1 2	Nostro accounts with the Central Bank					
005	1 A N 1 3	Settlement account of cooperative credit institution with MTB					
006	1 A N 1 4	Transfer account balance related to nostro accounts with the Central Bank and settlement account at MTB					
007	1 A N 1 5	Nostro accounts with resident credit institutions					
008	1 A N 1 6 1	Nostro accounts with EMU credit institutions					
009	1 A N 1 6 2	Nostro accounts with other non-resident banks					
010	1 A N 2	Securities purchased for trading (11+58)	S				
011	1 A N 2 1	Securities other than shares (12+...+20+24+35+40+...+44)	S				
012	1 A N 2 1 1 1	Treasury bills					
013	1 A N 2 1 1 2	Government bonds					
014	1 A N 2 1 1 3	Consolidation government bonds					
015	1 A N 2 1 2 1	Local government bonds - short-term					
016	1 A N 2 1 2 2	Local government bonds - long-term					
017	1 A N 2 1 3 1	Central Bank bonds - short-term					
018	1 A N 2 1 3 2	Central Bank bonds - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years					
019	1 A N 2 1 3 3	Central Bank bonds - long-term - with a maturity of over 2 years					
020	1 A N 2 1 4	Bonds of resident credit institutions (21+22+23)	S				
021	1 A N 2 1 4 1	Bonds of resident credit institutions - short-term					
022	1 A N 2 1 4 2 1	Bonds of resident credit institutions - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years					
023	1 A N 2 1 4 2 2	Bonds of resident credit institutions - long-term - with a maturity of over 2 years					
024	1 A N 2 1 5	Bonds of other financial intermediaries, of financial auxiliaries and of insurance corporations (25+ ... +34)	S				
025	1 A N 2 1 5 1 1 1	Other financial intermediaries - Bonds of financial and investment enterprises - short-term					
026	1 A N 2 1 5 1 1 2	Other financial intermediaries - Bonds of financial and investment enterprises - long-term					
027	1 A N 2 1 5 1 2 1	Other financial intermediaries - Bonds of other institutions - short-term					
028	1 A N 2 1 5 1 2 2	Other financial intermediaries - Bonds of other institutions - long-term					
029	1 A N 2 1 5 2 1 1	Financial auxiliaries - Bonds of financial and investment enterprises - short-term					
030	1 A N 2 1 5 2 1 2	Financial auxiliaries - Bonds of financial and investment enterprises - long-term					
031	1 A N 2 1 5 2 2 1	Financial auxiliaries - Bonds of other institutions - short-term					
032	1 A N 2 1 5 2 2 2	Financial auxiliaries - Bonds of other institutions - long-term					
033	1 A N 2 1 5 3 1	Bonds of insurance corporations - short-term					
034	1 A N 2 1 5 3 2	Bonds of insurance corporations - long-term					
035	1 A N 2 1 6	Bonds of non-financial corporations (36+...+39)	S				
036	1 A N 2 1 6 1 1	Bonds of associated enterprises - short-term					
037	1 A N 2 1 6 1 2	Bonds of associated enterprises - long-term					
038	1 A N 2 1 6 2 1	Bonds of non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - short-term					

HFSA code 1. AN. MNB data collection		Reference period identification number*		Reporting institution Reporting institution's code		Report date YYYY / MM / DD			Document type (E,M,N)	
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SUPERVISORY BALANCE SHEET (Assets at net book value)

11 table

Banks, specialized credit institutions: millions of HUF, with no decimals; co-operative credit inst.: millions of HUF, with 3 decimals

MNB No (new)	HFSA line code	Description	HUF a	EUR b	Other foreign currencies c	Total d	Modified
039	1 A N 2 1 6 2 2	Bonds of non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - long-term					
040	1 A N 2 1 7 1	Bonds of non-profit institutions serving households - short-term					
041	1 A N 2 1 7 2	Bonds of non-profit institutions serving households - long-term					
042	1 A N 2 1 8 1	Bonds of other residents - short-term					
043	1 A N 2 1 8 2	Bonds of other residents - long-term					
044	1 A N 2 1 9	Non-resident bonds (45+...+57)	S				
045	1 A N 2 1 9 1 1 1	EMU - government securities - short-term					
046	1 A N 2 1 9 1 1 2	EMU - government securities - long-term					
047	1 A N 2 1 9 1 2 1	EMU - other general government securities - short-term					
048	1 A N 2 1 9 1 2 2	EMU - other general government securities - long-term					
049	1 A N 2 1 9 1 3 1	Bonds of EMU MFIs - short-term					
050	1 A N 2 1 9 1 3 2 1	Bonds of EMU MFIs - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 2 years					
051	1 A N 2 1 9 1 3 2 2	Bonds of EMU MFIs - long-term - with a maturity of over 2 years					
052	1 A N 2 1 9 1 4 1	Bonds of other EMU residents - short-term					
053	1 A N 2 1 9 1 4 2	Bonds of other EMU residents - long-term					
054	1 A N 2 1 9 2 1 1	Other non-residents - government securities - short-term					
055	1 A N 2 1 9 2 1 2	Other non-residents - government securities - long-term					
056	1 A N 2 1 9 2 2 1	Bonds of other non-residents - short-term					
057	1 A N 2 1 9 2 2 2	Bonds of other non-residents - long-term					
058	1 A N 2 2	Shares and other equity (59+62+63+75+76+77)	S				
059	1 A N 2 2 1	Shares of resident credit institutions (60+61)	S				
060	1 A N 2 2 1 1	Shares of resident credit institutions quoted on the Stock Exchange					
061	1 A N 2 2 1 2	Shares of resident credit institutions NOT quoted on the Stock Exchange					
062	1 A N 2 2 2 1	Money market fund shares					
063	1 A N 2 2 2 2	Other investment fund shares, shares of other financial intermediaries, of financial auxiliaries and of insurance corporations (64+...+74)	S				
064	1 A N 2 2 2 2 1	Other investment fund shares					
065	1 A N 2 2 2 2 2 1 1	Other financial intermediaries - Shares of financial and investment enterprises quoted on the Stock Exchange					
066	1 A N 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2	Other financial intermediaries - Shares of financial and investment enterprises NOT quoted on the Stock Exchange					
067	1 A N 2 2 2 2 2 2 1	Other financial intermediaries - Shares of other institutions quoted on the Stock Exchange					
068	1 A N 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Other financial intermediaries - Shares of other institutions NOT quoted on the Stock Exchange					
069	1 A N 2 2 2 2 3 1 1	Financial auxiliaries - Shares of financial and investment enterprises quoted on the Stock Exchange					
070	1 A N 2 2 2 2 3 1 2	Financial auxiliaries - Shares of financial and investment enterprises NOT quoted on the Stock Exchange					
071	1 A N 2 2 2 2 3 2 1	Financial auxiliaries - Shares of other institutions quoted on the Stock Exchange					
072	1 A N 2 2 2 2 3 2 2	Financial auxiliaries - Shares of other institutions NOT quoted on the Stock Exchange					
073	1 A N 2 2 2 2 4 1	Shares of insurance corporations quoted on the Stock Exchange					
074	1 A N 2 2 2 2 4 2	Shares of insurance corporations NOT quoted on the Stock Exchange					

HFSA code 1. AN. MNB data collection		Reference period identification number*		Reporting institution Reporting institution's code		Report date YYYY / MM / DD			Document type (E,M,N)	
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SUPERVISORY BALANCE SHEET (Assets at net book value)

11 table

Banks, specialized credit institutions: millions of HUF, with no decimals; co-operative credit inst.: millions of HUF, with 3 decimals

MNB No (new)	HFSA line code	Description	HUF a	EUR b	Other foreign currencies c	Total d	Modified
075	1 A N 2 2 3 1	Shares of non-financial corporations quoted on the Stock Exchange					
076	1 A N 2 2 3 2	Shares of non-financial corporations NOT quoted on the Stock Exchange					
077	1 A N 2 2 4	Shares, other equity and investment fund shares of non-residents (78+...+82)	S				
078	1 A N 2 2 4 1 1	Investment fund shares of EMU money market funds					
079	1 A N 2 2 4 1 2	Shares of EMU MFIs					
080	1 A N 2 2 4 1 3	Shares and investment fund shares of other EMU residents					
081	1 A N 2 2 4 2 1	Investment fund shares of other non-resident money market funds					
082	1 A N 2 2 4 2 2	Shares and investment fund shares of other non-residents					
083	1 A N 3	Securities for investment purposes (84+124)	S				
084	1 A N 3 1	Securities other than shares (85+...+90+93+99+102+103+104+112+115+121)	S				
085	1 A N 3 1 1 1	Government bonds					
086	1 A N 3 1 1 2	Consolidation government bonds					
087	1 A N 3 1 1 3	Local government bonds					
088	1 A N 3 1 2 1	Central Bank bonds - with a maturity of not more than 2 years					
089	1 A N 3 1 2 2	Central Bank bonds - with a maturity of over 2 years					
090	1 A N 3 1 3	Bonds of resident credit institutions (91+92)	S				
091	1 A N 3 1 3 1	Bonds of resident credit institutions - with a maturity of not more than 2 years					
092	1 A N 3 1 3 2	Bonds of resident credit institutions - with a maturity of over 2 years					
093	1 A N 3 1 4	Bonds of other financial intermediaries, of financial auxiliaries and of insurance corporations (94+ ... +98)	S				
094	1 A N 3 1 4 1 1	Other financial intermediaries - Bonds of financial and investment enterprises					
095	1 A N 3 1 4 1 2	Other financial intermediaries - Bonds of other institutions					
096	1 A N 3 1 4 2 1	Financial auxiliaries - Bonds of financial and investment enterprises					
097	1 A N 3 1 4 2 2	Financial auxiliaries - Bonds of other institutions					
098	1 A N 3 1 4 3	Bonds of insurance corporations					
099	1 A N 3 1 5	Bonds of non-financial corporations (100+101)	S				
100	1 A N 3 1 5 1	Bonds of associated enterprises					
101	1 A N 3 1 5 2	Bonds of non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises)					
102	1 A N 3 1 6	Bonds of non-profit institutions serving households					
103	1 A N 3 1 7	Bonds of other residents					
104	1 A N 3 1 8	Bonds of non-residents (105+...+111)	S				
105	1 A N 3 1 8 1 1	EMU - government securities					
106	1 A N 3 1 8 1 2	EMU - other general government securities					
107	1 A N 3 1 8 1 3 1	Bonds of EMU MFIs - with a maturity of not more than 2 years					
108	1 A N 3 1 8 1 3 2	Bonds of EMU MFIs - with a maturity of over 2 years					
109	1 A N 3 1 8 1 4	Bonds of other EMU residents					
110	1 A N 3 1 8 2 1	Other non-residents - government securities					
111	1 A N 3 1 8 2 2	Bonds of other non-residents					
112	1 A N 3 1 9 1	PRIVATE bonds of resident credit institutions (113+114)	S				
113	1 A N 3 1 9 1 1	PRIVATE bonds of resident credit institutions - with a maturity of not more than 2 years					

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MNB No (new)	HFSA line code	Description	HUF a	EUR b	Other foreign currencies c	Total d	Modified
114	1 A N 3 1 9 1 2	PRIVATE bonds of resident credit institutions - with a maturity of over 2 years					
115	1 A N 3 1 9 2	PRIVATE bonds of other financial intermediaries, of financial auxiliaries and of insurance corporations (116+ ... +120)	S				
116	1 A N 3 1 9 2 1 1	Other financial intermediaries - PRIVATE bonds of financial and investment enterprise					
117	1 A N 3 1 9 2 1 2	Other financial intermediaries - PRIVATE bonds of other institutions					
118	1 A N 3 1 9 2 2 1	Financial auxiliaries - PRIVATE bonds of financial and investment enterprises					
119	1 A N 3 1 9 2 2 2	Financial auxiliaries - PRIVATE bonds of other institutions					
120	1 A N 3 1 9 2 3	PRIVATE bonds of insurance corporations					
121	1 A N 3 1 9 3	PRIVATE bonds of non-financial corporations (122+123)					
122	1 A N 3 1 9 3 1	PRIVATE bonds of associated enterprises					
123	1 A N 3 1 9 3 2	PRIVATE bonds of non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises)					
124	1 A N 3 2	Shares and other equity (125+128+129+141+144)	S				
125	1 A N 3 2 1	Shares of resident credit institutions (126+127)	S				
126	1 A N 3 2 1 1	Shares of resident credit institutions quoted on the Stock Exchange					
127	1 A N 3 2 1 2	Shares of resident credit institutions NOT quoted on the Stock Exchange					
128	1 A N 3 2 2 1	Money market fund shares					
129	1 A N 3 2 2 2	Other investment fund shares and shares of other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries and insurance corporations (130+...+140)	S				
130	1 A N 3 2 2 2 1	Other investment fund shares					
131	1 A N 3 2 2 2 2 1 1	Other financial intermediaries - Shares of financial and investment enterprises quoted on the Stock Exchange					
132	1 A N 3 2 2 2 2 1 2	Other financial intermediaries - Shares of financial and investment enterprises NOT quoted on the Stock Exchange					
133	1 A N 3 2 2 2 2 2 1	Other financial intermediaries - Shares of other institutions quoted on the Stock Exchange					
134	1 A N 3 2 2 2 2 2 2	Other financial intermediaries - Shares of other institutions NOT quoted on the Stock Exchange					
135	1 A N 3 2 2 2 3 1 1	Financial auxiliaries - Shares of financial and investment enterprises quoted on the Stock Exchange					
136	1 A N 3 2 2 2 3 1 2	Financial auxiliaries - Shares of financial and investment enterprises NOT quoted on the Stock Exchange					
137	1 A N 3 2 2 2 3 2 1	Financial auxiliaries - Shares of other institutions quoted on the Stock Exchange					
138	1 A N 3 2 2 2 3 2 2	Financial auxiliaries - Shares of other institutions NOT quoted on the Stock Exchange					
139	1 A N 3 2 2 2 4 1	Shares of insurance corporations quoted on the Stock Exchange					
140	1 A N 3 2 2 2 4 2	Shares of insurance corporations NOT quoted on the Stock Exchange					
141	1 A N 3 2 3	Shares of non-financial corporations (142+143)	S				
142	1 A N 3 2 3 1	Shares of non-financial corporations quoted on the Stock Exchange					
143	1 A N 3 2 3 2	Shares of non-financial corporations NOT quoted on the Stock Exchange					
144	1 A N 3 2 4	Shares, other equity and investment fund shares of non-residents (145+...+149)	S				
145	1 A N 3 2 4 1 1	Investment fund shares of EMU money market funds					
146	1 A N 3 2 4 1 2	Shares of EMU MFIs					
147	1 A N 3 2 4 1 3	Shares and investment fund shares of other EMU residents					
148	1 A N 3 2 4 2 1	Investment fund shares of other non-resident money market funds					

HFSA code 1. AN. MNB data collection ID Nos		Reference period identification number*		Reporting institution Reporting institution's code		Report date YYYY / MM / DD		Document type (E,M,N)	
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SUPERVISORY BALANCE SHEET (Assets at net book value)

11 table

Banks, specialized credit institutions: millions of HUF, with no decimals; co-operative credit inst.: millions of HUF, with 3 decimals

MNB No (new)	HFSA line code	Description	HUF a	EUR b	Other foreign currencies c	Total d	Modified
149	1 A N 3 2 4 2 2	Shares and investment fund shares of other non-residents					
150	1 A N 4	Deposits with the Central Bank and interbank deposits (151+...+159)	S				
151	1 A N 4 1 1 1	Deposits held with the Central Bank - short-term					
152	1 A N 4 1 1 2	Deposits held with the Central Bank - long-term					
153	1 A N 4 2 1	Deposits placed with resident credit institutions - short-term					
154	1 A N 4 2 2	Deposits placed with resident credit institutions - long-term					
155	1 A N 4 2 3	Resident credit institutions - authentic repurchase agreement					
156	1 A N 4 3 1 1	Interbank deposits placed with EMU credit institutions - short-term					
157	1 A N 4 3 1 2	Interbank deposits placed with EMU credit institutions - long-term					
158	1 A N 4 3 2 1	Interbank deposits placed with other non-resident banks - short-term					
159	1 A N 4 3 2 2	Interbank deposits placed with other non-resident banks - long-term					
160	1 A N 5	Loans (161+...+165+168+...+176+216+248+265+279+287)	S				
161	1 A N 5 1 1 1	Loans granted to the central budget - short-term					
162	1 A N 5 1 1 2	Loans granted to the central budget - long-term					
163	1 A N 5 1 1 3 1	Loans to other institutions classified as part of Central Government - short-term					
164	1 A N 5 1 1 3 2	Loans to other institutions classified as part of Central Government - long-term					
165	1 A N 5 1 2	Loans to local governments (166+167)	S				
166	1 A N 5 1 2 1	Loans to local governments - short-term					
167	1 A N 5 1 2 2	Loans to local governments - long-term					
168	1 A N 5 2	Loans granted to the Central Bank					
169	1 A N 5 3 1 1	Loans granted to resident credit institutions - short-term					
170	1 A N 5 3 1 2	Loans granted to resident credit institutions - long-term					
171	1 A N 5 3 2 1	Supplementary subordinated loan capital granted to resident credit institutions					
172	1 A N 5 3 2 2	Subordinated loan capital granted to resident credit institutions					
173	1 A N 5 3 2 3	Syndicated loan granted to resident credit institutions organized by non-residents					
174	1 A N 5 3 3 1	Loans granted to money market funds					
175	1 A N 5 3 3 2	Money market funds - authentic repurchase agreement					
176	1 A N 5 4	Loans to other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries and insurance corporations (177+...+215)	S				
177	1 A N 5 4 1 1 1	Other financial intermediaries -Loans granted to financial and investment enterprises - short-term					
178	1 A N 5 4 1 1 2 1	Other financial intermediaries -Loans granted to financial and investment enterprises - long-term - for a maturity of not more than 5 years					
179	1 A N 5 4 1 1 2 2	Other financial intermediaries -Loans granted to financial and investment enterprises - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
180	1 A N 5 4 1 1 3	Other financial intermediaries - Supplementary subordinated loan capital granted to financial and investment enterprises					
181	1 A N 5 4 1 1 4	Other financial intermediaries - Subordinated loan capital granted to financial and investment enterprise					
182	1 A N 5 4 1 1 5 1	Other financial intermediaries - Financial anc investment enterprises - authentic repurchase agreement - short-term					
183	1 A N 5 4 1 1 5 2 1	Other financial intermediaries - Financial and investment enterprises - authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of not more					
184	1 A N 5 4 1 1 5 2 2	Other financial intermediaries - Financial anc investment enterprises - authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of over 5					
185	1 A N 5 4 1 2 1	Other financial intermediaries - Loans granted to other institutions - short-term					
186	1 A N 5 4 1 2 2 1	Other financial intermediaries - Loans granted to other institutions - long-term - for a maturity of not more than 5 years					

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*/ This is the table format applicable to all versions of the controlled balance sheet (MNB data collection ID Nos F01, F03, F08, F09, F14).

1.AN. Assets (net)

HFSA code 1. AN. MNB data collection ID Nos		Reference period identification number*		Reporting institution Reporting institution's code		Report date YYYY / MM / DD		Document type (E,M,N)	
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SUPERVISORY BALANCE SHEET (Assets at net book value)

11 table

Banks, specialized credit institutions: millions of HUF, with no decimals; co-operative credit inst.: millions of HUF, with 3 decimals

MNB No (new)	HFSA line code	Description	HUF a	EUR b	Other foreign currencies c	Total d	Modified
187	1 A N 5 4 1 2 2 2	Other financial intermediaries - Loans granted to other institutions - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
188	1 A N 5 4 1 2 3	Other financial intermediaries - Supplementary subordinated loan capital granted to other institutions					
189	1 A N 5 4 1 2 4	Other financial intermediaries - Subordinated loan capital granted to other institutions					
190	1 A N 5 4 1 2 5 1	Other financial intermediaries - Other institutions - authentic repurchase agreement - short-term					
191	1 A N 5 4 1 2 5 2 1	Other financial intermediaries - Other institutions - authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
192	1 A N 5 4 1 2 5 2 2	Other financial intermediaries - Other institutions - authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
193	1 A N 5 4 2 1 1	Financial auxiliaries - Loans granted to financial and investment enterprises - short-term					
194	1 A N 5 4 2 1 2 1	Financial auxiliaries - Loans granted to financial and investment enterprises - long-term - for a maturity of not more than 5 years					
195	1 A N 5 4 2 1 2 2	Financial auxiliaries - Loans granted to financial and investment enterprises - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
196	1 A N 5 4 2 1 3	Financial auxiliaries - Supplementary subordinated loan capital granted to financial and investment enterprises					
197	1 A N 5 4 2 1 4	Financial auxiliaries - Subordinated loan capital granted to financial and investment enterprises					
198	1 A N 5 4 2 1 5 1	Financial auxiliaries - Financial and investment enterprises - authentic repurchase agreement - short-term					
199	1 A N 5 4 2 1 5 2 1	Financial auxiliaries - Financial and investment enterprises - authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
200	1 A N 5 4 2 1 5 2 2	Financial auxiliaries - Financial and investment enterprises - authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
201	1 A N 5 4 2 2 1	Financial auxiliaries - Loans granted to other institutions - short-term					
202	1 A N 5 4 2 2 2 1	Financial auxiliaries - Loans granted to other institutions - long-term - for a maturity of not more than 5 years					
203	1 A N 5 4 2 2 2 2	Financial auxiliaries - Loans granted to other institutions - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
204	1 A N 5 4 2 2 3	Financial auxiliaries - Supplementary subordinated loan capital granted to other institutions					
205	1 A N 5 4 2 2 4	Financial auxiliaries - Subordinated loan capital granted to other institutions					
206	1 A N 5 4 2 2 5 1	Financial auxiliaries - Other institutions - authentic repurchase agreement - short-term					
207	1 A N 5 4 2 2 5 2 1	Financial auxiliaries - Other institutions - authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
208	1 A N 5 4 2 2 5 2 2	Financial auxiliaries - Other institutions - authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
209	1 A N 5 4 3 1	Loans granted to insurance corporations - short-term					
210	1 A N 5 4 3 2 1	Loans granted to insurance corporations - long-term - for a maturity of not more than 5 years					
211	1 A N 5 4 3 2 2	Loans granted to insurance corporations - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
212	1 A N 5 4 3 3	Subordinated loan capital granted to insurance corporations					
213	1 A N 5 4 3 4 1	Insurance corporations and pension funds - authentic repurchase agreement - short-term					
214	1 A N 5 4 3 4 2 1	Insurance corporations and pension funds - authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
215	1 A N 5 4 3 4 2 2	Insurance corporations and pension funds - authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
216	1 A N 5 5	Loans to non-financial corporations (217+...+247)					
217	1 A N 5 5 1 1	Associated enterprises - overdraft credit					
218	1 A N 5 5 1 2 1	Associated enterprises - loans granted for purchasing securities - short-term					
219	1 A N 5 5 1 2 2 1	Associated enterprises - loans granted for purchasing securities - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
220	1 A N 5 5 1 2 2 2	Associated enterprises - loans granted for purchasing securities - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					

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11 table

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MNB No (new)	HFSA line code	Description	HUF a	EUR b	Other foreign currencies c	Total d	Modified
221	1 A N 5 5 1 3 1	Associated enterprises - other loans and loan type receivables - short-term					
222	1 A N 5 5 1 3 2 1	Associated enterprises - other loans and loan type receivables - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
223	1 A N 5 5 1 3 2 2	Associated enterprises - other loans and loan type receivables - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
224	1 A N 5 5 1 4 1	Associated enterprises - authentic repurchase agreement - short-term					
225	1 A N 5 5 1 4 2 1	Associated enterprises - authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
226	1 A N 5 5 1 4 2 2	Associated enterprises - authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
227	1 A N 5 5 2 1	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - overdraft credit					
228	1 A N 5 5 2 2 1	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - bill of exchange - short-term					
229	1 A N 5 5 2 2 2 1	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - bill of exchange - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
230	1 A N 5 5 2 2 2 2	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - bill of exchange - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
231	1 A N 5 5 2 3 1	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - claims purchased - short-term					
232	1 A N 5 5 2 3 2 1	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - claims purchased - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
233	1 A N 5 5 2 3 2 2	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - claims purchased - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
234	1 A N 5 5 2 4 1	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - loans granted for purchasing securities - short-term					
235	1 A N 5 5 2 4 2 1	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - loans granted for purchasing securities - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
236	1 A N 5 5 2 4 2 2	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - loans granted for purchasing securities - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
237	1 A N 5 5 2 5 1	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - housing loan - short-term					
238	1 A N 5 5 2 5 2 1	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - housing loan - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
239	1 A N 5 5 2 5 2 2	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - housing loan - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
240	1 A N 5 5 2 6 1	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - other loans - short-term					
241	1 A N 5 5 2 6 2 1	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - other loans - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
242	1 A N 5 5 2 6 2 2	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - other loans - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
243	1 A N 5 5 2 7 1	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - financial lease - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
244	1 A N 5 5 2 7 2	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - financial lease - with a maturity of over 5 years					
245	1 A N 5 5 2 8 1	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - authentic repurchase agreement - short-term					
246	1 A N 5 5 2 8 2 1	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
247	1 A N 5 5 2 8 2 2	Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) - authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
248	1 A N 5 6 1	Households - Individuals - Loans (249+...+264)					
249	1 A N 5 6 1 1	Households - Individuals - overdraft credit					
250	1 A N 5 6 1 2 1	Households - Individuals - consumer credit - short-term					
251	1 A N 5 6 1 2 2 1	Households - Individuals - consumer credit - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
252	1 A N 5 6 1 2 2 2	Households - Individuals - consumer credit - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
253	1 A N 5 6 1 3 1	Households - Individuals - loans granted for purchasing securities - short-term					
254	1 A N 5 6 1 3 2 1	Households - Individuals - loans granted for purchasing securities - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
255	1 A N 5 6 1 3 2 2	Households - Individuals - loans granted for purchasing securities - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
256	1 A N 5 6 1 4 1	Households - Individuals - lending for house purchase - short-term					
257	1 A N 5 6 1 4 2 1	Households - Individuals - lending for house purchase - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
258	1 A N 5 6 1 4 2 2	Households - Individuals - lending for house purchase - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
259	1 A N 5 6 1 5 1	Households - Individuals - other loans - short-term					
260	1 A N 5 6 1 5 2 1	Households - Individuals - other loans - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					

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1.AN. Assets (net)

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SUPERVISORY BALANCE SHEET (Assets at net book value)

11 table

Banks, specialized credit institutions: millions of HUF, with no decimals; co-operative credit inst.: millions of HUF, with 3 decimals

MNB No (new)	HFSA line code	Description	HUF a	EUR b	Other foreign currencies c	Total d	Modified
261	1 A N 5 6 1 5 2 2	Households - Individuals - other loans - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
262	1 A N 5 6 1 6 1	Households - Individuals - authentic repurchase agreement - short-term					
263	1 A N 5 6 1 6 2 1	Households - Individuals - authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of not more					
264	1 A N 5 6 1 6 2 2	Households - Individuals - authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of over 5					
265	1 A N 5 6 2	Households - Sole proprietors - Loans (266+...+278)	S				
266	1 A N 5 6 2 1	Households - Sole proprietors - overdraft credit					
267	1 A N 5 6 2 2 1	Households - Sole proprietors -loans granted for purchasing securities - short-term					
268	1 A N 5 6 2 2 2 1	Households - Sole proprietors -loans granted for purchasing securities - long-term - with a maturity of					
269	1 A N 5 6 2 2 2 2	Households - Sole proprietors -loans granted for purchasing securities - long-term - with a maturity of					
270	1 A N 5 6 2 3 1	Households - Sole proprietors - housing loan - short-term					
271	1 A N 5 6 2 3 2 1	Households - Sole proprietors - housing loan - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
272	1 A N 5 6 2 3 2 2	Households - Sole proprietors - housing loan - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
273	1 A N 5 6 2 4 1	Households - Sole proprietors - other loans - short-term					
274	1 A N 5 6 2 4 2 1	Households - Sole proprietors - other loans - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
275	1 A N 5 6 2 4 2 2	Households - Sole proprietors - other loans - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
276	1 A N 5 6 2 5 1	Households - Sole proprietors - authentic repurchase agreement - short-term					
277	1 A N 5 6 2 5 2 1	Households - Sole proprietors - authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of not more					
278	1 A N 5 6 2 5 2 2	Households - Sole proprietors - authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of over 5					
279	1 A N 5 7	Loans to non-profit institutions serving households (280+...+286)	S				
280	1 A N 5 7 1 1	Non-profit institutions serving households - overdraft credit					
281	1 A N 5 7 1 2	Other loans of non-profit institutions serving households - short-term					
282	1 A N 5 7 2 1	Other loans of non-profit institutions serving households - long-term - with a maturity of not more					
283	1 A N 5 7 2 2	Other loans of Non-profit institutions serving households - long-term - with a maturity of over 5					
284	1 A N 5 7 3 1	Non-profit institutions serving households -authentic repurchase agreement - short-term					
285	1 A N 5 7 3 2 1	Non-profit institutions serving households -authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of not more than 5 years					
286	1 A N 5 7 3 2 2	Non-profit institutions serving households -authentic repurchase agreement - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
287	1 A N 5 8	Loans to non-residents (288+...+315)	S				
288	1 A N 5 8 1 1 1	Claims on EMU credit institutions - short-term					
289	1 A N 5 8 1 1 2	Claims on EMU credit institutions - long-term					
290	1 A N 5 8 1 2 1	Claims on EMU money market funds - short-term					
291	1 A N 5 8 1 2 2	Claims on EMU money market funds - long-term					
292	1 A N 5 8 1 3 1	Loans granted to EMU other general government - short-term					
293	1 A N 5 8 1 3 2	Loans granted to EMU other general government - long-term					
294	1 A N 5 8 1 4 1	Loans granted to EMU other financial intermediaries and financial auxiliaries - short-term					
295	1 A N 5 8 1 4 2 1	Loans granted to EMU other financial intermediaries and financial auxiliaries - long-term - for a maturity of not more than 5 years					
296	1 A N 5 8 1 4 2 2	Loans granted to EMU other financial intermediaries and financial auxiliaries - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
297	1 A N 5 8 1 4 3 1	Loans granted to EMU insurance corporations and pension funds - short-term					
298	1 A N 5 8 1 4 3 2 1	Loans granted to EMU insurance corporations and pension funds - long-term - for a maturity of not more					
299	1 A N 5 8 1 4 3 2 2	Loans granted to EMU insurance corporations and pension funds - long-term - with a maturity of over 5					
300	1 A N 5 8 1 5 1	Loans granted to EMU non-financial corporations - short-term					
301	1 A N 5 8 1 5 2 1	Loans granted to EMU non-financial corporations - long-term - for a maturity of not more than 5 years					

HM-1-00

*/ This is the table format applicable to all versions of the controlled balance sheet (MNB data collection ID Nos F01, F03, F08, F09, F14).

1.AN. Assets (net)

HFSA code 1. AN. MNB data collection		Reference period identification number*		Reporting institution Reporting institution's code		Report date YYYY / MM / DD			Document type (E,M,N)	
F		2 0 0								

SUPERVISORY BALANCE SHEET (Assets at net book value)

11 table

Banks, specialized credit institutions: millions of HUF, with no decimals; co-operative credit inst.: millions of HUF, with 3 decimals

MNB No (new)	HFSA line code	Description	HUF a	EUR b	Other foreign currencies c	Total d	Modified
302	1 A N 5 8 1 5 2 2	Loans granted to EMU non-financial corporations - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
303	1 A N 5 8 1 6 1	Consumer credit granted to EMU households and non-profit institutions serving households - short-term					
304	1 A N 5 8 1 6 2 1	Consumer credit granted to EMU households and non-profit institutions serving households - long-term - for a maturity of not more than 5 years					
305	1 A N 5 8 1 6 2 2	Consumer credit granted to EMU households and non-profit institutions serving households - long-term - with a maturity of over 5 years					
306	1 A N 5 8 1 6 3 1	Lending for house purchases granted to EMU households and non-profit institutions serving					
307	1 A N 5 8 1 6 3 2 1	Lending for house purchases granted to EMU households and non-profit institutions serving households - long-term - for a maturity of not more					
308	1 A N 5 8 1 6 3 2 2	Lending for house purchases granted to EMU households and non-profit institutions serving					
309	1 A N 5 8 1 6 4 1	Other loans granted to EMU households and non-profit institutions serving households - short-term					
310	1 A N 5 8 1 6 4 2 1	Other loans granted to EMU households and non-profit institutions serving households - long-term - for a maturity of not more than 5 years					
311	1 A N 5 8 1 6 4 2 2	Other loans granted to EMU households and non-profit institutions serving households - long-term -					
312	1 A N 5 8 2 1 1	Claims on other non-resident banks - short-term					
313	1 A N 5 8 2 1 2	Claims on other non-resident banks - long-term					
314	1 A N 5 8 2 2 1	Claims on other non-residents - short-term					
315	1 A N 5 8 2 2 2	Claims on other non-residents - long-term					
316	1 A N 6	Shares and other equity (317+318+333+339)	S				
317	1 A N 6 1	Shares of resident credit institutions					
318	1 A N 6 2	Shares and other equity in other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries, insurance corporations and pension funds (319+...+332)	S				
319	1 A N 6 2 1 1 1	Other financial intermediaries - Shares of financial enterprises					
320	1 A N 6 2 1 1 2	Other financial intermediaries - Other participations and business shares in financial enterprise					
321	1 A N 6 2 1 2 1	Other financial intermediaries - Shares of investment enterprises					
322	1 A N 6 2 1 2 2	Other financial intermediaries - Other participations and business shares in investment enterprise					
323	1 A N 6 2 1 3 1	Other financial intermediaries - Shares of other institutions					
324	1 A N 6 2 1 3 2	Other financial intermediaries - Other participations and business shares in other institutions					
325	1 A N 6 2 2 1 1	Financial auxiliaries - Shares of financial enterprises					
326	1 A N 6 2 2 1 2	Financial auxiliaries - Other participations and business shares in financial enterprises					
327	1 A N 6 2 2 2 1	Financial auxiliaries - Shares of investment enterprises					
328	1 A N 6 2 2 2 2	Financial auxiliaries - Other participations and business shares in investment enterprises					
329	1 A N 6 2 2 3 1	Financial auxiliaries - Shares of other institutions					
330	1 A N 6 2 2 3 2	Financial auxiliaries - Other participations and business shares in other institutions					
331	1 A N 6 2 3	Shares of insurance corporations					
332	1 A N 6 2 4	Participations in pension funds					
333	1 A N 6 3	Shares and other equity of non-financial corporations (334+...+338)	S				
334	1 A N 6 3 1 1	Shares of associated enterprises					
335	1 A N 6 3 1 2	Other participations and business shares in associated enterprises					
336	1 A N 6 3 2 1	Shares of non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises)					
337	1 A N 6 3 2 2	Other participations and business shares in non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises)					
338	1 A N 6 3 3	Shares, participations and other business shares from loan-to-capital conversions					
339	1 A N 6 4	Shares of non-residents (340+...+344)	S				
340	1 A N 6 4 1 1	Shares of EMU credit institutions					

HFSA code 1. AN. MNB data collection		Reference period identification number*		Reporting institution Reporting institution's code		Report date YYYY / MM / DD			Document type (E,M,N)	
F		2 0 0								

SUPERVISORY BALANCE SHEET (Assets at net book value)

11 table

Banks, specialized credit institutions: millions of HUF, with no decimals; co-operative credit inst.: millions of HUF, with 3 decimals

MNB No (new)	HFSA line code	Description	HUF a	EUR b	Other foreign currencies c	Total d	Modified
341	1 A N 6 4 1 2	Shares of EMU other sectors					
342	1 A N 6 4 1 3	EMU shares, participations and other business shares from loan-to-capital conversions					
343	1 A N 6 4 2 1	Shares of other non-residents					
344	1 A N 6 4 2 2	Shares, participations and other business shares from loan-to-capital conversions in other non-residents					
345	1 A N 7	Accrued interest receivable (346+...+360)	S				
346	1 A N 7 1	- from central government					
347	1 A N 7 2	- from local governments					
348	1 A N 7 3	- from Central Bank					
349	1 A N 7 4	- from credit institutions					
350	1 A N 7 5 1	- from money market funds					
351	1 A N 7 5 2 1	- from other financial intermediaries - financial and investment enterprises					
352	1 A N 7 5 2 2	- from other financial intermediaries - other institutions					
353	1 A N 7 5 3 1	- from financial auxiliaries - financial and investment enterprises					
354	1 A N 7 5 3 2	- from financial auxiliaries - other institutions					
355	1 A N 7 5 4	- from insurance corporations and pension funds					
356	1 A N 7 6	- from non-financial corporations					
357	1 A N 7 7 1	- from households - individuals					
358	1 A N 7 7 2	- from households - sole proprietors					
359	1 A N 7 8	- from non-profit institutions serving households					
360	1 A N 7 9	- from non-residents					
361	1 A N 8	Other accrued balances and other assets (362+380+397+...+399)	S				
362	1 A N 8 1	Accrued balances and other deferred expenses (363+...+379)	S				
363	1 A N 8 1 1	- from central government					
364	1 A N 8 1 2 1	- from local governments					
365	1 A N 8 1 2 2	- From social security					
366	1 A N 8 1 3	- from Central Bank					
367	1 A N 8 1 4	- from credit institutions					
368	1 A N 8 1 5 1	- from money market funds					
369	1 A N 8 1 5 2 1	- from other financial intermediaries - financial and investment enterprises					
370	1 A N 8 1 5 2 2	- from other financial intermediaries - other institutions					
371	1 A N 8 1 5 3 1	- from financial auxiliaries - financial and investment enterprises					
372	1 A N 8 1 5 3 2	- from financial auxiliaries - other institutions					
373	1 A N 8 1 5 4	- from insurance corporations and pension funds					
374	1 A N 8 1 6	- from non-financial corporations					
375	1 A N 8 1 7 1	- from households - individuals					
376	1 A N 8 1 7 2	- from households - sole proprietors					
377	1 A N 8 1 7 3	- from non-profit institutions serving households					
378	1 A N 8 1 8	- from non-residents					
379	1 A N 8 1 9	- accrued income and deferred expenses that cannot be broken down by sector					
380	1 A N 8 2	Receivables from investment services (381+...+396)	S				
381	1 A N 8 2 1	- from central government					
382	1 A N 8 2 2 1	- from local governments					
383	1 A N 8 2 2 2	- from social security					

HFSA code 1. AN. MNB data collection		Reference period identification number*		Reporting institution Reporting institution's code		Report date YYYY / MM / DD			Document type (E,M,N)	
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SUPERVISORY BALANCE SHEET (Assets at net book value)

11 table

Banks, specialized credit institutions: millions of HUF, with no decimals; co-operative credit inst.: millions of HUF, with 3 decimals

MNB No (new)	HFSA line code	Description	HUF a	EUR b	Other foreign currencies c	Total d	Modified
384	1 A N 8 2 3	- from Central Bank					
385	1 A N 8 2 4	- from credit institutions					
386	1 A N 8 2 5 1	- from money market funds					
387	1 A N 8 2 5 2 1	- from other financial intermediaries - financial and investment enterprises					
388	1 A N 8 2 5 2 2	- from other financial intermediaries - other institutions					
389	1 A N 8 2 5 3 1	- from financial auxiliaries - financial and investment enterprises					
390	1 A N 8 2 5 3 2	- from financial auxiliaries - other institutions					
391	1 A N 8 2 5 4	- from insurance corporations and pension funds					
392	1 A N 8 2 6	- from non-financial corporations					
393	1 A N 8 2 7 1	- from households – individuals					
394	1 A N 8 2 7 2	- from households - individual entrepreneur					
395	1 A N 8 2 8	- from non-profit institutions serving households					
396	1 A N 8 2 9	- from non-residents					
		Liabilities originating from borrowing securities	New line				
397	1 A N 8 3	Suspense items					
398	1 A N 8 4	Redeemed share notes of cooperatives					
399	1 A N 8 5	Other					
400	1 A N 9	Own assets (401+...+420)	S				
401	1 A N 9 1 1 1	Own debt securities issued on domestic market					
402	1 A N 9 1 1 2	Own debt securities issued abroad					
403	1 A N 9 1 2	Own shares					
404	1 A N 9 1 3	Other own assets (inventories)					
405	1 A N 9 2 1	Assets taken over					
406	1 A N 9 3 1	Intangible goods - concessions, licences and similar rights					
407	1 A N 9 3 2	Intangible goods - software					
408	1 A N 9 3 3	Intangible goods - other					
409	1 A N 9 3 4	Value adjustments of intangible goods					
410	1 A N 9 4 1	Tangible assets for financial and investment services - lease right of accommodation					
411	1 A N 9 4 2	Tangible assets for financial and investment services - rights of property value linked to real estate					
412	1 A N 9 4 3	Tangible assets for financial and investment services - immovables					
413	1 A N 9 4 4	Tangible assets for financial and investment services - technical equipment, machinery and furnishings					
414	1 A N 9 4 5	Tangible assets for financial and investment services - construction and advances paid for construction					
415	1 A N 9 4 6	Value adjustment of tangible assets for financial and investment services					
416	1 A N 9 5 1	Tangible assets not for financial and investment services - rights to immovable linked to real estate					
417	1 A N 9 5 2	Tangible assets not for financial and investment services - immovables					
418	1 A N 9 5 3	Tangible assets not for financial and investment services - technical equipment, machinery and furnishings, vehicles					
419	1 A N 9 5 4	Tangible assets not for financial and investment services - construction and advances paid for construction					
420	1 A N 9 5 5	Value adjustment of tangible assets not for financial and investment services					

HFSA code 2. C. MNB data collection		Reference period identification number*	Reporting institution Reporting institution's code	Report date YYYY / MM / DD	Document type (E,M,N)
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12 table Banks, specialized credit inst.: millions of HUF without decimals, coop. credit inst.: millions of HUF with 3 decimals

MNB code	HFSA line code	Description	Current month a	Accumulated b	Modified
001	2 C 1	Interest received/paid and similar income/charges in detail			
002	2 C 1 1	Interest received and similar income from households			
003	2 C 1 2	Interest received and similar income not from financial enterprises			
004	2 C 1 3	Interest type income related to hedging transactions (or transactions accounted for as hedging transactions)			
005	2 C 1 4	Interest type expenditure related to hedging transactions (or transactions accounted for as hedging transactions)			
006	2 C 2	Income from turnover and transaction commissions (7+...+10) Σ			
007	2 C 2 1	Transaction commissions related to loans			
008	2 C 2 2	Commissions related to financial transaction services			
009	2 C 2 3	Commissions related to credit card transactions			
010	2 C 2 4	Other transaction services			
011	2 C 3 1	Valuation difference of other income from financial transactions (12+13+14) Σ			
012	2 C 3 1 1	Valuation difference of other income from financial services			
013	2 C 3 1 2	Valuation difference of other income from investment services with credit institutions and MNB			
014	2 C 3 1 3	Valuation difference of other income from investment services			
015	2 C 3 2	Valuation difference of other expenditures on financial transactions (16+17+18) Σ			
016	2 C 3 2 1	Valuation difference of other expenditures on financial services			
017	2 C 3 2 2	Valuation difference of other expenditures on investment services with credit institutions and MNB			
018	2 C 3 2 3	Valuation difference of other expenditures on investment services			
019	2 C 4	Taxes charged to expenditures		New line	

*/ Ez a táblaformátum valamennyi felügyeleti mérleg változat (MNB adatgyűjtés azonosító: F01, F03, F08, F09) esetében azonos.

MNB data collection identification numbers: **F01, F03, F08, F09, F14, F77, F78, F79, F80, F81, F82, F83, F84 and F85**

Guidelines for filling out the report

Supervisory balance sheet, profit and loss statement and annexes

I. General instructions

Hungarian credit institutions that operate branch offices abroad shall submit 2 reports monthly. One shall be prepared based on balance sheet data including the data of also the branch offices operated abroad (77, F78, F79, F80, F81), which shall be reported to the HFSA as well. The other (F01, F03, F09, F14) shall be based on data not consolidated with the data on the branch offices, which shall be reported to the MNB only. (Credit institutions that do not operate branch offices abroad shall submit reports F01, F03, F08, F09, F14, as before.)

In the case of mergers, acquisitions and divisions – on the basis of special agreements – two balance sheets shall be presented relating to the date of the organizational change: one reflecting the accounts of the institutions before and one after the change.

1. Abbreviations

GG: abbreviation of the general government. Parts of the resident general government: central government, local governments and social security funds. Parts of the general government in case of EMU member-states: central government, state governments, local governments, social security funds and related non-profit institutions. In the case of other non-residents, general government shall include international organizations (including EU-organizations – without ECB) as well, besides central government, state governments, local governments, social security funds and related non-profit institutions.

ÁKK Rt.: Government Debt Management Agency

ÁPV Rt.: Hungarian State Holding and Privatization Company

ECB: European Central Bank

EU: European Union

GBC: Giro Bankkártya Rt.

EMU: Economic and Monetary Union (Euro zone within the EU). Presently the EMU comprises 12 EU member-states: Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Holland, Austria, Portugal, Finland.

Hpt.: prevailing Act CXII of 1996 on Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises.

KVH Rt.: Központi Váltó- és Hitelbank Rt.

Ltp: Building society.

MÁK: Hungarian State Treasury

MNB Tv: prevailing Act LVIII of 2001 on the National Bank of Hungary

MFIs: monetary financial institutions. MFIs include central banks and other monetary financial institutions.

OTIVA: National Savings Cooperative Institution Protection Fund.

PEK: Hungarian Post Office Accounting Center

PBB (FII): Abbreviation for financial enterprises, investment enterprises and insurance corporations.

Szkr.: Prevailing Government Decree 250/2000 (XII. 24.) Korm. on the Special Provisions Regarding the Annual Reporting and Bookkeeping Obligations of Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises.

Szmt.: Prevailing Act C of 2000 On Accounting.

TAKIVA: Savings Cooperative Institution Protection Fund.

Tpt.: Prevailing Act CXX of 2001 on the Capital Market.

2. Definitions of sectors

The further sub-divisions of the standardized sectoral breakdown in Annex 2 point I. 2 of this decree are defined hereunder.

A) Non-financial corporations

Data on credit institutions' associated enterprises should be supplied separately in the sector of non-financial corporations in the Supervisory balance sheet.

Associated enterprises are enterprises, whose primary activity is to perform supplementary business services for the credit institution, particularly real estate management, data processing, money transport, security and communication services.

C) Other monetary financial institutions

Other monetary financial institutions comprise credit institutions and money market funds.

Credit institutions shall comprise all credit institutions classified as such by the Hpt., regardless of the sectoral (TEÁOR) code in the Hungarian Central Statistical Office ESS number. (E.g. on the basis of its current sectoral code the Landed Property Credit and Mortgage Bank would not be classified as credit institutions.) However, credit institutions under liquidation are to be classified as non-financial corporations.

Money market funds are defined as those investment funds the units/shares of which are, in terms of liquidity, close substitutes for deposits and which primarily invest in money market instruments and/or in other transferable debt instruments with a residual maturity of up to and including one year, and/or in instruments which pursue a rate of return that approaches the interest rates of money market instruments. Money market instruments: low risk, liquid securities circulated on markets, where large amounts of papers are traded, and where they can be converted to cash immediately with low cost.

D) Other financial intermediaries and E) Financial auxiliaries

As required by the Hungarian Financial Supervisory Authority (HFSA), sectors D.) Other financial intermediaries and E.) Financial auxiliaries are further divided into sub-groups of Financial and investment enterprises, and Other institutions.

Other financial intermediaries – Financial enterprises: those institutions listed in this sector, which were licensed by the Hungarian Financial Supervisory Authority to engage in financial service activity specified in the Hpt. (on the list in Annex 3 point 1 hereto, published on the homepage of the MNB, the (financial) lease corporations and other financial enterprises listed on groups D.1. and D.2.).

Other financial intermediaries – Investment enterprises: from among the institutions classified in this sector these include the licensed by the Hungarian Financial Supervisory Authority to engage in investment service activities specified by the Tpt. (on the list in Annex 3 point 1 hereto, published on the homepage of the MNB, those listed in groups D.6. and D.7.: securities trade corporations and securities investment corporations).

Other financial intermediaries – Other institutions: these include other financial intermediaries not listed in the above two groups (on the list in Annex 3 point 1 hereto, published on the homepage of the MNB, those listed in groups D.3., D.4., D.5. és D.99.).

Financial auxiliaries – Financial enterprises: those institutions listed in this sector, which were licensed by the Hungarian Financial Supervisory Authority to engage in financial service activities specified by the Hpt. (on the list in Annex 3 point 1 hereto, published on the homepage of the MNB, financial enterprises listed in group E.6.).

Financial auxiliaries – Investment enterprises: those institutions listed in this sector, which were licensed by the Hungarian Financial Supervisory Authority to engage in investment service activities specified by the Tpt. (on the list in Annex 3 point 1 hereto, published on the homepage of the MNB, (securities-agent) corporations listed in group E.1.).

Financial auxiliaries – Other institutions: financial auxiliaries not listed in the above two groups (on the list in Annex 3 point 1 hereto, published on the homepage of the MNB, those listed in groups E.2., E.3., E.4., E.5., E.7., E.8., E.99.).

F) Insurance corporations and pension funds

Insurance corporations and insurance associations (on the list in Annex 3 point 1 hereto, published on the homepage of the MNB, F.1. and F.2.), and private and voluntary pension funds, voluntary self-assistance funds and self-assistance health funds (listed in groups F.3-F.6.). The two groups of this sector are shown separately at places.

G) General government

The content is identical to the scope defined in the standardized sector specification, but for certain instruments data is requested separately on the central budget (Hungarian state) and other institutions classified as part of the central government.

The other institutions classified as part of the central government shall comprise the data of state power bodies, the Government, ministries, bodies having national competence and budget organs subject to their supervision, as well as, apart from the separate funds, the MÁK, the ÁKK Rt., the ÁPV Rt., the Nemzeti Autópálya Rt., the CASA Vagyonkezelő Kft, the MFB Üzletrészhasznosító Kft. and non-profit institutions listed under the general government.

J) Households

The Households sector is divided into Individuals and Sole proprietors sub-group. Agricultural primary producers are to be listed among sole proprietors.

L) Non-residents

The EMU member-states form a separate sector in data supply. Stocks related to non-residents shall be broken down to EMU residents and other non-residents.

EMU residents

Residents of the EMU member-states shall be subject to the same sectoral breakdown as used for residents. Only the deviations are mentioned here.

The EMU monetary financial institutions sector is divided into two sub-sectors as follows¹:

- EMU central banks, ECB and EMU monetary financial institutions subject to EMU reserve requirements, and
- EMU other monetary financial institutions not subject to EMU reserve requirements.

The „EMU credit institutions” term used in the Supervisory balance sheet means the monetary financial institutions of EMU member-states excluding money market funds.

The general government is divided into four sub-sectors in case of EMU members-states:

- central government,
- state governments,
- local governments,
- social security funds

The individual sub-sectors shall also contain the non-profit institutions related to them.

Other non-residents

The other non-resident sector consists of the residents of all foreign countries, except for EMU member-states and international institutions (including EU institutions as well, except for the ECB). Other non-residents shall be broken down as follows:

- banks,
- non-banks,
 - general government (including the aforementioned international institutions as well),
 - other sectors.

3. Breakdown by maturity

The items in the Supervisory balance sheet shall be placed into maturity categories on the basis of their original maturity. This categorization is not influenced by the maturity day falling on a holiday or non-banking day, and thus performance takes place on the next working day.

¹ The classification of the institutions into the two sub-sectors is made easier by the so-called MFI list on the homepage of the European Central Bank, whose access path can be found in the file published on the homepage of the MNB, containing the list specified in Annex 3 point 1 hereto.

Short-term:	maturity of instrument \leq 1 year
Long-term:	maturity of instrument $>$ 1 year
Long-term, with a maturity of no more than 2 years:	$1 \text{ year} < \text{maturity of instrument} \leq 2 \text{ years}$
Long-term, with a maturity of over 2 years:	maturity of instrument $>$ 2 years
Long-term, with a maturity of no more than 5 years:	$1 \text{ year} < \text{maturity of instrument} \leq 5 \text{ years}$
Long-term, with a maturity of over 5 years:	maturity of instrument $>$ 5 years

A given deposit shall be included in the maturity category that is specified as a minimum maturity in the original contract or in the general terms and conditions.

4. Definitions

Transfer account: substitute for the counter-account in the traffic of liquid assets accounts between one another. As per the Szkr. the stock of the transfer account is part of liquid assets.

Investment fund shares: term defined in the Tpt.

Deposit on the liability side of the Supervisory balance sheet: receivables from the credit institution, which stands for liquid assets deposited at the credit institution on the basis of deposit contract, bank account or current account contract. Traveller's cheques issued by credit institutions and amounts pre-paid in connection with the use of electronic money shall be included in the category of deposits. The so-called inter-bank transactions concluded by the treasury are also classified as a deposit in respect of the Supervisory balance sheet.

Documentary deposit: those deposits at the credit institution that were not placed on account or deposit book, regardless of the certificate's identification, denomination, maturity, or being a bearer certificate or not (e.g. savings note, value note, cash desk note, deposit note, etc. issued by the credit institution).

Gross value: purchase, historic or book value – not decreased by losses in value, provisions, etc., not modified by valuation difference. In case of balance sheet items the gross book value, in case of items outside the balance sheet the book value.

Other loan: any loan not mentioned in the separate loan rows. Includes ad hoc loans and loans related to the Széchenyi-card. (Ad hoc loan: ad hoc type short-term loan granted to non-financial corporations and sole proprietors for solving the borrower's temporary liquidity problems.) Loans granted to individuals without specified purpose shall also qualify as consumer loans.

Securities lending: term specified in the Tpt.

Securitization: an operation where the monetary financial institution

- exchanges the loan in its balance sheet to new, tradable debt securities issued by the original debtor (without any intermediary), selling those simultaneously/or later to investors (in this case the loan ends);
- or sells those to a financial vehicle corporation – generally established for holding such loans – who finances that by issuing new debt securities. Here two solutions are possible:
 1. The crediting monetary financial institution exchanges the loan to the new securities, which are simultaneously/or later sold to investors.
 2. The financial vehicle corporation sells the new securities directly to investors, and the crediting monetary financial institution receives money in return for the loan sold.

Consumer credit: loan granted to households for purchasing and repairing ordinary household appliances, and using services (purchase of goods, automobile, personal loan). Loans granted to individuals without specified purpose shall also qualify as consumer credits. Consumer credits shall comprise credit card constructions, where the bank does not offer an interest-free period, and the card is for accessing the loan only. However, loans under the Széchenyi-card are to be shown under other loans. Loans for purchase of goods or other shall also qualify as consumer loans.

Overdraft: negative balance on the account (overdraft). Also includes card loans, where the bank ensures an interest-free period. Card loans, where the bank does not ensure an interest-free period are to be shown under consumer loans.

Loan write off (in table 04 containing data for the calculation of the transactions): write off of loan and similar receivables still in the balance sheet at the end of the previous month, and their sale in the reference month below the contract value decreased with installments or gross book value.

Debt securities (securities other than shares): term specified in the Tpt. All securities other than shares are under bond instruments in the Supervisory balance sheet's assets side, while the liability side contains the securities' breakdown.

Institutional changes: mergers, acquisitions, divisions relating to the reporting monetary financial institutions.

Consolidation government bonds are government bonds issued and handed over during loan, bank and debtor consolidation.

Savings deposit passbook: those deposits placed at the credit institution, where a deposit book is issued (e.g. saving deposit book, premium deposit book, etc.) not including savings letters.

Gross book value: purchase, historic and book value of assets and their items outside the balance sheet (not decreased by loss of value, provisions, etc., not modified by valuation difference). In case of receivables under a contract concluded by the credit institution the capital sum not yet paid up. In case of purchased receivables the part of the historic value not yet paid up.

Bonds: see under debt securities.

Sight and current account deposit: the current account deposit is a positive balance on the current account. Sight deposits include non-fixed deposits not related to current account, and deposits fixed for one day. (One-day term means working days.), traveller's cheques issued by credit institutions and amounts pre-paid in connection with the use of electronic money. Any deposit that may be claimed back at any time without incurring interest losses and deposits with no agreed maturity (except for documentary deposits) shall also be included in the category of sight deposit.

Deposit with agreed maturity: deposits with an agreed maturity of more than one day. Deposits with an agreed maturity of more than two years may also contain pension pre-savings accounts. Any deposit (excluding documentary deposits) that may be claimed back at any time without incurring interest losses shall also be included in the category of sight deposits.

Deposit receipt (on Anglo-Saxon areas depository receipt: GDR – Global Depository Receipt, ADR – American Depository Receipt): transferable investment form issued by the deposit institution, classified as security by its own regulations, evidencing property right on background securities. Such deposit certificates obtained by the credit institution are to be shown in the appropriate row in the relevant sector under background securities.

Non-tradable securities: debt securities with restricted transfer right, that is their sale is either prohibited by laws or in the lack of an organized market their holder can not sell them. In Hungarian practice private and convertible bonds are considered to have restricted tradability.

Fictitious repurchase agreements: Term specified in the Szmt.

Net value: sum of gross book value decreased by loss of value or modified by valuation difference.

Repurchase agreement: Term specified in the Szmt.

Repo and reverse repo transaction: Term specified in the Tpt.

Authentic repurchase agreement: Term specified in the Szmt.

Sanctioned compulsory reserves: Pursuant to MNB decree 2/2003 (PK.14.) on minimum reserves, if the amount of the minimum reserves placed by credit institutions is below the statutory amount, the MNB shall, within 30 days from taking cognizance of the exact amount of the negative balance, debit the credit institution's current account with an amount equal to twice the amount of the established negative balance, credit such amount to a separate (sanctioned) non-interest bearing savings account and keep it there for at least 30 days, while notifying the relevant credit institution simultaneously.

5. Valuation rules, other specifications on the reporting various data

5.1. Unless specified otherwise data content, data valuation etc. shall be subject to prevailing Szmt. and Szkr.

5.2. The stocks shown in the Supervisory balance sheet must match the stocks of the ledger closed at month-end. Pursuant to Szkr. Art. 12 (2) financial institutions must close their ledgers at the last day of each month to support their interim reports made for the HFSA and the MNB. The ledger is to be closed including corrections on the last day of the month.

Correction of the ledger means the following:

- from the stocks removal of items due after the last day of the month, and
- inclusion in the stocks fulfilled on the reference month, not entered in books till the last day of the month, revealed till the third working day after the end of the month.

5.3. The month-end stock of foreign currency and foreign exchange stocks, as well as receivables and liabilities concerning foreign currencies shall be shown during the year at the value converted to HUF at the official foreign exchange rate published by the MNB, valid on the last day of the month, if ledgers are closed monthly.

Receivables and liabilities, foreign exchange and foreign currency stocks in currencies not subscribed by the MNB shall be converted to HUF pursuant to Szkr. Art. 9. (5).

5.4. In order to ensure synchronicity between the stock of receivables and debts concerning foreigner in the Supervisory balance sheet (for receivables table 01 containing gross book values), and the stock of receivables and debt concerning non-residents in reports M01-M05 it is necessary to take into consideration the specifications of the technical aid in Annex 3 point 5 hereto, published on the homepage of the MNB. If the corrections becoming necessary during later revisions and coordinations in the data contained in reports M01-M05 also affect the stocks shown in the Supervisory balance sheet, the appropriate modifications must be carried out in the Supervisory balance sheet as well, and it is to be submitted subsequently. The data in reports M01-M05 are to be modified similarly, if the corrections in the Supervisory balance sheet affect stocks related to non-residents.

5.5. Each row of the Supervisory balance sheet (tables 01 and 11) and annexes (tables 02, 04, 05 and 08) contains HUF (a), EUR (b), other foreign currencies (c) and total (d) columns. Rows shall contain the amounts of assets and liabilities in foreign currency (foreign exchange or foreign currency) converted to HUF – at the exchange rate(s) specified for the Supervisory balance sheet – in columns (b) EUR and (c) other currency. Loss of value and valuation difference on foreign currency assets shall be shown in the appropriate foreign currency columns.

5.6. Stocks to be shown on the Supervisory balance sheet's assets and liability side as negative sums – assets side loss of value, value adjustment, valuation differences (if the real value is smaller than the historic value), and share capital not paid – pursuant to the Szkr. are to be shown as negative sums. If the credit institution applies valuation at real value – as specified in its accounting policy – it is mandatory to proceed according to accounting rules and – in the lack of other specifications – show the valuation difference in the relevant item group.

5.7. Own property items in the Supervisory balance sheet – e.g. bill of exchange, loans, other claims or securities (hereunder referred to as: property items) – shall be shown with original maturity (as specified in the contract), not decreased by the value of property items handed over under authentic repurchase agreements.

5.8. Various – risk, provision, general and other – reserves, losses in value, valuation difference shall be formed at the due date specified in laws (accounting date of quarter, balance sheet), that is at 31 December as well. Thus the sum of reserves, losses in the value and valuation differences may also change at the preparation of the annual balance sheet report according to their interim change.

5.9. The stock of various „transfer”, settlement, technical etc. accounts held at the credit institution under various names the content of which does not satisfy the definition of the transfer account shall be shown in accordance with their balance under other accrued or deferred accounts (in the relevant sector, or if in the „Other” rows if that can not be determined).

5.10. The total stock of investment fund shares are to be shown under shares and other equity as opposed to the Szmt.

5.11. The (domestic organized) consortium loans drawn by the credit institution in Hungary are to be shown as debt towards the individual members of the consortium, at sums equivalent to the outstanding stock of the part granted by the members.

5.12. In case of loans granted under a consortium, and loans taken over for settlement (trust loans) the credit institutions shall show the sums granted as receivables from the final debtor, and the intermediating (organizing, transacting) credit institution, in the Supervisory balance sheet, shall only show the sum actually granted to the final debtor. The sum of loans taken over from other credit institution for settlement and not yet forwarded (including loans transferred to the organizing bank by the crediting bank in case of consortium loan) and the sum not transferred on by the bank transacting the installments transferred by the final debtor (borrower), to be shown as liabilities against credit institutions in the accounting balance sheet, shall be shown as deferred accounts against credit institutions and not inter-bank debt in the Supervisory balance sheet.

5.13. The total outstanding stock of bonds issued by the credit institution abroad and consortium loans taken abroad shall be shown as liabilities to non-residents even if the credit institution knows the original sum of the bond purchase or the share of other resident credit institution in crediting.

5.14. Classification of expired deposits with agreed maturity by maturity:

- if the clients renew the deposits they are to be shown at the maturity, where they are subject to after the renewal;

- automatically renewable deposits with agreed maturity (that are renewed without action by the client) shall remain in the stock of deposits with agreed maturity, at the original maturity;
- if the deposit was fixed from a current account, and after expiry the credit institution returns the sum to the current account, the expired deposit shall be shown under sight and current account deposits;
- if the client does not renew the deposit, but the credit institution provides unchanged conditions in the original deposit contract, the matured deposit sum shall be shown under deposits with agreed maturity, at the original maturity;

if the original contract concluded with the client stipulates that the deposit with agreed maturity is transformed into a deposit without an agreed maturity, it is to be shown as deposits with agreed maturity at original maturity .

5.15 Classification of documentary deposits by maturity

Documentary deposits whose maturity corresponds to the maturity specified in the relevant contract or the general business conditions shall be classified according to the agreed maturity. Those with a maturity not specified in the relevant business conditions shall be included in the category of short-term documentary deposits.

5.16. In case of foreign currency accounts managed on a trust basis the credit institution assigned shall proceed with foreign currency stocks remaining at the end of the month in a way similar to loans undertaken for settlement: the assigned credit institution shall show the foreign currency stock in its foreign currency stock, and obligations towards the client credit institution shall be shown deferred accounts.

5.17. In the Supervisory balance sheet the classification of claims purchased and discounted bills of exchange by sector is determined by which sector the final debtor is subject to, regardless of any recourse. Claims purchased may contain receivables from factoring and forfeiting. (Loans purchased are to be shown under loans against the sector complying with the original debtor, according to the original maturity of the loans, if the original contracts were not modified at their sale.) The original maturity of the loan provided at the purchase of the claim (and not the original maturity of the purchased claim) shall be taken into consideration in the classification of the purchased claims by maturity.

5.18. Income from the sale of assets under authentic repurchase agreement shall be shown under liabilities as a liability of the credit institution, and receivables from the purchase of assets under authentic repurchase agreements shall be shown under assets at the specific rows of the appropriate sector. The rows on authentic repurchase agreement in the Supervisory balance sheet shall contain assets and liabilities to be shown as balance sheet items, originating from payments prior to the closure of other futures, swap and option deals listed in Szkr. Section 21. Art. (3).

5.19. The handover/acceptance of liquid assets under fictitious repurchase agreements shall be handled, according to accounting specifications, as actual sale/purchase in the Supervisory balance sheet as well, that is its sum will be removed from the balance sheet of the depositor and shown as an item outside the balance sheet (under repurchase obligations). (Repo transactions for spot delivery transactions are accounted pursuant to the rules on fictitious repurchase agreement as well.)

5.20 Securities receivables originating from securities lending arrangement shall be recorded among loans granted, while securities liabilities arising from securities lending arrangement shall be recorded among loans on the liability side.

5.21. Pooling means two basic transaction types:

- Cash pool, where the client group's bank accounts are actually balanced to a main account – usually at the end of the day – and the pool-members credit to one another up to the balance of the main account, and the bank credits the client group only, if the main account turns negative. This construction has various sub-types (zero balancing, target balancing, etc.), but these are to be handled in a standardized manner as regards the essence of the transaction.
- Interest pool, that is a virtual or notional pool construction, which does not involve actual account balancing, but its aim is only to reach preferential interest rate by the client group related in some way (or in the event of a single client's several accounts) through the balance determined by virtual balancing of their bank accounts.

The two sub-types have to be handled differently:

- In case of the cash pool the balances of participating accounts can be consolidated, and the balance of the main account (and the stock of credit granted to the pool) shall be shown in accordance with the sectoral classification of the pool-leader and its resident-non-resident status.
- In case of interest pool the accounts involved in the pool cannot be netted. The balance of the accounts of individual clients shall be shown at the relevant sector.

5.20. Regulation related to card accounts:

Net positions originating from various scopes and levels of accounting which are to be financially settled, should be reported under other accrued or deferred settlements with that sector which the institution making the accounts is subject to:

1. In case of level I. (intra-bank scope; both the card-holder and the retailer are clients of the same credit institution, or the holder draws cash from an ATM or POS device operated by the issuing bank or an agent) the bank concerned accounts transactions concerning its own clients at client accounts, thus there is no net position financially created outside the bank.
2. In case of level II (GBC scope) net receivables and debt concerning the GBC are to be shown under Other accounts with Financial and investment enterprises under E. Financial auxiliaries.
3. Level III. (transactions with Hungarian issue /Visa or MasterCard/ bank cards at Hungarian points of sale not included in level I. and II.), and in case of sponsored banks net sums accounting for accrued or deferred accounts with credit institutions.
4. At level IV. (international accounting scopes: transactions with Hungarian issue card abroad, or foreign issue card in Hungary) such receivables or debts prevail against VISA or MasterCard, that is included among non-residents' accrued or deferred accounts.

6. Reporting adjustment data due to reclassifications (F82, F83, F84, F85, F86, F87)

Adjustment data due to reclassifications shall be reported in the following cases:

1. changes in the classification by sector of the counterparties of the reporting MFI – including changes in the MFI sector (e.g.: a credit institution becoming other financial intermediary leaves the MFI sector, or an institutions classified as non-financial corporation enters the MFI sector by getting the licence for acting as a credit institution, etc.).
2. changes in the classification of the balance sheet items by instrument, maturity, denomination, etc. (even due to the changes of reporting rules).

The changes in the stocks due to the above adjustments shall be reported monthly relating to tables 01, 04, 05, 06 and 11 of reports F01, F03, F09, F14 as reports F82, F83, F84, F85, and quarterly relating to table 01 of reports F19, F33 as reports F86 and F87. Decreases in the stocks shall be sent with negative signs, increases with no signs, in the same tables and formats as stock data. Reports should include only those adjustments, the amount of which is higher than 1 billion of forint for any of the series affected

by the change. If no adjustment occurs in the course of the month or quarter, a “negative” report shall be submitted.

II. Detailed instructions for filling out the Supervisory balance sheet, the profit and loss account and the annexes, method of compiling the data

Two types of data supply are to be made on the credit institution’s assets. Table 01 contains gross book value. Each asset row shall contain historic, acquisition, contract, registry (hereunder referred to as: historic) values, and in instrument groups, summarized by sector, one row shall contain the balance of loss of value and valuation difference data². Table 11 basically contains the same rows, but its rows are to be shown at net book value or – if the credit institution applies real valuation – at real value. Details for data in the Supervisory balance sheet can be found under table 01.

Table 01: Supervisory balance sheet (Assets at gross book data)

Row 1 Total assets (2+11+90+162+174+332+362+378+418) is identical to the sum of the main assets groups in the Supervisory balance sheet.

2. Cash and settlement accounts (3+...+10)

All assets qualified as monetary assets in accordance with the Szkr. – except for the deposits expiring within one year – have to be included here, as well as the bank (settlement) account held at the credit institutions, respectively the nostro accounts and their loss of value, regardless of the fact that in the accounting point of view nostro accounts are not monetary assets, but receivables from credit institutions.

Row 3 Cash balance shall contain the HUF and foreign currency cash stock of the credit institution, the noble metal coins serving as the official means of payment, regardless of their physical location (cash desk, treasury, automated tellers (ATM), etc.), as well as the amount of cash being on way between the center of the credit institution and a branch office and between the branch offices. The credit institution has to show here also those purchased checks qualified as monetary assets, the redemption of which has not yet been initiated at the credit institution holding the account of the check. Checks already being under collection shall be shown among receivables from credit institutions. Receivables and debts relating to foreign bank note- and coin trade carried out with other banks (currency on way) shall be shown as short-term receivables and debts from resident and non-resident credit institutions.

Row 4 Nostro accounts of the Central Bank shall contain the end of the month balance of the credit institution’s HUF bank (settlement) account, deposit account and foreign currency nostro account held at the Hungarian National Bank. The so-called sanctioned compulsory reserve stock has to be included in the category of short-terms deposits held with the central bank.

Row 5 Settlement account of cooperative credit institutions at MTB shall contain the balance of the bank (settlement) account held at the MTB of those cooperative credit institutions, which, based on the Act of the Hungarian National Bank, are obliged to deposit their monetary assets and compulsory credit bank reserves at a bank authorized by the Hungarian National Bank for holding these accounts.

Row 6 Transfer account balance related to nostro accounts of the Central Bank and settlement account at MTB shall contain separately the balance of the transfer accounts relating to the HUF and foreign currency nostro accounts. In case the balance of the nostro accounts (consolidated with the transfer accounts) is negative at the end of the month regarding the EUR and other foreign currency columns, this balance has to be shown as a liability (and not as an asset with negative sign), since this means a short-term credit.

² Consolidated value loss and evaluation difference data shall be detailed in table 08. Data related to valuation as a negative or positive sum.

Row 7 Nostro accounts at resident credit institutes shall contain the balance of resident, **Row 8 Nostro accounts at EMU credit institutions** shall contain the balance bank accounts (settlement, nostro) held at EMU credit institutions, as well as the balance of the relating transfer accounts. **Row 9 Nostro accounts at other non-resident banks** shall contain the balance of bank (settlement, nostro) accounts and the relating transfer accounts held at other non-resident banks. In case the balance of the nostro accounts (consolidated with the transfer accounts) is negative at the end of the month, this balance has to be shown as a liability (and not as an asset with negative sign), since this means a short-term credit.

Row 10 shall contain loss of value of the nostro accounts included in row 5 and rows 7-9.

11. Securities purchased for trading (12+63)

This group of assets shall contain public issue securities purchased for ordinary trading purpose or speculation purpose, registered according to the Szkr. as current asset (short and long original term), having profitability proportionate to and not proportionate to capital, broken down per sector, regardless of the purchase having been made on the primary or secondary market. They are evaluated according to accounting rules, showing separately their gross book value and – in some cases in consolidated form – the balance of their loss of value and valuation difference. (The application of real valuation does not affect classification per trade purpose /accounting as current asset or fixed assets/.) The short-term securities recorded as current assets shall be reported here even if the credit institution applying real valuation classifies them as marketable or held to maturity. This is where other profit sharing and business shares for trade, and investments for trade obtained in enterprises not yet registered, are to be shown, regardless of their place in the ledger. In the sectoral breakdown securities are to be classified according to the original issuer, even if some party guaranteed them. Securities purchased for trading, but reclassified according to accounting rules (e.g. for not being convertible) shall be taken into consideration under securities for investment purposes and not here. Investments in associated enterprises serving the credit institution's business activities (both in Hungary and abroad) shall be shown exclusively in the Shares and other equity group – regardless of the purpose of the investment.

12. Total securities other than shares (13+...+62)

Row 13 Treasury bills and Row 14 Government bonds: Row 13 contains the value of the treasury bills purchased by the credit institution, Row 14 contains the value of the stock of various government bonds issued by the Hungarian State abroad or in domestic market (treasury bonds, state bonds for housing, securitization bonds and other bonds except for consolidation bonds), the compensation notes, as well as the value of social security bonds issued previously and assumed by the State. (The stock of social security bonds shall also be shown separately in 02. Memorandum items 1.)

Row 15 Consolidation government bonds shall contain the value of government bonds issued during credit-, bank- and debtor consolidation.

Rows 16-17 Local government bonds shall contain the bonds owned by the credit institution and issued by the local, county and capital municipalities, their institutions and the non-profit institutions classified here.

Row 18 shall contain the net amount of loss of value and the valuation difference of the securities included in rows 13-17. .

Rows 19-21 Central Bank bonds shall contain the bonds being in the ownership of credit institutions issued by the Central Bank domestic or abroad. The bonds of KVH Rt. held for the aim of endorsement also have to be included here. **Row 22** shall contain the net amount of loss of value and the valuation difference of the Central Bank's bonds contained in rows 19-21.

Rows 23-25 Bonds of resident credit institutions shall contain the bonds being in the ownership of the credit institution issued by resident credit institutions domestic or abroad, broken down by relevant maturity. **Row 26** shall contain the net amount of loss of value and valuation difference of the credit institutions' bonds contained in rows 23-25..

Rows 27-34 contain the bonds of other financial intermediaries and financial auxiliaries, broken down to financial and investment enterprises and other institutions, detailed per maturity.

Rows 35-36 Bonds of insurance corporations debt securities issued by insurance corporations, broken down per maturity.

Row 37 contains the net amount of loss of value and valuation difference of bonds shown in rows 27-36 – issued by other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries and insurance corporations.

Rows 38-39 Bonds of associated enterprises shall contain the bonds issued by the credit institution's own associated enterprises, broken down per maturity.

Rows 40-41 Non-financial corporations shall contain the bonds issued by non-financial corporations, excluding the bonds of associated enterprises.

Row 42 shall contain the net amount of loss of value and valuation difference of non-financial corporations' bonds in rows 38-41.

Rows 43-44 Bonds of non-profit institutions serving households shall contain the bonds issued by non-profit institutions serving households.

Row 45 shall contain the net amount of loss of value and valuation difference of non-profit institutions serving households in rows 43-44.

Rows 46-47 Bonds of other residents and **48 Loss of value and valuation difference of other residents' bonds** shall contain securities purchased for trading held by the credit institution, not shown on any other row in the balance sheet, and the net amount of their loss of value and valuation difference.

Rows 49-61 shall contain papers and bonds issued by EMU residents and other non-residents, held for trading. The debt securities issued by the central banks of EMU member-states shall be shown among the EMU MFI bonds, securities issued by other non-resident central banks among other non-resident bonds, because they do not comply with the government paper category defined in the Tpt.

Row 62 shall contain the net amount of loss of value and valuation difference of non-residents' securities in rows 49-61.

63. Shares and other equity (64+...+89)

Rows 64-83 shall contain residents' shares held for trading, participations, and as opposed to accounting specifications the entire stock of investment fund shares held for trading, as well as the net amount of their loss of value and valuation difference, broken down per sector. The stock of shares quoted on resident or non-resident stock exchanges is to be shown on a separate row. (The sectoral breakdown of shares quoted on the Budapest Stock Exchange is contained in the list published on the homepage of the National Bank of Hungary, as specified in Annex 3 point 7 hereto.) Other participations purchased for trading are to be shown in the row containing shares not quoted on the stock exchange.

Rows 84-89 shall contain the stock of EMU residents' and other non-residents' shares and investment fund shares, and the net amount of their loss of value and valuation difference. From this stock the values of participations in PBB undertakings are to be detailed in table 02 Memorandum items 1 (rows 147-148) shares for trade. The EMU other institutions' investment fund shares shown in the non credit institute and non money market fund categories in the MFI-list on the homepage of the ECB shall also be reported under the investment fund shares of money market funds (row 84).

90. Securities for investment purposes (91+135)

This group of assets shall contain the public issue, originally long term securities and participations, which are held by the credit institution primarily for investment purposes, or for longer periods for the purpose of permanent income earning. Furthermore this is where all private issue securities are to be shown. The securities and participations are to be valued in accordance with the Szkr., indicating separately their book value and – in consolidated form – the balance of their loss of value and valuation difference. (The application of real valuation does not affect the classification for investment purposes /accounting as current assets or fixed assets/.) The credit institution's investments in associated enterprises serving business activities (both in Hungary and abroad) – regardless of the purpose of the investment – shall be shown exclusively under the Shares and other equity group. The order of the list follows that of securities for trade, but the stocks of private issue debt securities and other shares and participations are to be indicated separately. The sum of investments in enterprises not yet registered at the company registry (founder's contributions paid in cash, or contribution in kind) shall be taken into consideration as well, regardless of their place in the ledger. In the sectoral breakdown securities are to be listed per the original issuer even though some party guaranteed them.

91. Securities other than shares (92+...+134)

Row 92 Government bonds contains the value of the stock of various government bonds (treasury bonds, state bonds for housing, securitization bonds consolidation and other bonds except for consolidation bonds) held for investment purposes. This is where the stock of previously issued social security bonds, taken over by the state, and compensation notes shall be shown. (The stock of social security bonds shall also be shown separately in 02. Table: Memorandum items 1.)

Row 93 shall contain the stock of consolidation government bonds issued during credit, bank and debtor consolidation, not held for trading purposes.

Row 94 Local government bonds shall contain local municipality bonds purchased for investment purposes.

Row 95 shall contain the net amount of loss of value and valuation difference of bonds in rows 92-94.

Rows 96-98 Central Bank bonds and Loss of value and valuation difference of Central Bank bonds shall show the KVH Rt. bonds, held for investment purposes, together with central bank bonds, and the net amount of their loss of value and valuation difference.

Rows 99-101 Bonds of resident credit institutions and Loss of value and valuation difference of bonds of resident credit institutions shall contain bonds issued by resident credit institutions and held for investment purposes, and the net amount of their loss of value and valuation difference.

Rows 102-105 shall contain the bonds of other financial intermediaries and financial auxiliaries held for investment purposes, broken down to financial and investment enterprises and other institutions.

Row 106 shall contain the stock of bonds issued by insurance corporations, held for investment purposes, while **row 107** the net amount of loss of value and valuation difference of bonds issued by other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries and insurance corporations.

The gross book value of the bonds of non-financial corporations held for investment purposes shall be shown in **rows 108 and 109**, and the net amount of their loss of value and valuation difference in **row 110**.

Rows 111-112 shall contain the bonds of non-profit institutions serving households, and the net amount of their loss of value and valuation difference.

Rows 113-114 shall contain other residents' bonds held for investment purposes, and the net amount of their loss of value and valuation difference.

Rows 115-121 shall contain the stock of non-resident government papers and non-residents' bonds, broken down to EMU residents and other non-resident sectors. The debt securities issued by the EMU central banks are to be shown under the bonds of EMU MFIs, and securities issued by other non-resident central banks under bonds of other non-residents, because these do not comply with the government paper category specified in the Tpt.

Row 122 shall contain the net amount of loss of value and valuation difference of securities in rows 115-121.

Rows 123-134 shall contain private issue bonds, according to the content of rows 99-110.

135. Shares and other equity (136+...+161)

The sector breakdown in this part is identical to the breakdown of shares and other equity purchased for trading.

From the stock of non-residents' shares and other equity shown herein the values of investments (participations) in credit institutions, financial enterprises, investment enterprises, and insurance corporations (PBB) shall be detailed in 02. Table: Memorandum items 1 in the rows of Shares and other equity from non-resident investments. The EMU other institutions' investment fund shares classified in the non credit institution and non money market fund category in the MFI list on the homepage of the ECB shall also be shown among the shares of money market funds.

162. Deposits with the Central Bank and interbank deposits (163+...+173)

This part shall contain central bank deposits, deposits held at credit institutions under a deposit contract, stocks of receivables from authentic repurchase agreements with credit institutions, and loss of value of interbank deposits. The rows on authentic repurchase agreement shall contain assets and liabilities to be shown as balance sheet items, originating from payments prior to the closure of other futures, swap and option deals listed in Szkr. Section 21. Art. (3).

Rows 163-164 Deposits held with the Central Bank shall contain the stock of all HUF and foreign currency deposits held at the central bank, not taken into consideration for central bank nostro accounts, including the fixed term, non-callable HUF deposit at the central bank, sanctioned compulsory reserves stock and credit institutions' deposits actually placed at the central bank for their own investment purposes.

Rows 165-166 Deposits placed with resident credit institutes shall contain the HUF and foreign currency instruments held at resident credit institutions under a deposit contract, broken down by maturity.

Row 167 shall contain the stock of receivables from authentic repurchase agreements against other resident credit institutions and assets and liabilities to be shown as balance sheet items, originating from payments prior to the closure of other futures, swap and option deals listed in Szkr. Section 21. Art. (3)..

Row 168 shall contain loss of value of instruments in rows 165-167.

Rows 169-173 shall contain the stock of non-resident credit institutions' deposits – broken down per EMU and other non-resident – and their loss of value.

174. Loans (175+...+331)

This part contains the gross book stock of credit institution loans and loan-type claims, and the net amount of their loss of value and valuation difference broken down per sector and original maturity, and in some cases per loan type. Prolonged loans shall be shown according to the maturity in the original loan contract. Purchased loans shall also be shown here, according to the maturity in the original loan contract. (If the contract was modified concerning the maturity of the loan when the loan was purchased, the maturity in the new contract shall be regarded as the original maturity.) Short term loans (other short term loans at non-financial corporations and households) shall contain non-suspended ones, that is the sum of interest and similar commissions due but not paid, shown as receivable in the balance sheet in account class three. The loans shall contain receivables from assets sold with deferred payment, lending of own securities, receivables from lending own securities, and the sum of receivables from caution money paid under the term of the loan when borrowing securities, under the „other” loans of the sector the buyer purchasing the instruments with postponed payment, the lender or the borrower of the security is subject to. The stock of bank guarantees drawn shall be shown under short term or other short term loans. Interest receivables in the capitalized sum of the postponed interest of housing purpose loans, and provisions formed on the capitalized sum of interest and similar commission of tuition fees receivable during the patience period and postponed till the end of the patience period shall be shown in loss of value rows related to the loans in question. Loans shall contain receivables originating from cashflow prior to the closure of other futures, swap and option transactions, to be shown as balance sheet items (Szkr. Art. 21. (3)).

Rows 175-176 Loans granted to the central budget shall contain loans granted directly to the central budget, as well as the stock of loans taken over by the state from other parties under a contract or statutory regulations. The debt taken over at the end of 1995, originating from the previous issue of the social security bond, shall be shown under government bonds and not here.

Rows 177-178 shall contain the stock of loans granted to other institutions considered to be part of the central government.

Row 179 shall contain the net amount of loss of value and valuation difference of loans in rows 175-178.

Rows 180-182 shall contain the loans granted to local authorities, county and capital municipalities, their institutions, as well as non-profit institutions classified in this sector, and the net amount of their loss of value and valuation difference.

Row 183 Loans granted to the Central Bank shall contain the sum of consortium loan to the central bank at historic value, and the stock of foreign MNB debt purchased by the credit institution.

Rows 184-185 Loans granted to resident credit institutions shall contain the stock of receivables actually existing against credit institutions under a loan contract, or any agreement (other than authentic repurchase agreements, loan contracts and subordinated loan capital contracts) (including loans granted as account-holder, and the part granted by the credit institution from the consortium loan organized in Hungary for another resident credit institution). Row 184 shall contain the month-end stock of receivables related to foreign currency sold to or purchased from other resident credit institutions (foreign currency under transfer), and to banknote and coin trade against foreign exchange account or foreign currency.

Row 186 Supplementary subordinated loan capital granted to resident credit institutions shall contain loans granted in accordance with the Hpt. Annex 5 point 19, row **187 Subordinated loan capital granted to resident credit institutions** shall contain loans granted in accordance with the conditions in Hpt. Annex 5 points 10 and 11.

Row 188 Syndicated loans to resident credit institutions organized by non-residents shall contain the part of the resident credit institutions' non-resident debt owned by the credit institution, and the part of non-resident consortium loans of resident credit institutions granted by the credit institution.

Row 189 shall contain the stock of loans granted to resident money market funds.

Row 190 contains receivables from authentic repurchase agreements with resident money market funds.

Row 191 contains the net amount of loss of value and valuation difference of loans to resident credit institutions and money market funds (rows 184-190).

Rows 192-231 shall contain the stock of loans granted to other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries, insurance corporations and pension funds, supplementary subordinated and subordinated loan capital, and receivables from them originating from authentic repurchase agreements, broken down per maturity, and the net amount of their loss of value and valuation difference.

Rows 232-241 shall contain loans by the credit institution to its own associated enterprises broken down per instruments and maturity. The instruction of each row can be found at the relevant loan rows of the part on non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises).

Rows 242-262 shall contain the breakdown of loans to non-financial corporations per instruments and maturity, excluding the data of associated enterprises.

Row 242 contains the overdrafts of non-financial corporations.

Rows 243-245 Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) – bill of exchange shall contain the total value of bills discounted by the credit institution, or received for receivables from resident clients, not obtained by discounting (including protested, and non-tradable bills of exchange) broken down per maturity.

Rows 246-248 Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) – claims purchased shall contain receivables purchased against non-financial corporations as final debtors (receivables from factoring and forfeiting) broken down per maturity. (Factoring is generally short term, forfeiting is generally over-one-year receivable prepayment or purchase.) When classifying the purchased receivable according to maturity the original maturity of loan granted at the purchase of the receivable (instead of the original maturity of the purchased loan) shall be taken into consideration.

Rows 249-251 shall contain non-financial corporations' loans granted for purchasing securities.

Rows 252-254. Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) – housing loans shall contain the stock of loans to home building enterprises, building communities, housing cooperatives, condominiums etc. for building flats and housing parks broken down according to maturity. Loans granted for building and purchasing non-housing property – depending on the mortgage – shall be shown among other loans.

Rows 255-257 Non-financial corporations (excl. associated enterprises) – other loans shall contain loan types not shown in separate rows, and receivables, including participations sold with deferred payment, unpaid paid of receivables, state fund grants allocated with recourse, sum of allocations from funds taken over from the state for transaction – to non-financial corporations – in the balance sheet, redeemed guarantees and ad hoc loans, and loans granted to non-financial corporations in relation to the Széchenyi-card. These rows are to contain non-housing purpose real estate purchase and building loans, regardless of the mortgage. The stock of loans granted for building office buildings, business centers, shopping centers etc. shall be shown on separate rows in 02. Table: Memorandum items 1. (138-141.) with the content complying with the exact definition made there.

Rows 258-259 shall contain the credit institution's receivables from non-financial corporations, related to financial lease, at the value specified in the Szkr. (gross book value).

Rows 260-262 shall contain the credit institution's receivables against non-financial corporations in relation to all authentic repurchase agreements, broken down per maturity.

Row 263 shall contain the net amount of loss of value and valuation difference of loans to associated enterprises and other non-financial corporations (shown on rows 232-262).

Rows 264-294 shall contain receivables from households (at gross book value), and the net amount of loss of value and valuation difference. Rows 264-280 shall contain loans to individuals, and rows 281-294 to sole proprietors, and the net amount of their loss of value and valuation difference. The relevant loans to individuals rows shall also contain the stock of loans granted by the credit institution to its own employees. Loans granted under any (foreign currency deposit, securities, other financial instrument, etc.) coverage shall be shown in the appropriate row, depending on the purpose of the loan.

The overdrafts of households (**rows 264 and 281**), consumer loans (**rows 265-267**) and loans granted for purchasing securities to households (**rows 268-270 and rows 282-284**) shall be shown in separate rows.

Rows 271-273 Households - Individuals - lending for house purchase shall contain the sum of both subsidized, preferential loans and housing loans (home building, purchase, real estate purchase, home renovation, expansion) under market conditions – subject to a mortgage or not – including the stock of bank loans, market interest rate (over-bridging) loans granted for home shift and prompt loans related to contracts concluded with building societies. Loans granted for building a cottage or garage shall be regarded as housing purpose as well. Non-housing purpose real estate loans – regardless of mortgage – shall be shown under other loans. The stock of loans granted in relation to flats built by sole proprietors for sale shall be contained in **rows 285-287**.

Rows 274-276 Households – Individuals – other loans and **rows 288-290 Households – Sole proprietors – other loans** shall loans granted to individuals and sole proprietors, not shown elsewhere (e.g. tuition fee loan, mortgage loan, non-housing purpose real estate purchase, miscellaneous loans by sole proprietors, etc.).

Row 288 Households – Sole proprietors – other loans – short shall also contain loans granted to sole proprietors in relation to the Széchenyi-card.

Rows 277-279 and rows 291-293 shall contain receivables from authentic repurchase agreements concluded with private persons and sole proprietors, broken down per maturity (with the content defined in I. 5.18.).

Row 280 shall contain the consolidated balance of loss of value and valuation difference of loans granted to individuals, as well as the postponed interest of housing purpose loans granted to individuals and provisions for the interest of tuition fee loans.

Rows 295-302 shall contain **Loans to non-profit institutions serving households**, receivables from them originating from authentic repurchase agreements, and the net amount of their loss of value and valuation difference.

Rows 303-331 shall contain all receivables against non-residents in HUF or foreign currency (except for securities and participations), and the net amount of their loss of value and valuation difference. Subordinated loan capital shall also be shown here, which is to be shown separately in 02. Table: Memorandum items 1. Rows 303 and 327 shall contain the month-end stock of receivables related to foreign currency sold to or purchased from other EMU credit institutions and other non-resident banks (foreign currency under transfer), and to banknote and coin trade against foreign exchange account or foreign currency. This is where the stock of receivables from authentic repurchase agreements concluded with non-residents shall be shown. The receivables against EMU other institutions shown in the non credit institute and non money market fund categories in the MFI-list on the homepage of the ECB shall also be reported under receivables against EMU money market funds (rows 305-306).

332. Shares and other equity (333+...+361)

This assets group shall contain investments that are more difficult to mobilize, which were obtained by the credit institution for business policy or loss moderation purposes, as well as non-negotiable participations broken down per sector. The investments shall be shown at the value according to the Szkr., showing separately their gross book value, and their loss of value and valuation difference (in more consolidated form). (The application of valuation at real value does not affect the classification of participations – accounting as current assets or financial investment.) This includes shares, participations and business shares serving the credit institution's strategy, business policy (or influencing, management, controlling) objectives, banking activities (as financial enterprise), operation of the bank (as associated enterprise) on the long term, in institutions performing other financial intermediary and supplementary financial activities, and those obtained to moderate losses (debt-to-equity swap), or remaining lastingly in the credit institution's property (non-negotiable, not circulated on the stock exchange or the OTC), that are not included among securities for investment purposes. The sum of investments in enterprises not yet registered at the court of registration (founder's contributions in cash or contribution in kind) shall be taken into consideration as well, regardless of their place in the ledger. This is where all investments in own associated enterprises – performing activities supplementing the business operations of the credit institution – are to be shown. Rows „other participations, business shares” shall contain investments and participations that are not shares.

Rows 333-334 shall contain the historic value of all resident credit institutions' investments – as specified in the Hpt. – as well as the net amount of loss of value and valuation difference of the investment.

Rows 335-338 and rows 341-344 shall contain investments in financial enterprises and investment enterprises from among all shares and other equity related to other financial intermediaries and financial auxiliaries.

Rows 339-340 and rows 345-346 shall contain all investments in other institutions classified in sectors D) or E).

Rows 347-348 shall contain all participations obtained in insurance corporations and pension funds.

Row 349 shall contain the net amount of loss of value and valuation difference in other financial intermediaries and financial auxiliaries, as well as insurance corporations and pension funds.

Row 350-351: this is where all investments in one's own associated enterprises – serving the business operations of credit institutions – are to be shown.

Rows 352-353 shall contain all investments in non-financial corporations, which were not obtained by the credit institution during the reduction of losses.

Row 354 shall contain the non-financial corporations' shares and participations from loan-to-capital conversions. The shares and business shares of other sectors originating from loan-to-capital conversions shall be shown in the relevant shares and other equity rows.

Row 355 shall contain the net amount of loss of value and valuation difference of shares and other equity – in rows 350-354 – in non-financial corporations.

Rows 356-357 and 359 shall contain all investments related to non-resident credit institutions, financial, investment, and associated enterprises and insurance corporations broken down per EMU and other non-resident items (regardless of how they were obtained), and their sum shall be shown separately among special participations under non-resident investments in 02.Table: Memorandum items 1. Furthermore this is where all investments related to other non-residents shall be shown, except for the loss reduction investments in rows 358 and 360.

Rows 358 and 360 shares, participations and other business shares in non-residents from loan-to-capital conversions shall contain non-resident shares obtained as loss reduction, with loan-to-capital conversion, broken down to EMU and other non-resident items, which are not related to credit institutions, financial, investment, or associated enterprises or insurance corporations.

Row 361 shall contain the net amount of loss of value and valuation difference of shares and participations in non-residents – shown in rows 356-360.

362. Accrued interest receivable (363+...+377)

Rows 363-377 Accrued interest receivable shall contain the sum of interest and similar commission in HUF or foreign currency (that is receivable on the balance sheet reporting date, but which is not due to be received), related to HUF and foreign currency transactions, broken down per sector.

378. Other accrued balances and other assets (379+397+414+...+417)

The rows accrued balances and other assets shall contain all accrued balances with non-residents and resident parties in HUF and foreign currency, including prepayments, accrued income (except for accrued interest receivable) and derivatives with a positive value to be recorded in the balance sheet and related accrued interest. The sum of receivables for assets sold with deferred payment shall be shown under loans.

379. Total accrued balances and other deferred expenses (380+...+396)

Derivatives with a positive value to be recorded in the balance sheet included in the appropriate sector shall be reported here.

In rows 380-396 the key items – typical to individual sectors – to be shown under accrued balances and other deferred expenses, are as follows:

Central government (row 380):

This row shall contain the stock of taxes payable to the central budget – calculated to net per tax types – if the balance of individual tax types is Debit type (if Credit type in row 690 on the liability side); receivables from the central government; accounts of Trade Policy subsidy; the

sum of prepayment accounts against the State Development Institute and sums taken over from the State Development Institute for transaction, allocated to non-financial corporations for investments as state fund subsidy, as state loan, not listed elsewhere in the Supervisory balance sheet, but forming part of the balance sheet, etc.

Local governments (row 381):

This row shall contain the sum of receivables originating from local taxes paid, as well as other receivables related to local governments, their institutions and non-profit institutions.

Social security (row 382):

This row shall contain the sum of receivables from social security (the Pension Insurance Fund, and the Health Insurance Fund and their municipalities).

Non-financial corporations (row 391):

This row shall contain receivables from the Hungarian Post Office and other non-financial corporations, receivables originating from the settlement of accounts related foreign trade transactions, receivables related to business associations – except from credit institutions, prepayment financial accounts with non-financial corporations, receivables from clients, suppliers (if the balance shows a Debit), including prepayments paid according to sale contracts.

Households (individuals and sole proprietors) (rows 392-393):

Other, non-loan type receivables from employees and members.

Non-residents (row 395):

This is where the credit institution's receivables from non-residents related to the purchase or sale of HUF banknotes or coins against *HUF account* shall be shown.

Accrued income and deferred expenses that cannot be broken down by sector (row 396):

This row shall contain non-interest type prepayments and accrued income, which can not be classified under either sector for some reason (e.g. prepaid exchange rate gain of own issue mortgage letters, if the issuer and the circulator are different).

397. Receivables from investment services (398+...+413)

This part shall contain the stock of receivables originating from investment services activity as per the Szkr. Sectoral breakdown is identical to the breakdown at accrued interest receivable.

Row 414 Suspense items shall contain items not finalized for missing information (e.g. incorrect account number given, etc.).

Row 415 Redeemed share notes of cooperatives contains the price of share notes repurchased from cooperative members, if the subscribed capital is modified, till its registration at the Court of Registration, after which subscribed capital is settled from the point of view of accounting as well. This is where other contribution repaid on subscribed capital shall be shown.

Row 416 Other shall contain the stock of PEK account in the event of a Debit balance, as well as all items (non temporal prepayments), which are not contained in other assets rows.

Row 417 shall contain loss of value and valuation difference of other accrued balances and other assets (including the positive valuation difference of derivatives transactions) in a consolidated form.

418. Own assets (419+...+439)

This assets group contains items considered to be the credit institution's own.

Rows 419-421 shall contain the stock of the credit institution's own repurchased shares, issued in Hungary or abroad, also if these were obtained by way of the settlement of receivables.

Row 422 Other own assets shall contain the credit institution's all inventories not received against receivables.

Rows 423-424 shall specifically contain the stock of assets obtained against receivables, and the loss of value on these and the loss of value of inventories.

Rows 425-439 shall contain the sum of intangible assets and tangible assets according to the value and breakdown specified in the Szmt.

Row 425 Intangible assets – rights to immovables shall contain the value of rights to immovables not related to the real estate.

Row 426 shall contain the software stock accounted under intangible assets.

Row 427 shall contain the other stock of intangible assets – not shown on separate rows – including the capitalized value of foundation-reorganization to be shown under intangible assets according to Szmt. Art. 25. (2).

Row 428 shall contain the value adjustments of intangible assets in rows 425-427.

Rows 429 Tangible assets for financial and investment services - lease right of accommodation shall contain lease rights purchased to serve for allocation of the institution, **row 430** shall contain other rights to immovable related to financial and investment purpose real estates.

Row 431 and **row 432** shall contain the value of real estate shown in the balance sheet as tangible assets for direct financial and investment purpose, as well as technical equipment, machines, accessories, and vehicles.

Row 433 shall also contain financial and investment purpose investment and advances on investment.

Row 434 shall contain the value adjustments of financial and investment purpose tangible assets.

Row 435-438 Tangible assets not for financial and investment purposes and **row 439** shall contain tangible assets (including non-banking operations real estates) not related to the operation of the credit institution and their valuation adjustment. Row 435 shall contain property rights not related to real estates serving the placement of the financial institution, to be deducted during the calculation of guarantee capital.

Row 440 Total liabilities (441+559+580+632+650+668+709+722+727) is identical to the sums of the key source groups in the Supervisory balance sheet.

Row 441 Deposits (442+...+558)

This part contains deposits obtained by the credit institution from owners of money, broken down per sector and maturity, in some cases detailed per deposit type. The sum of collateral received in cash at lending own securities shall be shown under deposits with agreed maturity. Household deposits shall comprise, under deposits of individuals, the stock of deposit accounts managed for the credit institution's own employees. The row of time deposits shall also contain liabilities to be shown as

balance sheet items, originating from cash flows prior to the completion of other futures, swap and option transactions (Szkr. Art.21. (3)).

The households – individuals - deposits for housing purposes (savings) shall be shown under the deposits for housing purposes (505-506) rows, and the housing deposits of other sectors are to be shown under long term deposits with agreed maturity per relevant maturity.

The **non-financial corporations sight and current account deposits** rows (483 and 489) shall contain sight and current account deposits, as well as bank (settlement) accounts and check account deposits.

Non-financial corporations deposits with agreed maturity (rows 484-486 and 490-492) shall also contain the sum of capital deposited by credit institutions not having an operating license (future credit institutions) at the credit institution, regardless of the founders being resident or non-resident parties. From the date of entry into force of the operating license (that is the date of the HFSA decision on the same) the sum is to be moved to bank deposits from resident credit institutions.

The registered documentary deposits shall be shown under the appropriate sectors or rows under such name, or under other deposits, or in case of non-residents under other liabilities. It is also necessary to place in the appropriate sector the stock of anonymous deposit certificates, which were issued for a single specific sector.

The stock of liabilities obtained with mixed issue, **anonymous documentary deposits** – if the sector of their buyers can not be determined – shall be shown in rows **521-523 Documentary deposits that cannot be broken down by sector**. If the sector of the buyers can be determined, they are to be shown under the appropriate sector. The stock of documentary deposits shall contain the sum of interest accumulated over yearly periods on savings notes and other documentary deposits blocked for several years even if their sum was not capitalized after the end of each year. (The sum of interest accumulated during the year – payable to the client, but not yet due – are to be shown for these deposits as well under accrued interest payable.)

559. Deposits from monetary financial institutions (560+...+579)

This part shall contain the stock of liabilities, loro accounts obtained under a deposit contract from other resident or non-resident credit institutions, and money market funds. If the balance of the loro accounts at the end of the month shows a Debit, then this balance should not be shown as a negative liability, but as a short term receivable (loan) from monetary institutions, because it stands for a short term loan. The sum of collateral received in cash from monetary financial institutions at lending own securities shall be shown under deposits with agreed maturity. In addition to the loro accounts rows 560 and 564 shall also contain the sight deposits of credit institutions and money market funds (containing the 1 /working/day deposits as well). The loro accounts of non-residents shall be shown with the same content.

The sum of capital deposited by credit institutions not having an operating license (future credit institutions) at the credit institution shall be shown under the deposits with agreed maturity of non-financial corporations. From the date of entry into force of the operating license (that is the date of the HFSA decision on the same) the sum is to be moved to inter-bank deposits from resident credit institutions.

The sums received by credit institutions cooperating in the capital increase of resident credit institutions already in operation shall be shown – until the capital increase is submitted for approval to the Court of Registration – under other deferred accounts (row 708 Other). After submission to the Court of Registration these sums shall also be moved to deposits from resident credit institutions.

580. Loans (581+...+631)

This is where any liabilities originating from loans or under other agreement from the central bank (rows 581-584), resident credit institutions (rows 585-589), money market funds (row 590), other financial intermediaries (rows 591-596) and financial auxiliaries (rows 597-602), insurance corporations and pension funds (rows 603-605), EMU central banks, the ECB, monetary financial institutions subject to and not subject to EMU reserve requirements (rows 610-614 and 615-619), other EMU sectors (rows 620-622), other non-resident banks (rows 623-625), non-resident governments, or international institutions or other non-residents (rows 626-628 and 629-631) shall be shown. Securities liabilities arising from securities lending arrangement shall be recorded here, assigned to the rows corresponding to the sector of the securities lenders. Rows 626-628 shall contain loans taken from international institutions operating on the territory of the EU and EU international institutions (including the ECB). Debts related to banknote and coin trade, and HUF banknote and coin trade against foreign exchange account or foreign currency shall be shown under short term debt – stocks against other resident credit institutions in row 585, and debts against non-resident banks in rows 610, 615, and 623. Loans taken from the OTIVA and the TAKIVA shall be shown in rows 607-609 instead of rows 597-602 together with the data of other financial auxiliaries.

Row 606 shall contain the other property contributions of members of credit institutions operating in cooperative form that are not included among subordinated liabilities.

Rows 607-609 shall contain the current stock of other loans – e.g. taken by savings cooperatives from the OTIVA or the TAKIVA – in breakdown per maturity.

632. Debt securities issued (633+...+649)

This group of liabilities shall contain the value of bonds issued by the credit institution (debt securities) and deposit certificates, as well as other securities specified in separate laws. (Documentary deposits not classified as securities shall be shown under Deposits.)

Rows 633-646 shall contain debt securities issued in Hungary and **rows 647-649** debt securities issued abroad.

The stock of debt securities, which can be converted into an instrument giving a right to participate in company capital according to laws shall be shown in separate rows (636-637 Convertible bonds).

Rows 641-643 Other securities shall contain the stock of securities issued under a separate law (e.g. mortgage letter).

Private issue securities (rows 644-646) in Hungary shall be shown in separate rows. Securities issued abroad (rows 647-649) shall include both public and private issue securities.

The sectoral breakdown of securities issued in Hungary shall be shown in 02. Table: Memorandum items 1.

650. Accrued interest payable (651+...+667)

From among accruals and deferred income to be accounted pursuant to the Szkr. this is where interest and similar commission (payable, but not yet due) shall be shown (excluding the previous years' accumulated interest of savings notes and other documentary deposits in the stock of documentary deposits), broken down per sector.

668. Other accrued balances (669+670+671+688+689+708)

Other accruals shall contain all other accrued accounts against non-resident and resident parties in HUF, EUR, and other foreign currencies, including accruals and deferred income (except for accrued

interest payable), derivatives with a negative value to be shown in the balance sheet, items in transit and suspense items, and other items.

Row 669 Items in transit shall contain both HUF and foreign currency items in transit. For example this shall comprise the “Giro launched and received items settlement account”, and the stock of the Hungarian Post Office Accounting Center account in case of a Credit balance. Foreign currency items in transit and HUF sums related to foreign currency settlements shall comprise for example sums having arrived at the credit institution, but not credited to the account of the client, or sums drawn from the client’s account, but not transferred from the foreign currency nostro account (e.g. sums to be credited or transferred with value date following the end of the month). In case of correct bookkeeping the settlement accounts between the branches, and those between the center and the branches (internal clearing) do not show any balance at the end of the month. (The 3-day deadline for closing the balance makes it possible to correct errors.)

Row 670 Suspense items shall contain items not finalized for information missing on the reporting date (e.g. client not known for incorrect account number).

671 Liabilities from investment services (672+...+687)

These rows shall contain liabilities specified in the Szkr. in sectoral breakdown.

Row 688 Liquid assets disbursed by the state for re-lending shall contain all world bank liabilities taken over from the state, contained in the credit institution’s balance sheet, and other liabilities from the state, which were re-lent by the credit institution at own risk (Szkr. Art. 5. (5) b).

689. Accrued balances (690+...+707)

Rows 690-707 shall contain all accrued settlements in HUF, EUR and foreign currency with non-resident and resident parties, including accruals (except for accrued interest payable in rows 651-667), and derivatives with a negative value to be shown in the balance sheet as balance sheet items.

The key items to be shown under accrued settlements and other accruals and deferred income – typical to individual sectors – are as follows:

Central government (row 690):

This row shall contain the stock of loans taken over from the central budget for transaction, but not yet paid (if the consolidated balance of the ledger account is Credit type); debt to the central government, including the net sum of tax debts per tax type, if the balance of the individual tax types is Credit type; sums payable to the Labor Market Fund; the sum of accruals against the State Development Institute, etc.

Local governments (row 691):

This row contains debts against local governments (e.g. local taxes).

Social security (row 692): this row is to contain the stock of debt against social security (Pension Insurance Fund, Health Insurance Fund and their local governments).

Credit institutions (row 694):

This row shall contain the sum of loans taken over from other credit institutions for transaction and not yet transferred (including loans transferred by the lending credit institution to the transacting bank under the framework of consortium lending, and the sum of installments transferred by the final debtor (borrower) but not transferred on by the transacting bank), as well as the sum of accrued settlements with credit institutions and other temporal accruals.

Non-financial corporations (row 701):

This row shall contain debts to investment suppliers, other resident suppliers, and clients (if the balance shows a Credit), accrued settlements with non-financial corporations and other temporal accruals, etc.

Households (individuals and sole proprietors) (row 702-703) and Non-profit institutions serving households (row 704):

These rows shall contain accruals related to employees and members (income accounts, remuneration not drawn and other accounts) and other accruals, as well as accruals against non-profit institutions serving households.

Non-residents (row 705):

This row shall also contain the credit institution's debts against non-residents from banknote and coin trade on HUF account.

Accrued expenses that cannot be broken down by sector (row 706):

This row shall contain non-interest type temporal deferral, which for some reason can not be grouped under a sector (e.g. separated exchange rate loss of own issue mortgage letters, if the issuer and the circulator are not the same).

Accrued expenses for operating expenses (row 707):

In this row the sum of operating costs during the reporting period shall be mentioned separately from accruals and deferred income.

Row 708 Others shall contain all liability side balance sheet items (except for accruals and deferred income), which are not included in other liability rows. For example this is where sums not yet transferred to the addressee from employer's loans handed over by other employer to the credit institution for transaction, and the part not yet handed over by the credit institution to the employer from the installments of loans. This row shall contain sums received by the bank transacting the capital increase, till the date of submission of the capital increase to the Court of Registration, if the credit institution's capital is increased – if that bank is in part or whole the bank collecting the liabilities. Moreover this is where sums received by the credit institution cooperating (handling the capital account) in the capital increase of resident credit institution already in operation, until the submission of the capital increase to the Court of Registration, shall be shown. After the submission to the Court of Registration these sums are to be placed under deposits from resident credit institutions, before they are transferred to the account of the credit institution transacting the capital increase. This row shall contain valuation differences originating from valuation at real value as determined in accounting rules, to be accounted on the liability side (against credit institutions, and clients, and negative valuation difference of derivative transactions).

709 Subordinated liabilities and participations (710+...+721)

These rows shall contain subordinated and supplementary subordinated loan capital classified as subordinated liabilities, as well as liabilities to the owner and other subordinated liabilities. Amounts from non-resident and resident parties shall be separated in the categorization. These rows shall also contain the share notes capital, capital contribution etc. of cooperative credit institutions not yet submitted to the Court of Registration for approval.

Row 710 and 713 "Subordinated loan capital – eligible for regulatory capital/own funds" shall contain the part of the sum specified as such in the subordinated loan capital contract as per the Hpt. Annex 5 point 10 that remains after the gradual yearly decrease as per Annex 5 point 11.

Rows 711 and 714 “Subordinated loan capital – NOT eligible for regulatory capital/own funds” shall contain the part of subordinated loan capital – as per Annex 5 point 11 Hpt. – that can not be included in the value of regulatory capital/own funds as required under the provisions of statutory regulations. The sum of gradual reduction of the subordinated loan capital – made yearly in the five years prior to the date of repayment – shall be accounted in one sum at the date of maturity, and this sum is to be shown here. In case of foreign currency the decrease rate is determined by the foreign currency value of the subordinated loan capital as determined in the contract. (The limit of inclusion in regulatory capital does not affect the subordinated loan capital’s book value, it remains in the ledger at contract value till repayment is done.)

Rows 712 and 715 Supplementary subordinated loan capital shall contain the total sum of loan capital specified as such in the Hpt. Annex 5 point 19.

Row 716 Share notes and contribution notes of cooperatives shall contain the cooperative credit institutions’ stock of share notes and contribution notes funds, row **717 Other participations** shall contain property contribution obtained in the course of bank consolidation, as well as other stocks classified as subordinated liabilities for the cooperative credit institution (e.g. property contribution not related to consolidation). In order to avoid redundancy, the cooperative subscribed capital items, which were taken into consideration in row 728 Subscribed capital, must not be shown in rows 716-717.

722 Provisions (723+...+726)

This group contains the stock of risk and other provisions on the reporting date, appearing on the liability side – originating from the difference of forming and using (releasing) according to the Hpt. and accounting and separate statutory regulations.

Row 723 For suspense and future liabilities shall contain the total sum of risk provisions formed on items in suspense and future liabilities outside the balance sheet, on the reporting date.

Row 724 General risk provisions shall contain the existing stock of general risk provisions specified in the Hpt. and accounting rules.

Row 725 shall contain the stock of balancing provisions of building societies.

Row 726 Other provisions shall contain the stock of provisions specified in accounting and other laws on the reporting date.

727. Equity (728+...+738)

This row shall contain the total of interim and year-old equity items, which are to be shown in the details rows in accordance with accounting specifications.

Row 728 Subscribed capital shall contain the sum of capital registered at the Court of Registration – in accordance with the provisions of the Szmt. For credit institutions operating as a branch the subscribed capital row shall contain the sum of dotation capital. For cooperative credit institutions this row shall contain the sum of (share voucher, property contribution) capital, which has been registered at the Court of Registration, regardless of its composition registered separately at the cooperative. In case of capital decrease the sum of subscribed capital remains unchanged till registration at the Court of Registration, but the sum of capital repaid (share notes) shall not be shown here, but as determined in accounting specifications (in row 415). In the event of capital increase at credit institution the sums of the capital increase received before registration at the Court of Registration shall be shown by the bank carrying out the capital increase – being in part or whole the liability collecting bank – under other accruals in row 708 Other.

Row 729 Subscribed but unpaid capital shall show the unpaid part of subscribed capital as a negative sum.

Rows 730-731 Capital reserve: the capital reserves specified in accounting rules shall be detailed in row 730 agio and row 731 other capital reserves. In row 730 “Capital reserve – agio” the agio sum related to a capital increase not yet registered at the Court of Registration, but where the relevant documents have been submitted to the Supervisory Authority, shall not be taken into consideration here, until their accountancy settlement is carried out, but the change has to be indicated in Table 3A Guarantee capital. Credit institutions operating in cooperative form shall show capital reserves related to the real estate valuation adjustment of 30 June 1994 in row 731. “Capital reserve – other”.

Rows 732-734 Accumulated profit reserve shall contain, separately, profit reserves formed on previous years (row 732), profit reserves planned from the previous year’s profits, but not yet approved by the general meeting (row 733) and profit reserves formed in other manner (e.g. taking over) (row 734).

Row 733 Accumulated profit reserve – from previous year not yet approved by general meeting may be filled only after the accounting date of the balance sheet, till the issue of the annual report (audited balance sheet) approved by the general meeting. This row is to contain retained profits – expected to be used as profit reserve – remaining from the preliminary profit, not containing planned dividend payment, after taking into consideration items subject to mandatory accounting pursuant to statutory regulations (reserves, taxation).

Row 735 Tied-up provisions shall contain the sum specified in accounting rules.

Row 736 Valuation reserve shall contain valuation reserves specified by the Hpt. and formed according to accounting rules, which originate in part from value adjustment and in part from real valuation.

Row 737 General reserve shall contain the general reserve available and specified by the Hpt. Art. 75. (2) and formed according to accounting rules. (General reserve formed before 1 January 1997 and not yet used for the settlement of losses must still be shown here.)

Row 738 Balance sheet profit/loss (interim profit) shall contain the (accumulated) result calculated on the basis of the Profit and loss account (table 07). (There must not be any sum in the foreign currency column!) In the course of the year this result is the balance of income, expenditure and costs, subsequent to closing the result accounts the payment of the company tax advance, decreased with the sum of company tax advance paid. At the end of the year the sum calculated with taxation at the preliminary result (determined on the basis of preliminary data) shall be taken into consideration. The year-end final data is retained (audited) profit or loss of the annual report.

Table 02: Memorandum items 1.

1. Collaterals, securities (total value) (2+...+12)

The collaterals and securities received from the clients – in accordance with the valuation specified in rules – shall be shown by taking into consideration their total book value registered at the credit institution. (The total value means the current book value in accordance with laws and the credit institutions’ internal regulation.) Coverage received in foreign currency in column b) and c) EUR and other foreign currency column shall be shown in the HUF value.

This part shall show coverage and guarantees for all receivables from clients (including financial institutions and other organizations subject to the financial sector) at the date of reference (in other words receivables shown in the balance sheet – including receivables on assets sold with deferred payment – as well as liabilities undertaken outside the balance sheet) in the following breakdown:

Row 2 Financial collateral shall contain sums blocked at the credit institution as caution money (blocked account) and deposit certificates received as caution (deposited). This row shall contain foreign currency deposits blocked as caution money.

Row 3 Bank guarantees and sureties shall contain guarantees from other credit institutions and cash-payment guarantee by the credit institution, so this row is to contain discounted bills of exchange whose previous traders include the credit institution. (The bank guarantees of the Eximbank granted at own risk – and not under central budget guarantee – is to be shown here.)

Row 4 Central budget guarantees shall contain coverage used as central budget cash-payment guarantee backing credit institution receivables – ensured by laws or contract. (This is where the cash-payment guarantee of the central budget, ensured through the mediation of the Eximbank, is to be shown, but only to the limit of the state guarantee.)

Row 5 Other guarantees of the state or state-owned organization shall contain guarantees and cash-payment guarantee – under laws or contract – provided by other state or state-owned bodies. (This row shall contain e.g. state guarantees provided through the mediation of the Hitelgarancia Rt.)

Rows 6-7 Securities shall contain, separately, security coverage received per share and other security.

Rows 8-9 shall contain the assignment of revenue and other receivables, from among the guarantees granted by the clients, in a separate row. This row may only contain the sums that are in the client's books as accounts receivable valid at the reporting date under the assignment contract concluded with the client. In case of „revenue assignment”, as coverage received, the client's accounts receivable, still pending, not yet paid in installments, shall be taken into consideration. The same refers to the assignment of receivables.

Row 10 Pledged inventories shall contain the value of coverage guaranteed with goods inventory (as mortgage right put down in a notary public document).

Row 11 Mortgages shall only contain coverage registered as mortgage right on real estate and other mortgage objects.

Row 12 Other shall contain guarantees and coverage not detailed in the above (e.g. other guarantees serving as coverage for loans, cash mortgage, target deposit etc.). Cash-paying guarantee shall be taken into consideration to the sum of the receivable at maximum.

In respect of coverage that can not fully used in the settlement of the receivable under statutory regulations or contract, only the part fulfillable in one sum (e.g. up to the sum deductible from salary) may be taken into consideration from the coverage available in the reporting period.

13 Collaterals, securities (up to the value of claims) (14+...+24)

Here the same receivables are to be taken into consideration as in the previous part, but coverage is not to be shown at total value, but gross value (capital, and interest due pro rated, but not yet paid – including interest suspended as per the Szkr.) in accordance with the breakdown in row 1. If a receivable is backed by several types of coverage, the coverage is to be broken down with the priority and current value in accordance with the credit institution's internal regulation and system on coverage, up to the sum of the receivable. In case of “over-guaranteed” assets the value of coverage shall be taken into consideration maximum at the value of the receivable. Extra coverage shall not be taken into consideration. Coverage not reaching the value of the receivable shall be taken into consideration in full, according to coverage valuation rules.

25. Value of claims covered with comfort letter

Row 25 shall contain only the so-called “strong” guarantees that ensure as a minimum that the enterprise will be kept in its existing advantageous condition under all circumstances. Such guarantees may be shown only to the value of the receivable (capital, and interest due pro rated, but not yet paid).

26 and 30 Lombard loans

These rows shall contain only the loans granted under securities coverage regardless of their purpose, where the client placed securities held into a guarantee deposit at the credit institution, so a loan can be granted under their coverage.

Row 26 shall contain the gross book value of lombard loans in 7. D. quarterly table required by the HFSA. Rows 27-29 shall contain a breakdown of the loans per share coverage, government paper coverage and other securities.

The net book value of loans in row 26 shall be shown in row 30. In rows 31-33 the loans are to be broken down per share coverage, government paper coverage and other securities coverage.

34. Interests, interest type commissions in suspense (35+...+38)

These rows shall contain interest and similar commission for specific sectors suspended according to accounting specifications.

39-40. Total matured loans

Rows 39 and 40 shall contain the reference month-end book value of all overdue loans not repaid by the due date or waived prior to the due date, excluding the sum of interest not yet due and commission. These rows shall contain all the sum of all credits, loans, discounted bills of exchange, bank guarantees drawn, and receivables purchased, which were not repaid on the due date specified in the contract or were waived prior to the due date. In case of long term loans the due dates of individual installment shall be taken into consideration instead of final maturity. These rows shall also contain the sum of overdue interest and similar commission to be shown under short term loans. Overdue loans are to be shown at gross book value in row 39, and net book value in row 40.

41. Total claims written off (from January 1 to the end of the reference month) at gross book value (42+...+50)

Row 41 shall contain the gross (total) book value of bad debts classified as such till the end of the reference month in the year in question, and total receivables written off and written off for other reasons – released under contract modification – (including securities and non-securities shareholding) prior to writing off, broken down per total and detail rows. In order to avoid redundancy, these rows shall not include writing off related to receivables sold. The writing off of receivables kept in the zero account class for any reason does not have to be shown here.

Rows 42-43 Non-financial corporations shall contain all loans (row 42), and other receivables in other claims rows (row 43).

Rows **44-45 Households** and rows **46-47 Non-resident** contain receivables written off against private persons, sole proprietors and non-resident clients (at the latter broken down per loans and other claims as well).

Rows **48-49 Other sectors** shall contain other allocations written off, not broken down per sector, in loans and other claims breakdown.

Row **50 Interest receivables written off** shall contain in one sum bad debts not recoverable by the end of the reference month in the year in question, claims written off due to other reasons, and interest and similar commissions originating prior to 1 January 1996, written off and registered under short term loans prior to writing off, so these must not be shown in detail rows 42-49.

51. Total claims written off (from January 1 to the end of the reference month) at net book value (52+...+59)

Row 51 shall contain the net book value of all bad debt classified as such by the end of the reference month in the year in question and all receivables written off or written off for other reasons – e.g. released for modification of contract – broken down per total and detail rows. Data basically refer to the same scope as in row 41 and its detail rows, except for interest receivable written off, because their net book value is zero.

Rows 60, 70 and 79 Total claims sold finally (from January 1 to the end of the reference month)

Claims sold shall be shown in the relevant rows from the month, when the credit institution removed those from the books, regardless of when their price was paid. Claims sold shall be shown in columns where they originally were in the balance sheet, even if they were sold in another currency.

Rows 60-88 shall contain the stock of claims permanently sold till the end of the reference month in the year in question – shown in the balance sheet prior to the sale – (including only balance sheet items subject to mandatory qualification as per Ministry of Finance regulation 14/2001 (III.9.) PM rend. on criteria for qualifying and evaluating receivables, investments, items outside the balance sheet and coverage) according to the breakdown specified, at gross book value (60-69), net book value (rows 70-78), and sale value (rows 79-88). (It is not necessary to show the sale of receivables kept exclusively in the 0 account class for any reason.)

Claims sold – similarly to write-offs – have to be broken down at non-financial corporations and non-resident to loans and other claims rows, and the other rows shall contain permanently sold claims on sectors not detailed.

It is necessary to show separately the sum of interest and similar commission receivables sold permanently till the end of the reference month in the year in question – included under short term loans prior to their sale.

60. Gross book value (61+...+69)

This row shall contain the gross book value of the claims prior to the sale, broken down per relevant sectors in the detail rows.

70. Net book value (71+...+78)

This row shall contain the net book value of the claims prior to the sale, broken down per relevant sectors in the detail rows.

79. Selling value (80+...+88)

This group contains the value (sale price) of receivables sold as specified in the contract.

89-91. Total claims sold finally to own participation (from January 1 to the end of the reference month)

From among total claims sold permanently those sold at gross book value (row 89), net book value (row 90), and at sale value (row 91) that were sold by the credit institution to its own shareholding. Own participations are enterprises, where the credit institution holds minimum ten per cent of ownership or voting rights.

Row 92 shall contain – from loans granted by the credit institution to non-monetary financial institutions and non-general government – the part permanently transformed into securities/sold to resident non-monetary institutions or non-residents during the month at gross book value. (Transformation into securities is defined in I. 4. Terms.)

93. Own debt securities on domestic market (94+...+99)

The stock of debt securities issued in Hungary shall be detailed by owners according to the separate sectors from among the total value of securities – issued by the credit institution – shown in row 632 Debt securities issued on the Liability side of the Supervisory balance sheet. Registered securities shall be shown at the relevant sectors. The stock of non-registered securities shall also be shown at the relevant sector, which was issued for a single specific sector. **Row 98 Non-resident** shall contain the stock purchased by non-residents from among securities issued by the credit institution in Hungary. **Row 99 Not classifiable by sector** shall contain the stock of liabilities obtained with mixed issue non-registered securities, if the target sector of their sale can not be determined. If this can be determined, however, they are to be shown at the relevant sector.

100. Own NON-NEGOTIABLE debt securities issued on domestic market and 115. Non-negotiable debt securities owned by the credit institution

This part contains the breakdown of asset and liability side stocks of private and convertible bonds. **Rows 100-114** shall contain stock of private and convertible bonds issued by the credit institution in Hungary, broken down per owner and maturity, and **rows 116-119** shall contain, per maturity, the gross value stock of private and convertible bonds, issued by non-financial corporations and other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries and insurance corporations, held by the credit institution.

120. Other memorandum items

Row 121 Employer's and local subsidies shall contain at book value the current stock of loans granted to households by employers and local governments for building and purchasing homes, mediated by the credit institution (not including loans to the credit institution's own employees).

Rows 122-123 Prompt loans under contracts with building societies shall contain the stock of prompt bank loans to clients having contracted with building societies at gross and net book value. These stocks are part of over-one-year housing purpose loans, and the lenders are mostly owners of the building societies established in 1997.

Row 124 Tax payable (accrued from January 1 to the end of the reference month) shall contain the pro rated part of taxation calculated – according to the specifications of the Act on corporations. This row should contain the sum of company tax expected on the basis of reference year data, and not the sum of tax advance actually paid.

Row 125 Tax payment difference (accrued from January 1 to the end of the reference month) shall contain the difference of taxation actually paid and taxation pro rated. The tax difference payable shall not be indicated as a negative or positive sum. If the sum of tax advance paid is higher than pro rated taxation the tax to be reclaimed (receivable from the tax authority) shall be shown as a negative sum.

Row **126 Other prepaid expenses and deferred charges (from 1AB81)** shall contain other temporal accruals in one sum from 379 „Other accruals and other assets” on the assets side of the Supervisory balance sheet.

Row **127 Other accruals and deferred income (from 1B65)** shall contain the sum of other temporal deferrals shown in row 689 from other deferrals on the liability side of the balance sheet.

Rows **128 and 129** shall include accruals due to derivative transactions from accrued interest receivable/payable, respectively.

Row **130** shall contain the value of receivables outside the balance sheet related to fictitious repurchase agreements. At these transactions the credit institution takes the instrument into deposit being entitled but not obliged to return the instrument to the depositor at a specific price. The receivable in the books is the sum to be due to the credit institution, if the instrument is returned to the depositor. This occurs if the instrument's market value becomes lower than the price undertaken by the depositor for repurchase.

Row **131** shall contain liabilities outside the balance sheet, related to fictitious repurchase agreements, at book value. At these transactions the credit institution was the instruments depositor, and the partner taking it into deposit, who is entitled but not obliged to return the instrument to the credit institution at a specific price. The sum of the liability shows the repurchase price.

Row **132** shall contain liabilities outside the balance sheet related to fictitious repurchase agreements at book value decreased with provisions. Provisions are to be formed, if the asset's market value is lower than the repurchase price.

Row **133 Founder's contribution to unregistered enterprise (net value)** shall contain the net book value of founder's contribution in cash or in kind in enterprises not yet registered. (These investments shall be shown among the relevant assets groups of the Supervisory balance sheet – titled securities for investment or participations – regardless of whether in respect of accounting these founder's contributions – embodied in a share voucher – remain receivables until the enterprise is registered.)

Row **134 Subordinated and supplementary subordinated loan capital from non-resident owner** shall shown sums received from the non-resident owner(s) in rows 713-715 of the balance sheet.

Row **135 Claim in the form of debt securities (net value)** shall contain debt securities at net value from among Securities purchased for trading and Securities for investment purposes in the Supervisory balance sheet – excluding government papers and bonds issued by the central bank, because these – similarly to government papers and bonds issued by the central bank – do not have to be taken into consideration in the investment threshold specified by the Hpt.

Row **136** shall contain the net value of social security bonds taken over by the state in 1995, obtained for both trade and investment – shown under government bonds in the Supervisory balance sheet (rows 14 and 92 of the gross table).

Row **137** shall contain **Own shares repurchased at nominal value**. (Their book value is contained under assets in the balance sheet.)

Row **138-141 Loans extended for office and shopping center building** shall contain (from rows 255-257 in the gross table of the Supervisory balance sheet) the part of the loans granted by the credit institution for building office and shopping centers. These rows shall contain the current stock of other (non-residential) real estate development loans (broken down per original maturity, at gross and net

book value), where the direct user and the builder, developer are not the same, that is loans granted by the credit institution under mortgage, other coverage or without coverage, for building or developing office buildings, headquarters, business centers or shopping centers etc. are intended in part or whole for sale or lease.

Row **142 Mortgage loans to individuals for housing** shall contain the stock of all (real estate and other) mortgage loans from among housing loans in rows 271-273 in the Supervisory balance sheet. If the credit institution requested other coverage in addition to the mortgage, the loan shall be shown in this row only – with the total outstanding loan stock – if the value of the mortgage reaches 50 per cent of the value of total coverage. (If the loan is also backed by salary (income), it should not be taken into consideration in the calculation of total coverage.)

Row **143 Mortgage loans to individuals for other purposes** shall contain the stock of loans granted under (real estate and other) mortgage coverage for non-residential purpose from total loans to individuals. The loan shall be shown in this row only, if the credit institution requests additional coverage to the mortgage – with the total outstanding loan stock –, if the value of the mortgage reaches 50 per cent of the value of total coverage. (If the loan is also backed by salary (income) it should not be taken into consideration in the calculation of total coverage.)

Row **144 Total sight savings deposits** shall contain the stock of individuals' sight savings deposits from among the sight and current account deposits of households.

Row **145 Anonymous deposits, total (without documentary deposits)** shall contain the stock of all non-bearer deposits in one sum, without documentary deposits, shown under the credit institution's liabilities. Anonymous documentary deposit stocks shall be shown under row **146 Anonymous documentary deposits**, and the same kind of certificates of deposit stock under row **147 Anonymous certificates of deposit, total**.

Row **148** shall include the stock of sight and current accounts from the amount reported under line Deposits of the central government - short-term in the Statutory balance sheet.

149 Shares and other equity from foreign investments at net value (150+...+154)

The net book value of participations in PBBs or associated enterprises from among investments in shares of non-residents rows of securities for trade and securities for investment, and participations asset groups shall be shown here and in detail rows. The „PBB enterprises” rows shall contain, at net value, shareholding obtained in non-resident specialized financial organization, not subject to specific investment restrictions pursuant to Hpt. Art. 83.

155 Subordinated loan capital to non-residents at net value (156+...+160)

This row shall contain at net value, and separately in detail rows, the subordinated loan capital granted to non-residents contained in rows 289 and 313 in Table 11 in the Supervisory balance sheet. Row 159 To others shall contain stocks related to non-resident other institutions not listed under special sectors above.

Table 03: Assets sold with deferred payment or repurchasing obligation

This table the total value of assets sold under deferred payment and/or repurchase obligation from among received originating from assets sold with deferred payment – accounts receivable in the accountancy balance sheet, classified as money loans at credit institutions according to the Hpt., and receivables outside the balance sheet, on the basis of the prevailing receivable, regardless of maturity.

The following shall be shown in separate columns

- a) with repurchase obligation only,
- b) deferred payment and repurchase obligation, and
- c) with deferred payment only.

The listing shall be made on own assets, loan (and other) receivables, securities and participations at book, sale, and repurchase value in accordance with the grouping.

The value of assets sold shall be shown until the purchase price is paid or repurchase occurs.

The **Own assets rows** shall show the sale of assets in row 418 Own assets of the Supervisory balance sheet sold with deferred payment or repurchase obligation. These rows shall show the value of own shares sold this way until the purchase price is paid or repurchase occurs.

The **Securities rows** shall contain the sale of all securities not embodying a shareholding. (Securities and bonds sold from rows 12 and 91 Table 01 in the Supervisory balance sheet.)

The **Investment rows** shall contain the sale of securities (shares), profit sharing and property interest accounting for ownership rights regardless of being obtained by the credit institution for trade or investment purpose, or as participation. (Investments sold are shown in rows 63, 135 and 332 of Table 01 in the Supervisory balance sheet.)

In the table book value means the instrument's book value as per the specifications in the Szkr. Sale price means the sum specified in the contract on the basis of payments made. In case of payment by installments the sale price shall be taken into consideration at the sum received, and the book value in proportion to that (comparing the installment payment to the total sale price). The repurchase value is the sum specified in the contract.

Table 04: Data required for the calculation of transactions

Only in this table it is necessary to show as loan write-off the gross, previous month-end, book value of loan receivables written off in the reference month and shown in the balance sheet at the end of the previous month, and the difference between the gross book value and the sale value of loan receivables, at the end of the previous month, sold below the gross value in the reference month. Loan receivables include receivables from authentic repurchase agreements and deposits placed by monetary institutions. The write-offs of loan receivables sold below the gross value shall be shown in the relevant rows in the month, when the credit institution removed those from books, regardless of when their price was paid. Receivables sold shall be shown in the column, where they originally were in the balance sheet even if they were sold in another currency.

Rows 3-17 contain loan write-offs concerning loans to various sectors – as defined in the above – broken down per sector. Monthly write-off data shall be shown as negative sums.

Rows 18-36 shall contain month-to-month price changes in the net book value of the credit institution's securities issued of the central government for not more than 2 years, shares and other equity and securities other than shares with an original maturity of over two years, as negative or positive sums: if the net value of securities and shares grew during the month the sum is positive, if it decreased, a negative sum is to be shown. Price changes shall only contain the changes in the price of shares and other equity and (over-two-year) securities during the reference month, which were held by the credit institution at the end of the previous month as well. It is not necessary to show price changes in identical type securities with different serial number contained in the balance sheet at the end of the previous month and the end of the reference month. It is also not necessary to include price changes in securities, which were contained in the balance sheet at the end of the previous month and the end of the reference month, but were sold and repurchased by the credit institution during the month. The

price changes of securities denominated in foreign currency shall be calculated in the original currency and converted to HUF at the monthly average of official daily rates in the reference month. As regards securities denominated in foreign currency, the price change may not contain valuation adjustments caused by changes in foreign exchange rates.

Pursuant to the prevailing Hungarian accountancy practice, securities remain in the balance sheet either at purchase value, and their net value changes only for loss of value formed or written back, or they are shown at real value, and their net value also changes depending on the valuation difference. This means that the change in stock caused by the "price change" will be the change in the loss of value and valuation difference in over-two-year securities held by the credit institution still existing at the end of the previous month. If the credit institution does not buy or purchase securities during the month, supposing – quarterly loss of value and valuation difference change – data will be shown here only in every third month, which has a negative value at forming loss of value and a positive value at writing back loss of value, and a negative or positive value depending on the type of change in the valuation difference. If the credit institution's shares and other equity are evaluated similarly to securities other than shares, their way of calculation will be identical with the above.

Row 18 shall include the price changes of securities issued of the central government for not more than 2 years.

Rows 19-28 contain the price change of securities other than shares with an original maturity of over two years, **rows 29-36** that of shares and other equity broken down per sector.

In this table other financial corporations contain other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries, insurance corporations and pension funds.

Table 05: Memorandum items 2.

1. Subordinated liabilities and participations by sector (2+...+17)

This row shall contain the sectoral breakdown of subordinated liabilities and participations in row 709 of the Supervisory balance sheet. Stocks related to cooperative share notes are to be shown in the sector of households and non-profit institutions serving households.

18. Household mortgage loans based on real estate - at gross value (19+27)

19. Special mortgage loans (20+24)

In this table special mortgage loans contain loans – used as coverage of mortgage bonds – which are granted by mortgage banks subject to Act XXX of 1997 on mortgage loan companies and mortgage bonds, or credit institutions subject to the specifications of that Act on mortgage crediting.

20. Mortgage loans for housing (21+22+23)

This row contains the stock of loans granted for housing purposes (expansion, building, purchase, modernization and renovation).

21. Loans for housing with interest subsidy on the liability side

This row is to be filled by mortgage credit institutions and credit institutions, which cooperate in consortium and/or refinancing constructions with mortgage credit institutions. The row contains the stock of housing mortgage loans, where interest subsidy is specified under Art. 12 of Government Regulation 12/2001 (I.31.) on housing purpose state subsidy.

22. Loans for housing with supplementary state interest subsidy and interest subsidy on the liability side

This row is to contain loans granted in a combined form of asset and liability side interest subsidy. The row contains the stock of housing mortgage loans, where interest subsidy is specified under Art. 13 of Government Regulation 12/2001 (I.31.) on housing purpose state subsidy. This row is to be filled by mortgage credit institutions and credit institutions cooperating with the FHB (under consortium and/or refinancing construction).

23. Loans for housing with market conditions and other loans for house purchase

This row is to be filled by mortgage credit institutions only. The row contains loans granted for housing purposes without state subsidy.

24. Mortgage loans for general purposes (25+26)

To be filled by mortgage credit institutions only. The row contains the stock of mortgage loans for non-housing purpose.

25. Loans for real estate purposes

Contains the stock of loans granted for real estate purpose within general mortgage loans.

26. Loans for other purposes

This row contains the stock of mortgage loans granted for any purpose other than housing and real estate purpose.

27. Mortgage loans OTHER THAN SPECIAL mortgage loans (28+32)

From among the individuals loans granted under mortgage coverage this row contains the stock of loans, which are contained in the definition specified at row 19 of mortgage loans.

28. Mortgage loans for housing (29+30+31)

This row contains the stock of loans granted for housing purposes (expansion, building, purchase, modernization and renovation).

29. Supplementary state interest subsidy

This row contains the stock of loans granted by credit institutions, where interest subsidy is specified under Art. 13 of Government Regulation 12/2001 (I.31.) on housing purpose state subsidy.

30. Other interest subsidy on the asset side

This row contains the stock of loans by credit institutions, whose interest subsidy can be drawn directly from the budget, but which are specified under Art. 13 of Government Regulation 12/2001 (I.31.) on housing purpose state subsidy. This row shall contain housing loans granted with assets side subsidy prior to February 2001.

31. Market interest-bearing and other housing loans

This row contains loans by credit institutions for housing purposes without subsidy.

32. Mortgage loans for other purposes (33+34)

This row contains loans by credit institutions for other than housing purposes.

33. Real estate purposes

This row contains mortgage loans granted under real estate coverage but not for housing purpose.

34. Other purposes

This row contains mortgage loans for any purpose except housing and real estate.

Rows 36-66: Details of some loans to households

These rows contain the breakdown of various household loans per loan types at gross and net book value, separately for individuals and sole proprietors, broken down per original maturity as well.

Rows **36-47**, and rows **52-63** contain the breakdown of individuals' consumer loans per purpose:

- rows 36-38, and rows 52-54 contain the stock of personal loans. (Personal loans are granted to the client by the credit institution without specification of the loan's concrete purpose.)
- rows 39-41, and rows 55-57 contain the stock of car purchase loans. (Car purchase loans contain loans financing the purchase of new or used motor vehicles, including utility vehicles functioning as motor vehicle as well.)
- rows 42-44, and 58-60 shall contain mortgage loans granted without specified purposes.
- rows 45-47, and 61-63 shall contain loans for purchase of goods or other loans regarded as consumer loans, but not contained in the above three groups. (Goods purchase loans finance the purchase of consumer goods – except for cars – by the private client. Other loans shall include non-mortgage loans without specified purpose as well.)

Rows **48-50** and rows **64-66** shall contain loans granted to sole proprietors for financing the purchase of cars (including loans financing utility vehicles used as motor vehicles).

Rows **67-68** shall be filled according to the specifications in the technical aid in Annex 3 point 3 hereto, published on the homepage of the MNB.

Table 06: Currency breakdown of month-end stock of certain assets and liabilities

This table contains the currency breakdown of foreign currency loans, securities other than shares, non-residents' shares and other equity and certain foreign currency deposits, and remaining assets/liabilities in the Supervisory balance sheet. Currencies in separate columns (except for JPY) shall be shown in thousands, JPY in millions, and data in column d) and k) in million HUF. Stocks denominated in euro do not have to be shown in the table, because their sum is shown in the balance sheet.

The table shall contain the currency breakdown of loans and deposits at gross and that of securities at net book value. The Loans, deposits rows shall also contain receivables from authentic repurchase agreements, while rows deposits, loans received, liabilities from subordinated loan capital shall contain liabilities from collateralized repo transactions reported in the balance sheet as well. Rows 12, 14 and 15 shall contain loans granted to EMU monetary financial institutions and other non-resident banks, deposits and nostro accounts held by them. Rows 30-46 shall contain – in addition to deposits – loans received and subordinated liabilities. Row 48 shall include the currency breakdown of the total amount of accrued interest receivables, other accrued balances and other assets, and own assets reported in the balance sheet. Line 48 shall include the currency breakdown of the total amount of accrued interest receivables, other accrued balances and other

assets, and own assets reported in the balance sheet. _In row 49 shall be reported the currency breakdown of the total amount of accrued interest payables, and other accrued balances.

In this table other financial corporations comprise other financial intermediaries, supplementary financial service provider, insurance corporations and pension funds.

The currency of other EU member-states shall be shown in column d) of the table, in millions of HUF in total. Banks will be requested to supply information individually (depending on their size) on the currency breakdown of sums shown in this column for the end of quarters.

Table 07: Profit and loss account

The report shall contain a breakdown of income, expenditures and costs and the credit institution in monthly and accumulated yearly turnover data in HUF for the purpose valuation the credit institution's income producing ability. The report is based on based on the credit institution's ledger – compiled in accordance with prevailing accounting specifications – and analytical record underlying that, following in its structure basically Profit and loss statement I in Szkr. Annex 2, deviating from that at some places. The provisions, losses in the value, general and miscellaneous reserves are to be formed at the due date (end of quarter, accounting day of balance sheet, etc.), that is on 31 December – as in the preliminary report – and accounted. The sums calculated might change in the annual balance sheet report, if changes occur in the data.

The credit institution shall show company tax advance paid in the interim monthly profit and loss account, and the actual taxation in the year-end preliminary and final statement.

The profit and loss account's rows on interest – following the structure of the Supervisory balance sheet – shall be broken down according to the base types of credit institution activities.

The statement's first column shall contain values for the reference month, the second column values accumulated from the start of the year.

The profit and loss account contains as default

- income increase the result,
- expenditures and costs decreasing the result,
- provisions as expenditures,
- use and release of provisions (reduction of provisions) as income,
- accounting of loss in the value as expenditure,
- writing back of loss in the value – pursuant to the specifications of the Szmt. and the Szkr. – as income or items decreasing expenditures.

If the credit institution – as specified in its accounting policy – applies valuation at real value, the profit or loss from the valuation, and the valuation difference is to be accounted in the relevant item group pursuant to accounting rules regardless of whether it increases or decreases income or expenditures.

In default expenditures and costs do not have to be shown as a negative sum. However, a negative sum is to be shown, if either expenditure or cost row shows a Credit or the income row a Debit balance – after the aggregation of the accounts – in the credit institution's statement. A negative sum is to be shown in case of a loss in the result rows.

1. Total interest received and similar income (rows 2+14+19+29)

This item group shall contain all interest and similar income that can be accounted pursuant to accounting rules on credit institutions. Interest and similar income from lending and placement of deposits, securities transactions, as well as default interest, moreover commission income related to financial operations with interest income shall be shown separately. (Among commissions received includes commitment fees and commissions, service charges, lending charges, bill discounting charges or interest, factoring fees or interest, as per Szkr. Art. 22 interest and income from exchange rate difference accounted as income in the reference year result, originating from hedging futures transactions.)

Row 2 Interest received and similar income on loans and Row 14 Interest received and similar income from deposits with the central bank and interbank deposits shall contain

income related to the relevant assets group of the Supervisory balance sheet – broken down per transaction type (Rows 2-18).

Row 19 Interest received and similar income on securities contains interest received and similar income from securities for trading and investment purposes among the assets of the Supervisory balance sheet (detailed in Rows 20-28). Accordingly – in harmony with the Szmt. – accumulated interest paid at the purchase of securities and interest income accounted, and the sum of interest in the selling price when selling securities, shall be shown in consolidated form that is at the value of real interest income. (Only the interest expenditure of own issue securities shall be shown among interest paid and similar charges in the profit and loss account – in Row 50 Interest and similar expenditures.)

Row 29 Other interest received and similar income contains all income not detailed per transaction type (separate rows). This row shall contain – unless classified into other interest income row – interest type income from exchange rate difference related to interest arbitrage purpose hedge transactions as per Szkr. Art. 2. (19) – if appearing as income – (as per Szkr. Art. 22), and the result of interest swaps appearing as net income (as per Szkr. Art. 23. (6)).

30 TOTAL interest paid and similar charges (Rows 31+39+42+50+54+55)

This group of items shall contain interest and similar expenditures accounted on the credit institutions' passive banking operations. It is necessary to show separately interest and similar expenditures from the placement of deposits, lending, and securities transactions, moreover commission expenditures related to financial transactions involving interest expenditure. (Among others interest type expenditure includes availability commission, handling cost, payment commission, bill discounting fee or interest, factoring fee or interest, as per Szkr. Art. 22 interest and income from exchange rate difference accounted as expenditure in the reference year result, originating from futures hedge transactions.)

Row 31 Interest paid and similar charges on deposits, and Row 39 Interbank deposit interest from credit institutions and interest type expenditure contains expenditures subject to the Supervisory balance sheet's relevant source group – itemised by transaction type (Row 32-41).

Row 42 Interest paid and similar charges on loans taken contains expenditures related to sources in the Supervisory balance sheet's Loans taken rows (Rows 43-49), interest paid and payable and similar expenditures on own issue securities – as itemised – under **Row 50 Interest paid and similar charges on securities** (Rows 51-53).

Row 54 Interest paid and similar charges on subordinated liabilities shall contain interest accounted on loans received as subordinated and supplementary subordinated loan capital.

Row 55 Other interest paid and similar charges contains all expenditures not detailed in rows per transaction type, but appearing at the credit institution (from items shown in the other assets row of the supervisory balance sheet). This row shall contain – unless classified into other interest expenditure row – interest type income from exchange rate difference related to interest arbitrage purpose hedge transactions as per Szkr. Art. 2. (19) – if appearing as expenditure – (as per Szkr. Art. 22), and the result of interest swaps appearing as net expenditure (as per Szkr. Art. 23. (6)).

56 Balance (Rows 1-30)

This row contains the balance of all interest and similar income and expenditures at the credit institution.

57 Dividend received

Detail **Rows 58 and 59** shall contain dividend from shares and other equity for investment purposes, separately from associated enterprises, and separately from independent undertakings. In respect dividend received from associated enterprises and independent undertakings are separated by a 20 % rate according to the provisions of the Act on accounting. **Row 60** contains dividend from shares and other equity for trading purposes.

61 Income from commissions and fees (Rows 62-67)

These rows shall contain commission and fee income and expenditures – other than interest type, except for option fees related to financial and investment services.

Row 62 and 67 Income from commission-based financial services, and **expenditures** on the same contain all commission type income and fee as well as costs and expenditures which originate from financial services, but are not of interest type.

Rows 66 and 70 contain commission income and expenditure on investment services as per the Tpt. These rows shall contain income and expenditure originating from the issue of securities. These include for example transaction-organisation fees, commission, fee, cost and sub-contractor's fee of services related to the transaction, as well as income originating from fees and securities accounted in relation to marketing and trading transferable securities, and cost and expenditures on the same. Exchange rate gain from the sale of securities should not be shown here.

71 Net financial profit (Rows 72+88+104)

This block contains the net result of financial services and investment services (including items to be accounted under other income and other expenditures on Financial operations)– supplemented with provisions accounted on futures transactions, shown in other result in accounting.

The net result of financial operations – pursuant to accounting rules – shall contain exchange rate differences realised in relation to the financial settlement and conversion in the result from the revaluation and exchange rate change of foreign currency assets and liabilities.

Row 72 Profit from financial services shall contain separately income and expenditures related to the sale of securities and other equity for investment purposes and participations, and the depreciation formed and written back. Moreover this row shall contain other income and expenditures from financial services that are classified here by accounting specifications. (For example profit and loss on the revaluation of foreign currency assets and liabilities, as well as exchange rate gain and loss related to these, moreover profit and loss on the sale of purchased receivables, and their depreciation written back.) **Rows 86-87** Other income and expenditures on financial services shall contain sums not mentioned elsewhere or in detail rows, but are to be accounted within the result from Financial services according to accounting rules. These 'other' rows shall contain valuation difference originating from real valuation – to be accounted here according to accounting rules. Valuation differences accounted in relation to real valuation shall be shown under other income and expenditures on financial, and investment services, so they appear together with other different type items on the referenced rows. Table 12 shall contain additional information on the valuation differences for the inspection of the impact of valuation difference on the result class in question. The sums 'provisions formed, used and released in relation to futures deals' shall be shown in the result on financial operations – in the relevant detail rows – regardless of whether they appear in other expenditures and other income from the point of view of

accounting, not there but here, in the result on financial operations. Rows 'write back of loss in the value related to the sale of securities for trade' shall contain the sum that would appear as write back of loss in the value regardless of that loss in the value does not have to be written back against the result, when removing the securities from the books. The removal value thus has to be corrected, because the (net) book value, determined by matching the result of the account containing the purchase value of the securities and the result of the loss in the value account, has to be removed.

Row 88 Profit from investment services with credit institutions and MNB shall contain the total of income and expenditures related to credit institutions and the MNB – shown separately from the result of investment service activities. In addition it is necessary to detail income and expenditures related to foreign currency futures transacted in the framework of such activity at banks and other futures transactions, including the result and option fee of option transactions classifiable here, moreover provisions formed, used and released related to the transactions according to Szkr. Art. 23 and 24. This row shall contain any exchange rate gain and loss from the sale of securities for trade in the framework of investment and service activities with the credit institutions and the MNB, and the write back of loss in the value related to their sale.

Rows (102-103) other income and other expenditures from investment service activities at credit institutions and the MNB shall contain sums accounted pursuant to accounting rules, which were not mentioned in the detail rows. These 'other' rows shall contain the valuation difference originating from real valuation – to be accounted pursuant to accounting rules, concerning this group of results.

Row 104 Profit from investment services shall contain in itemised form the income and expenditures related to foreign currency futures and other futures transactions in the framework of investment service activities as per the Tpt., as well as provisions formed, used and released – except for the sum of income and expenditures on activities related to credit institutions and the MNB itemised in the above rows. Moreover this row shall contain exchange rate gain and exchange rate loss from the sale of securities for trade, and loss in the value and write back of loss in the value.

Rows 119-120 Other income from investment service, and other expenditures shall contain sums that were not itemised elsewhere or in the detail rows, but which are to be accounted within the result of investment service activities as per accounting rules. These 'other' rows shall contain the valuation difference originating from real valuation – to be accounted pursuant to accounting rules, concerning this group of results.

121 Profit from other business activities (Rows 122+127)

Row 121 Profit from other business activities has to be divided into Row 122 Profit from non-financial or investment services and Row 127 Other profit.

In Row 122 Profit from non-financial or investment services the result of assets leased out shall be shown separately.

In Row 127 Other profit shall contain separately the income from, expenditure on selling own receivables, and the write back of loss in the value related to these **(Rows 128-130)**. **Rows 131-134** shall contain the income from, expenditure on, accounting and writing back loss in the value on selling assets among inventory obtained in return for receivables. The income and expenditure concerning the sale of these assets and inventories are separated from rows 125-126 standing for accounts as per accounting rules. The **135-141** group shall contain the accounts of the sale of own inventory, and the result of tangible assets and intangible assets.

Rows 142-144 contain general risk provisions formed, used and released according to the Szkr. and the Hpt., the difference of which is shown in Row 12/A Difference of general risk provisions formed and used in Annex 2 of the Profit and Loss Statement I in Szkr.

Rows 145-147 Creation, use and release of other provisions shall contain provisions formed, used and released according to the Szkr. and other statutory regulations, not listed elsewhere.

Rows 148-150 shall contain other income and expenditures (not mentioned separately).

151 General administrative costs (Rows 152+...+161)

This group of items contain all general banking operations costs related to the operation of the credit institution (financial and investment services). (Own performance capitalised must not be shown here.)

It is necessary to show separately payroll costs, social security expenses, other contributions etc. from among staff emoluments (**Rows 152-155**).

Row 154 shall contain social security expenses in total regardless of whether they are to be accounted under other staff emoluments or other payroll contributions.

It is also necessary to detail rental fees paid, IT costs, fees paid to specialists, marketing costs (**Rows 156-159**).

Row 160 Other administrative costs shall contain costs not listed elsewhere. **Row 161 Depreciation** shall contain items accounted on intangible assets, tangible assets, etc. This row shall contain only planned depreciation accounted as cost.

162 Profit from ordinary business activities (Rows 56+57+61+71+121-151+163)

This row contains the balance of all past income, expenditures and costs related to credit institutions' activities: a profit or loss.

163 Change in loss in value and risk provisions (Rows -164+165-166+167-168+169-170+171-172+173+174)

This group shall contain the loss in the value and write back accounted in relation to the valuation of own and purchased receivables, securities for investment purpose, participations, and the result originating from forming, using and releasing risk provisions accounted on suspended and future liabilities. (In accordance with the Szkr. Art. 23. (2), (4), (5) and Art. 24. (5) provisions formed on futures and option deals must not be shown here, but in separate rows as mentioned above.)

175 Extraordinary income (Row 176+...+179) and 180 Extraordinary expenditures (Row 181+...+184)

This row shall contain income and expenditure accounted under accounting rules and classified as extraordinary. The items shown here are to be listed in the quarterly information bulletin, as well as showing the related losses in the value, writing backs of loss in the value, provision movements appearing in other parts of the profit and loss account.

185 Pre-tax profit (Rows 162+175-180)

This row contains the total balance of income, expenditures and costs from the credit institutions' activities and operations. The content of the row is identical to that of Row 19 of Profit and Loss Account I. in Annex 2 of Szkr.

186 After-tax profit (Rows 185-186)

The content of this row is identical to that of Row 21 of Profit and Loss Account I in Annex 2 of Szkr.

187 Taxes paid (tax advances paid during the year), tax liability at year-end

During the year this row shall contain the sum of company tax advance actually paid, on the monthly profit and loss statement (regardless of where the credit institution keeps that in the books). If the sum of tax advance paid is higher than the taxation sum, the receivables from the tax authority (tax surplus) shall be shown separately in Table 02: Memorandum items 1 (Row 125).

The preliminary non-audited year-end reports shall contain the taxation sum, which – according to preliminary calculations – should be entered in the annual report. The data in the year-end final report is identical to the sum of taxation in the annual report.

188 Balance sheet profit (interim profit) (Rows 186-189+190+191-192)

The data shown here has to be identical to the data shown in Row 738 on the liability side of the Supervisory balance sheet.

This row shall contain interim result – balance of income, expenditures and costs, based on the credit institution's ledger data, closed monthly in accordance with the specifications in Szkr. Art. 12 (2) (including the preliminary December data as well) decreased with company tax advance actually paid. (This result is not influenced by where the credit institution keeps the tax advance paid in its books).

In calculating the preliminary December profit, all reserves required under the prevailing financial circumstances (Hpt., Szmt., other laws) shall be accounted under income and expenditures, and the sum of taxation calculated shall be taken into consideration.

In the final December report the (audited) annual report's (financial balance) data stands for retained profit. As regards content this row is identical to that of Row 25 of Profit and Loss Account I. in Annex 2 of Szkr.

Row 189 Creating general reserves

This row contains the sum of general reserves specified by the Hpt. and the Szkr., formed against taxed profits – prior to the payment of dividend or profit sharing.

190 General reserves used

This row contains the sum of general reserve used for the coverage of losses originating from the operations of the credit institution – as specified in the Hpt. or the Szkr.

191 Use of profit reserves for dividends and shares

This row contains allocations from previous years' profit reserve for the dividend and profit sharing

of shareholders. The content of this row is identical to that of Row 23 of Profit and Loss Account I in Annex 2 of Szkr.

192 Paid (approved) dividends, shares

This row shall contain the sum paid on the dividend and profit sharing of shareholding from year-end profits, showing separately in row 193 the sum paid to associated enterprises and in row 194 the sum paid to enterprises in other profit sharing partnership. The content of the row is identical to that of Row 24 of Profit and Loss Account I in Annex 2 of Szkr.

Table 08: Valuation data

If the credit institution applies the rules of real valuation in its books, the consolidated balance of loss in the value and valuation difference appears in one row per sector for the individual asset-groups in Table 01 Supervisory balance sheet (if necessary, furnished with a negative sign and showing valuation difference values related to liability items along with other data). In part the table contains their breakdown to loss in the value and valuation difference, within assets (instrument) groups per sector, and the liability side valuation difference is shown in separate rows. The loss in the value and valuation difference data are to be shown as negative or positive sums as determined by their balance. The breakdown follows the order in the balance sheet both for loss in the value and valuation difference. The rows where only loss in the value can be accounted are not contained in the table, because the rows of the balance sheet also contain loss in the value only.

Moreover, the table shows liability side valuation difference data (to be taken into consideration in row 708 of the Supervisory balance sheet), and the value adjustment and real valuation reserve, which are to be shown as part of row 736 Valuation reserve.

Table 11: Supervisory balance sheet (Assets at net book value)

The content of Table 11 is identical to the asset side of the Supervisory balance sheet in Table 01 (Table 01), but the assets are to be shown at net value in each row (decreased with loss in the value, provisions, adjusted with valuation difference). Filling instructions for Table 01 shall apply to the filling out of Table 11. When filling the two assets table it is necessary to ensure that the same items are filled with identical data and their breakdown per maturity is properly synchronised. (From the point of view of accounting the valuation difference is part of the book value of assets in the 'financial instruments for trading purposes' category, regardless of that the valuation difference is to be shown in both accountancy records and in the accountancy balance sheet separately from the cost value.)

Table 12: Profits in detail

This Table contains supplementary data and details for individual rows in the Profit and Loss Account.

Rows 2-3 shall contain the sum of total interest received and similar income from resident households and resident non-financial corporations from Row 1 Total interest received and similar income (including interest type income from them in relation to hedge transactions to be shown in Row 4, and in relation to transactions that can be accounted as hedge transactions). The interest received and similar income from households are to be shown excluding interest subsidy, and row 3 shall contain the total interest received and similar

income from non-financial corporations (including any interest subsidy).

Row 4 shall contain interest type income – from resident and non-resident parties – related to hedge transactions as per Szkr. Art. 22, and transactions that can be accounted as hedge transactions from the sum shown in Row 1 Total interest and similar income.

Row 5 shall contain interest type expenditures – concerning resident and non-resident parties - related to hedge transactions as per Szkr. Art. 22, and transactions that can be accounted as hedge transactions from the sum shown in Row 30 Total interest and similar expenditures.

Rows 7-10 shall contain the breakdown of the respective sums in Row 63 Cashflow and transaction commissions and Row 65 Other commissions and fees.

11. Valuation difference of other income from financial transactions

The details rows shall contain the sum of valuation difference to be accounted in Profits from financial operations, but shown in other income from financial services, investment services related to credit institutions and the MNB, as well as investment services.

15. Valuation difference of other expenditures on financial transactions

The details row shall contain the sum of valuation difference shown in Profits on financial operation, but to be accounted under other expenditures on financial services, investment service activity related to credit institutions and the MNB, and investment services.

Row 19 Column ‘Accumulated’ shall contain the value of the taxes (e.g. local business tax, building tax and communal tax etc) imposed by local governments, that are not part of acquisitions value, can not be accounted as costs, accumulated from the start of the relevant year.

III. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: GiroXMail

Format of the report: MNB standard (text) file

Addressee of the report: MNB

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

breakdown of end-of-quarter stocks by sector and maturity

table 01 Banks, specialized financial institutions: in millions of HUF, without decimals; cooperative credit institutions.: in millions of HUF, 3 decimals

MNB serial number	Description	Forint a	Euro b	Other foreign currency c	Total d
001	ASSETS				
002	Loans and deposits, given at gross book value				
003	Local governments - loans with maturity over 5 years				
004	Loans extended to EMU central government				
005	EMU state government - loans extended for not more than 1 year				
006	EMU state government - long-term loans extended for not more than 5 years				
007	EMU state government - loans extended with maturity over 5 years				
008	EMU local governments - loans extended for not more than 1 year				
009	EMU local governments - long-term loans extended for not more than 5 years				
010	EMU local governments - loans with maturity over 5 years				
011	EMU Social Security funds - loans extended for not more than 1 year				
012	EMU Social Security funds - long-term loans extended for not more than 5 years				
013	EMU Social Security funds - loans with maturity over 5 years				
014	Loans extended to other non-resident general government				
015	Other loans extended to other non-residents, total				
016	Securities owned by credit institutions, at net book value				
017	Securities of EMU central government				
018	Securities of EMU state government - short-term				
019	Securities of EMU state government - long-term				
020	Bonds of EMU local government - short-term				
021	Bonds of EMU local government - long-term				
022	Bonds of EMU Social Security funds - short-term				
023	Bonds of EMU Social Security funds - long-term				
024	Bonds of other EMU financial intermediaries and financial auxiliaries - short-term				
025	Bonds of other EMU financial intermediaries and financial auxiliaries - long-term				
026	Bonds of EMU insurance corporations and pension funds - short-term				
027	Bonds of EMU insurance corporations and pension funds - long-term				
028	Bonds of EMU non-financial corporations - short-term				
029	Bonds of EMU non-financial corporations - long-term				
030	Bonds of EMU households and non-profit institutions serving households - short-term				
031	Bonds of EMU households and non-profit institutions serving households - long-term				
032	Bonds of other non-resident banks				
033	Bonds of other non-resident general government				
034	Bonds of other non-residents				

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
breakdown of end-of-quarter stocks by sector and maturity

table 01 Banks, specialized financial institutions: in millions of HUF, without decimals;cooperative credit institutions.: in millions of HUF, 3 decimals

MNB serial number	Description	Forint a	Euro b	Other foreign currency c	Total d
035	Shares of other EMU financial intermediaries and financial auxiliaries				
036	Shares of EMU insurance corporations and pension funds				
037	Shares of EMU non-financial corporations				
038	LIABILITIES				
039	Deposits, loans taken and accrued liabilities				
040	EMU state government - sight and current account deposits				
041	EMU state government - deposits with agreed maturity, loans received, subordinated liabilities				
042	EMU state government - liabilities from repurchase transactions				
043	EMU local governments - sight and current account deposits				
044	EMU local governments - deposits with agreed maturity, loans received, subordinated liabilities				
045	EMU local governments - liabilities from repurchase transactions				
046	EMU Social Security funds - sight and current account deposits				
047	EMU Social Security funds - deposits with agreed maturity, loans received, subordinated liabilities				
048	EMU Social Security funds - funds from repurchase transactions				
049	Other non-resident general government				
050	Other non-residents				
051	MEMORANDUM ITEMS				
052	Total loans of Social Security funds				
053	Total deposits of Social Security funds				

Guidelines for filling out the report

Quarterly report related to the report of Supervisory balance sheet

I. General instructions

The requirements as to the content, the definitions and principles set forth in the guidelines for filling out the report of Supervisory balance sheet apply here as well.

II. Detailed instructions for filling out the report, method of compiling the data

The report includes stocks given in reports F01 and F03, broken down in further detail, therefore the data in the report (that exclude the accounts of branch offices operated abroad) must correspond to the current balance sheet data. The report must be modified if any changes have been made in the balance sheet data of report F01 and F03, respectively, or if the consolidated data of the reports containing corrected data for December (F08) or audited balance sheet data (F09 and F14), and the data detailed in this report do not correspond to each other. In the report, loans are to be given at gross book value, while securities and participations are to be given at net book value.

In accordance with point I. 6. of Guidelines to the Supervisory balance sheet, adjustments due to reclassifications – defined there – in the reference quarter relating to table 01 of report F19/F33 shall be reported in reports F86/F87. If no adjustments occur in the course of the quarter, a “negative” report shall be submitted.

Table 01.: Assets and liabilities, breakdown of end-of-quarter stocks by sector and maturity

Lines 3-15. contain loans extended and deposits made by the reporting institution, by sector and maturity, broken down into further detail.

Lines 14. and 15. are to contain a breakdown of the sum totals given in lines 329 and 330 of table 01. of Supervisory balance sheet, by loans extended to other non-resident general government and other non-residents.

Lines 17-37. are to contain a further breakdown of securities other than shares, shares and other equity owned by the reporting institution, by sector and maturity.

Lines 40-50. contain a further breakdown of deposits, liabilities from repurchase transactions, loans received and subordinated liabilities from non-monetary financial institutions, or, in the case of non-EMU non-residents, from non-banking institutions, by sector.

Lines 49-50. are to include, together with deposits of other non-residents, the sum total of liabilities from repurchase transactions, loans received and subordinated liabilities.

Lines 52-53. include total loans and total deposits of resident Social Security funds.

Table 02.: Country breakdown of end-of-quarter stock of total receivables and liabilities against non-residents

The table includes the breakdown of individual items of the Supervisory balance sheet, by EU member countries and other non-residents, as well as the sum total thereof. Sum totals against countries that became EU member countries on 1st May 2004 are to be consolidated in line 17. Loans extended should include receivables from repurchase agreements, and loans to monetary financial institutions should include total deposits placed with non-resident monetary financial institutions. Deposits should include loans taken, liabilities from repurchase transactions and subordinated liabilities as well.

III. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: GiroXmail

Format of the report: MNB standard (text) file

The report needs to be addressed to: MNB

Statistical balance sheet of investment enterprises

in millions of HUF

[illegible]

Guidelines for filling out the report
Statistical balance sheet of investment enterprises (security brokers)

I. General instructions

1. The statistical balance sheet is to be compiled on the basis of the end-of-year general ledger extract, and needs to be adjusted retroactively for items that become known before compilation of the balance sheet and affect the last value date of the year. This reporting requirement applies to preliminary data, and does not need to be repeated in the event of audited figures.
2. The statistical balance sheet data are to be used together with the data included in the report to the Supervision, transmitted by investment companies at the end of every quarter to the Hungarian Financial Supervisory Authority. Therefore, the scope and valuation of instruments (assets and liabilities) reported in the statistical balance sheet must correspond to the data included in the report to the Supervision. However, there are deviations from the report to the Supervision in terms of the level of breakdown and grouping, as well as the breakdown by partner sectors.
3. Failing other provisions, the content and valuation of data included in the statistical balance sheet shall be governed by rules on the compilation of the report to the Supervision and on the accounting and reporting requirements of investment companies, government decrees and decrees of the Ministry of Finance. In the balance sheet, foreign exchange (foreign currency) items are to be converted into Forints, and are to be combined with Forint items.
4. Sector breakdown of data

In the statistical balance sheet, financial assets and liabilities are to be included, in addition to the total stock, in a breakdown by customer groups according to MNB's statistical sector breakdown. In the case of total items, as well as non-financial assets and own capital, only the total stock is to be included in the balance sheet. In the case of other instruments, the total stock is to be broken down by customer sectors. If breakdown by customers is not, or not fully, available for the individual items, it should be complemented by estimation.

The following sectors should be included separately in the report:

A	Non-financial corporations
B	Magyar Nemzeti Bank (MNB)
C	Other monetary institutions
D	Other financial intermediaries
E	Financial auxiliaries
F	Insurance corporations and pension funds
G+H+I	General government
J	Households
K	Non-profit institutions serving households
L	Rest of the world (non-residents)

It is not required to further break down General government into central government (G), Social Security funds (I) and local governments (H) – contrary to other data collections.

More detailed information related to the definition of customer sectors, and the new sector classifications introduced by MNB in 2001, are available in Annex 1. Institutions are to be classified into sectors as described in the Annex 1.

The investment company filing the report should classify not itself into a sector, but the financial assets and liabilities stated in the balance sheet (all items not shaded in), in a breakdown by customer and partner sectors.

II. Detailed instructions for filling out the tables, method of compiling the data

Assets

1. Cash

Cash includes coins and banknotes owned by the company and does not include funds on accounts. Cash in Forints is a claim vis-a-vis MNB, cash in foreign currency is a claim vis-a-vis rest of the world (the partner sector here should be the MNB, or the RoW).

2. Bank deposits

This line should include the end-of-year stock of accounts and deposits kept with domestic (sectors B and C) and foreign (sector L) monetary institutions, at net book value (corrected for value loss).

3. Securities other than shares (assets)

Included here are securities, with the exception of mutual fund shares, that are classified by the accounting balance sheet, and the report to the Supervision, as government securities owned by the company, or debt securities, and further, possible claims generated by derivative transactions, which are included in the aforementioned balance sheets under other receivables. The securities should be stated in the statistical balance sheet at net book value (corrected for value loss). In the case of securities, the debtor is the partner sector, that is, the sector of the issuer (for ex. the general government sector for government bonds), and not the intermediary from whom the securities were acquired.

With the exception of derivatives, securities should be given by original term (maturity) broken down into long-term securities and short-term securities (not more than one year). Securities with no maturity (for ex. claims vis-a-vis the general government sector in the form of compensation notes) are to be included under long-term securities.

Receivables generated by derivative transactions may include only receivables that are also included in the report to the Supervision. Included here especially are other receivables related to futures or swap transactions concluded for hedging purposes – vis-a-vis interest or other income to be paid by the other party to the transaction.

4. Credits and loans extended

Credits and loans extended include all loans or loan type receivables. Receivables from deferred payments, financial leasing and factoring transactions should be given here, and receivables from

authentic repurchase agreements should also be given separately. The instruments should be stated at net book value (corrected for value loss) in the statistical balance sheet.

Credits and loans do not need to be broken down by maturity, but they should be classified according to type, such as loans extended in relation to real estate (building, purchase, change, refurbishing, etc.), consumer loans (loans for the purchase of consumer goods, cars, personal loans), other credits (loans) and receivables from authentic repurchase agreement. Real estate and consumer loan categories are only used for households (sector J), in all other sectors, all loans are included under other credits and loans. The reporting institution should include the portfolio of loans granted to its own employees in the appropriate loan category, the household sector.

5. Equity

The net book value (corrected for value loss) of shares and other equity and mutual fund shares representing the assets of a company are to be stated under equity. All mutual fund shares are to be reported in this asset category, but own shares bought back do not need to be included. Equity as asset cannot include claims vis-a-vis the general government sector and households.

Shares include shares listed on the stock exchange or other shares owned by the reporting institution, of resident or non-resident companies operating as share companies and carrying out financial or other activities.

Other equities include all other forms of equity, not in the form of shares or mutual fund shares.

Mutual fund shares include securities issued by resident or non-resident, open-end or closed-end investment funds. Mutual fund shares are to be reported as receivables vis-a-vis foreign institutions (sector L) and as receivables vis-a-vis other financial intermediaries (sector D), in the case of money market funds as receivables vis-a-vis other monetary institutions (sector C).

6. Other receivables

Other receivables include from the balance sheet all financial assets (with the exception of own shares bought back), which have not been classified into other asset categories. Listed here especially are other receivables from the report to the Supervision, with the exception of receivables of employees or owners classified as loans; receivables vis-a-vis credit institutions, customers, clearing houses, subsidiary companies, etc., with the exception of items classified to loans; as well as accrued assets. If, in the report to the Supervision, other receivables, or receivables generated by derivative transactions classified under accrued assets are reported here, then in the statistical balance sheet it is to be given not here, but under securities, classified as derivatives. Other receivables should include separately any interest accruals charged to financial assets. The breakdown by sector of interest accruals should correspond to the breakdown by sector of the interest-bearing basic instrument.

7. Non-financial assets

Non-financial assets include tangible assets, intangible real assets and inventories owned by the company at aggregate net book value.

8. Total assets

Total assets include assets of the report to the Supervision (balance sheet total), with the exception of own shares bought back. The amount included in this line must correspond to the sum total of asset groups 1-7 of the statistical balance sheet.

Liabilities

9. Own capital

Own capital and subscribed capital amounts of the report to the Supervision are to be given here, with both figures decreased by the amount of own shares bought back. The subscribed capital of the company is to be given in a breakdown by partner sectors, in accordance with the sector of owners.

10. Securities other than shares (liabilities)

This line includes debt securities issued by the reporting institutions and liabilities charged to derivative transactions. The securities issued are to be reported at book value in the statistical balance sheet. The breakdown of the securities by owner sectors should be done on the basis of estimated figures, if first-hand information is not available on the owners.

Liabilities generated by derivative transactions may include only obligations that are also included in the report to the Supervision. Included here especially are accruals related to futures or swap transactions concluded for hedging purposes – vis-a-vis interest or other costs due to the other party to the transaction.

11. Credits and loans taken

Credits and loans include all funds from any participant of the economy on the basis of loans taken or other agreements. Included here are liabilities from deferred payments and financial leasing, subordinated loans, and separately listed, liabilities from authentic repurchase agreements.. The instruments are to be included in the statistical balance sheet at net book value.

Credits and loans are to be broken down by term (original maturity), into long-term and short-term liabilities (not more than one year).

12. Other liabilities

Other liabilities include all liabilities in the balance sheet, that have not been classified into other liability groups. Listed here especially are other liabilities from the report to the Supervision, with the exception of liabilities classified as loans; liabilities vis-a-vis credit institutions, customers, clearing houses, subsidiary companies, etc., with the exception of items classified to loans; special provisions; accruals; as well as accrued liabilities with the exception of subordinated loans. If, in the report to the Supervision, other liabilities, or liabilities generated by derivative transactions classified under accruals are reported here, then in the statistical balance sheet it is to be given not here, but under securities, classified as derivatives. Other liabilities should include separately any interest accruals charged to liabilities. The breakdown by sector of interest accruals should correspond to the breakdown by sector of the interest-bearing basic instrument.

13. Total liabilities

Total liabilities include the liabilities in the report to the Supervision, with the exception of own shares bought back (balance sheet total decreased by the amount of own shares bought back). The amount included in this line must correspond to the sum total of asset groups 9-12 given in the statistical balance sheet, as well as the amount included in the total assets line (8).

III. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: magnetic disk

Format of the report: MNB standard (text) file or Excel file

The report needs to be addressed to: Data Transmission and Processing Department of the MNB Statistics Department

Statistical balance sheet of financial enterprises

1 millions of HUF

[illegible]

Guidelines for filling out the report
Statistical balance sheet of financial enterprises

I. General instructions

1. The statistical balance sheet is to be compiled on the basis of the end-of-year general ledger extract, and needs to be adjusted retroactively for items that become known before compilation of the balance sheet and affect the last value date of the year. This reporting requirement applies to preliminary data, and does not need to be repeated in the event of audited figures.
2. The statistical balance sheet data are to be used together with the data included in the report to the Supervision, transmitted by financial companies at the end of every quarter to the Hungarian Financial Supervisory Authority. Therefore, the scope and valuation of instruments (assets and liabilities) reported in the statistical balance sheet must correspond to the data included in the report to the Supervision. However, there are deviations from the report to the Supervision in terms of the level of breakdown and grouping, as well as the breakdown by partner sectors.
3. Failing other provisions, the content and valuation of data included in the statistical balance sheet shall be governed by rules on the compilation of the report to the Supervision, on the accounting and reporting requirements of financial companies, government decrees and decrees of the Ministry of Finance. In the balance sheet, foreign exchange (foreign currency) items are to be converted into Forints, and are to be combined with Forint items.
4. Sector breakdown of data

In the statistical balance sheet, financial assets and liabilities are to be included, in addition to the total stock, in a breakdown by customer groups according to MNB's statistical sector breakdown. In the case of total items, as well as non-financial instruments and equity, only the total stock is to be included in the balance sheet. In the case of other instruments, the total stock is to be broken down by customer sectors. If breakdown by customers is not, or not fully, available for the individual items, it should be complemented by estimation.

The following sectors should be included separately in the report:

A	Non-financial corporations
B	Magyar Nemzeti Bank (MNB)
C	Other monetary institutions
D	Other financial intermediaries
E	Financial auxiliaries
F	Insurance corporations and pension funds
G+H+I	General government
J	Households
K	Non-profit institutions serving households
L	Rest of the world (non-residents)

It is not required to further break down General government into central government (G), Social Security funds (I) and local governments (H) – contrary to other data collections.

More detailed information related to the definition of customer sectors, and the new sector classifications introduced by MNB in 2001, are available in Annex 1. Institutions are to be classified into sectors as described in the Annex 1.

The financial company filing the report should classify not itself into a sector, but the financial assets and liabilities stated in the balance sheet (all items not shaded in), by customer and partner sectors.

II. Detailed instructions for filling out the tables, method of compiling the data

Assets

1. Cash

Cash includes coins and banknotes owned by the company and does not include funds on accounts. Cash in Forints is a claim vis-a-vis MNB, cash in foreign currency is a claim vis-a-vis rest of the world (the partner sector here should be the MNB, or the RoW).

2. Bank deposits

This line should include the end-of-year stock of accounts and deposits kept with domestic (sectors B and C) and foreign (sector L) monetary institutions, at net book value (corrected for value loss).

3. Securities other than shares (assets)

Included here are securities, with the exception of mutual fund shares, that are classified by the accounting balance sheet, and the report to the Supervision, as government securities owned by the company, or debt securities, and further, possible claims generated by derivative transactions, which are included in the aforementioned balance sheets under other receivables. The securities should be stated in the statistical balance sheet at net book value (corrected for value loss). In the case of securities, the debtor is the partner sector, that is, the sector of the issuer (for ex. the general government sector for government bonds), and not the intermediary from whom the securities were acquired.

With the exception of derivatives, securities should be given by original term (maturity) broken down into long-term securities and short-term securities (not more than one year). Securities with no maturity (for ex. claims vis-a-vis the general government sector in the form of compensation notes) are to be included under long-term securities.

Receivables generated by derivative transactions may include only receivables that are also included in the report to the Supervision. Included here especially are other receivables related to futures or swap transactions concluded for hedging purposes – vis-a-vis interest or other income to be paid by the other party to the transaction.

4. Credits and loans extended

Credits and loans extended include all loans or loan type receivables. Receivables from deferred payments, financial leasing and factoring transactions should be given here, and receivables from

authentic repurchase agreements should also be given separately. The instruments should be stated at net book value (corrected for value loss) in the statistical balance sheet.

Credits and loans do not need to be broken down by maturity, but they should be classified according to type, such as loans extended in relation to real estate (building, purchase, change, refurbishing, etc.), consumer loans (loans for the purchase of consumer goods, cars, personal loans), other credits (loans) and receivables from authentic repurchase agreement. Real estate and consumer loan categories are only used for households (sector J), in all other sectors, all loans are included under other credits and loans. The reporting institution should include the portfolio of loans granted to its own employees in the appropriate loan category, the household sector.

5. Equity

The net book value (corrected for value loss) of shares and other equity and mutual fund shares representing the assets of a company are to be stated under equity. All mutual fund shares are to be reported in this asset category, but own shares bought back do not need to be included. Equity as asset cannot include claims vis-a-vis the general government sector and households.

Shares include shares listed on the stock exchange or other shares owned by the reporting institution, of resident or non-resident companies operating as share companies and carrying out financial or other activities.

Other equities include all other forms of equity, not in the form of shares or mutual fund shares.

Mutual fund shares include securities issued by resident or non-resident, open-end or closed-end investment funds. Mutual fund shares are to be reported as receivables vis-a-vis foreign institutions (sector L) and as receivables vis-a-vis other financial intermediaries (sector D), in the case of money market funds as receivables vis-a-vis other monetary institutions (sector C).

6. Other receivables

Other receivables include from the balance sheet all financial assets (with the exception of own shares bought back), which have not been classified into other asset categories. Listed here especially are other receivables from the report to the Supervision, with the exception of receivables of employees or owners classified as loans; receivables vis-a-vis credit institutions, customers, clearing houses, subsidiary companies, etc., with the exception of items classified to loans; as well as accrued assets. If, in the report to the Supervision, other receivables, or receivables generated by derivative transactions classified under accrued assets are reported here, then in the statistical balance sheet it is to be given not here, but under securities, classified as derivatives. Other receivables should include separately any interest accruals charged to financial assets. The breakdown by sector of interest accruals should correspond to the breakdown by sector of the interest-bearing basic instrument.

7. Non-financial assets

Non-financial assets include tangible assets, intangible real assets and inventories owned by the company at aggregate net book value.

8. Total assets

Total assets include assets of the report to the Supervision (balance sheet total), with the exception of own shares bought back. The amount included in this line must correspond to the sum total of asset groups 1-7 of the statistical balance sheet.

Liabilities

9. Own capital

Own capital and subscribed capital amounts of the report to the Supervision are to be given here, with both figures decreased by the amount of own shares bought back. The subscribed capital of the company is to be given in a breakdown by partner sectors, in accordance with the sector of owners.

10. Securities other than shares (liabilities)

This line includes debt securities issued by the reporting institutions and liabilities charged to derivative transactions. The securities issued are to be reported at book value in the statistical balance sheet. The breakdown of the securities by owner sectors should be done on the basis of estimated figures, if first-hand information is not available on the owners.

Liabilities generated by derivative transactions may include only obligations that are also included in the report to the Supervision. Included here especially are accruals related to futures or swap transactions concluded for hedging purposes – vis-a-vis interest or other costs due to the other party to the transaction.

11. Credits and loans taken

Credits and loans include all funds from any participant of the economy on the basis of loans taken or other agreements. Included here are liabilities from deferred payments and financial leasing, subordinated loans, and separately listed, liabilities from authentic repurchase agreements.. The instruments are to be included in the statistical balance sheet at net book value.

Credits and loans are to be broken down by term (original maturity), into long-term and short-term liabilities (not more than one year).

12. Other liabilities

Other liabilities include all liabilities in the balance sheet, that have not been classified into other liability groups. Listed here especially are other liabilities from the report to the Supervision, with the exception of liabilities classified as loans; liabilities vis-a-vis credit institutions, customers, clearing houses, subsidiary companies, etc., with the exception of items classified to loans; special provisions; accruals; as well as accrued liabilities with the exception of subordinated loans. If, in the report to the Supervision, other liabilities, or liabilities generated by derivative transactions classified under accruals are reported here, then in the statistical balance sheet it is to be given not here, but under securities, classified as derivatives. Other liabilities should include separately any interest accruals charged to liabilities. The breakdown by sector of interest accruals should correspond to the breakdown by sector of the interest-bearing basic instrument.

13. Total liabilities

Total liabilities include the liabilities in the report to the Supervision, with the exception of own shares bought back (balance sheet total decreased by the amount of own shares bought back). The amount included in this line must correspond to the sum total of asset groups 9-12 given in the statistical balance sheet, as well as the amount included in the total assets line (8).

III. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: magnetic disk

Format of the report: MNB standard (text) file or Excel file

The report needs to be addressed to: Data Transmission and Processing Department of the MNB Statistics Department

Portfolio of receivables vis-a-vis non-financial corporations

Table 01.: Portfolio of Forint loans over one year offered to non-financial corporations, at gross book value

	(Banks and specialised credit institutions: in HUF million without decimals, co-operative credit institutions: in HUF million with 3 decimals)	
Line code	Sectors and sub-sectors of the economy	Forint loans over one year 200.. Closing portfolio a
01	Agriculture, hunting and forestry	
02	Mining	
03	Manufacturing	
04	of which manufacturing of foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	
05	coke, petroleum products, nuclear fuel, chemicals, chemical products, rubber and plastic products	
06	basic metals and finished metal products	
07	machinery and equipment, electrical and optical equipment, transport equipment	
08	textile, textile goods, leather products, shoes, wood products, paper products, publishing and printing, manufacturing not elsewhere classified	
09	other non-metallic mineral products, recovery of basic material from waste	
10	Electricity, gas, heat and water supply	
11	Building construction	
12	Trade, repair	
13	Hotel and catering	
14	Transport, warehousing and telecommunication	
15	Financial services	
16	Real estate, business services	
17	Other activities	
18	WHOLE-ECONOMY SECTORS TOTAL	
19	Disbursement in the reporting year	

Portfolio of receivables vis-a-vis non-financial corporations

Table 02.: Portfolio of Forint loans less than one year offered to non-financial corporations, at gross book value

Line code	Sectors and sub-sectors of the economy	(Banks and specialised credit institutions: in HUF million without decimals, co-operative credit institutions: in HUF million with 3 decimals)	
		Overdrafts	Loans less than one year
	200.. Closing portfolio200.. Closing portfolio
		a	b
01	Agriculture, hunting and forestry		
02	Mining		
03	Manufacturing		
04	of which manufacturing of foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco		
05	coke, petroleum products, nuclear fuel, chemicals, chemical products, rubber and plastic products		
06	basic metals and finished metal products		
07	machinery and equipment, electrical and optical equipment, transport equipment		
08	textile, textile goods, leather products, shoes, wood products, paper products, publishing and printing, manufacturing not elsewhere classified		
09	other non-metallic mineral products, recovery of basic material from waste		
10	Electricity, gas, heat and water supply		
11	Building construction		
12	Trade, repair		
13	Hotel and catering		
14	Transport, warehousing and telecommunication		
15	Financial services		
16	Real estate, business services		
17	Other activities		
18	WHOLE-ECONOMY SECTORS TOTAL		

Portfolio of receivables vis-a-vis non-financial corporations

Table 03.: Portfolio of foreign exchange loans offered to non-financial corporations, at gross book value

Line code	Sectors and sub-sectors of the economy	(Banks and specialised credit institutions: in HUF million without decimals, co-operative credit institutions: in HUF million with 3 decimals)	
		Foreign exchange loans over one year	Foreign exchange loans less than one year
	200.. Closing portfolio a200.. Closing portfolio b
01	Agriculture, hunting and forestry		
02	Mining		
03	Manufacturing		
04	of which manufacturing of foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco		
05	coke, petroleum products, nuclear fuel, chemicals, chemical products, rubber and plastic products		
06	basic metals and finished metal products		
07	machinery and equipment, electrical and optical equipment, transport equipment		
08	textile, textile goods, leather products, shoes, wood products, paper products, publishing and printing, manufacturing not elsewhere classified		
09	other non-metallic mineral products, recovery of basic material from waste		
10	Electricity, gas, heat and water supply		
11	Building construction		
12	Trade, repair		
13	Hotel and catering		
14	Transport, warehousing and telecommunication		
15	Financial services		
16	Real estate, business services		
17	Other activities		
18	WHOLE-ECONOMY SECTORS TOTAL		

MNB data collection identification numbers: **H01 and H09**

Portfolio of receivables vis-a-vis non-financial corporations

Table 04.: Portfolio of total Forint and foreign exchange loans offered to non-financial corporations, at net book value (corrected for devaluation and valuation difference)

Line code	Sectors and sub-sectors of the economy	(Banks and specialised credit institutions: in HUF million without decimals, co-operative credit institutions: in HUF million with 3 decimals)	
		Total Forint loans	Total foreign exchange loans
	200.. Closing portfolio a200. Closing portfolio b
01	Agriculture, hunting and forestry		
02	Mining		
03	Manufacturing		
04	of which manufacturing of foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco		
05	coke, petroleum products, nuclear fuel, chemicals, chemical products, rubber and plastic products		
06	basic metals and finished metal products		
07	machinery and equipment, electrical and optical equipment, transport equipment		
08	textile, textile goods, leather products, shoes, wood products, paper products, publishing and printing, manufacturing not elsewhere classified		
09	other non-metallic mineral products, recovery of basic material from waste		
10	Electricity, gas, heat and water supply		
11	Building construction		
12	Trade, repair		
13	Hotel and catering		
14	Transport, warehousing and telecommunication		
15	Financial services		
16	Real estate, business services		
17	Other activities		
18	WHOLE-ECONOMY SECTORS TOTAL		

MNB data collection identification numbers: **H01 and H09**

GUIDELINES FOR FILLING OUT THE TABLES OF THE REPORT

Portfolio of receivables vis-à-vis non-financial corporations

I. General instructions

1. With respect to co-operative credit institutions, the group of data providers shall be reviewed annually on the basis of the supervisory balance sheet as at 30 June. Co-operative credit institutions that qualify for reporting obligations shall comply with reporting obligations from the year following the revision of the balance sheet total.
2. The report shall be compiled using the Uniform Sector Classification System of Business Activities published by the HCSO (Hungarian Central Statistical Office), as effective from time to time. Data on non-financial companies engaged in financial activities as their main activities under the Uniform Sector Classification System of Business Activities are to be reported in line '15. Financial activities'.
3. In tables 01 and 03, loan portfolio data are to be reported at gross book value (not corrected for devaluation and valuation difference). Table 04 includes total forint and foreign exchange loan portfolios at net book value (corrected for devaluation and valuation difference).

II. Detailed instructions for filling out the tables, method of compiling data

1. The data reported in lines 'Whole-economy sectors total' in H01 and H09 must correspond to the data in the supervisory balance sheet. Mandatory requirements are listed in the technical guidelines provided in Sub-section 5 of Annex 3 of this Decree, available on the MNB website. Data of banks and specialized credit institutions which have foreign branches must correspond to the data in supervisory balance sheet which includes also data of their foreign branches.

III. Requirements for the submission of the data provided

Manner of submission: GiroXMail

Format of submission: MNB standard (text) file

Addressee of data provision MNB

Loans outstanding and sum total of deposits broken down according to types of settlements

Type of municipality of the savings cooperative head office:

in millions of HUF, 3 decimals

Serial number	Types of municipality*	Gross loan portfolio	of this: loans secured by real estate (gross)	Net loan portfolio	of this: loans secured by real estate (net)	Deposits
		a	b	c	d	e
01	Budapest total					
02	County seat total (without Budapest)					
03	City total (without Budapest and county seats)					
04	Town total					
05	TOTAL (lines 01+02+03+04)					

*/ Classification of municipality is subject to location of premises providing the services.

Municipality codes of head office of savings cooperative:

Budapest:	1
County seat:	2
City:	3
Town:	4

MNB data collection identification number: **H08**

Guidelines for filling out the report

Loans outstanding and sum total of deposits broken down according to types of settlements

I. Detailed instructions for filling out the tables, method of compiling the data

The net loan portfolio column of the table should include the sum total of serial number 174 MNB, given in the Statutory balance sheet total column, broken down by types of settlements, while the gross loan portfolio column should include the total data to which depreciation has been added. (Loans secured by real estate include housing type loans). The deposit column should include the sum total of serial number 441 MNB, given in the total column of the Statutory balance sheet, broken down by settlements.

II. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: GiroXMail, sent by secure e-mail (directly, or through OTIVA – the National Savings Cooperative Institution Security Fund)

Format of the report: MNB standard (text) file

The report needs to be addressed to: MNB

COMPOSITION OF HOUSING LOANS EXTENDED TO THE HOUSEHOLD SECTOR /*

Table 01: Composition of housing loan portfolio by classification groups

Num ber of row	Designation	Problem-free	Special watch		Substandard		Doubtful		Bad		Total		Receivables written off		Not problem-free receivables sold	
			net	gross/ recorded	net	gross/ recorded	net	gross/ recorded	net	gross/ recorded	net	gross/ recorded	net	gross/ recorded	net	gross/ recorded
01	market-priced HUF loans	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
02	Subsidized loans															
03	FX-based loans															

Table 02: Composition of the housing loan portfolio by overdue payment classification

Sor- szám	Megnevezés	HUF million						
		No overdue payment	Overdue payment within 30 days	30-60 days overdue	60-90 days overdue	90-180 days overdue	180-360 days overdue	360 days overdue
01	market-priced HUF loans	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
02	Subsidized loans							
03	FX-based loans							
04	Total							

Table 03: Composition of the housing loan portfolio by time to maturity

Number of row	Designation	Current principal balance (in HUF million)	
		a	
01	Under 5 yrs		
02	5-10 years		
03	10-15 years		
04	15-20 years		
05	Over 20 years		
06	Total		

COMPOSITION OF HOUSING LOANS EXTENDED TO THE HOUSEHOLD SECTOR /*

Table 04: Composition of the loan portfolio by LTV

Sorszám		Loans disbursed in the reporting quarter (in HUF million)				Current principal balance (in HUF million)			
		Market-priced HUF loans	Subsidized loans	FX-based loans	c	Market-priced HUF loans	Subsidized loans	FX-based loans	f
		a	b			d	e		
01	under 20%								
02	Between 20-30%								
03	Between 30-40%								
04	Between 40-50%								
05	Between 50-60%								
06	Between 60-70%								
07	Over 70%								
08	Total								

LTV (Loan to Value) = ratio of loan to the value of the collateral calculated on the basis of the latest data available on the relevant real estate

Table 05: Composition of the loan portfolio by size of loans

Number of row	Designation	Unit
		a
01	Up to HUF 2 M	
02	Between HUF 2-5 M	
03	Between HUF 5-10 M	
04	Between HUF 10-20 M	
05	Between HUF 20-50 M	
06	Between HUF 50-100 M	
07	Over HUF 100 M	
08	Total	

/* Tables 3 and 5 include the total (HUF+FX-based) loan portfolio

Guidelines for the compilation of the report and the filling out of the tables therein

Composition of the housing loans extended to the household sector

I. General

Mandatory compliances

Mandatory compliances within the data provision and related to the supervisory balance sheet are listed in the technical guidelines in Sub-section 5 of Annex 3 of this Decree, available on the MNB website. Data on the consolidated portfolio in tables 01 and 04 must correspond to those on the consolidated portfolio of loans defined as housing loans in supervisory balance sheet expanded with the data of foreign branches (corrected for loans to own employees). In consequence, the translation of FX-based loans into HUF shall also be based on the evaluation method applied in supervisory balance sheet report.

II. Detailed instructions for filling out the tables, method of compiling data

Table 01: Composition of housing loan portfolio by classification groups

The table shall contain the stock data representing exposure based on the classification categories under the relevant statutory provisions governing the criteria of the classification and evaluation of outstanding debts. The net and gross book value of the portfolios is to be provided in each classification group. The ratio of the two shall comply with what is stipulated in the Decree 14/2001 (III.9.) of the Minister of Finance on the aspects of classification and evaluation of outstanding debt, investments, off-balance sheet items and collateral.

Table 02: Composition of the housing loan portfolio by overdue payment classification

A claim is overdue if the repayment of the principal is overdue, or if the credit institution renders it overdue, or if it becomes overdue pursuant to the relevant legal regulations, and the credit institution has not yet written it off as unrecoverable debt under accounting standards.

Overdue receivables are to be stated at gross book value.

Unpaid instalments of a loan are to be stated in the column corresponding to the number of the days that have passed from the due date. If the credit institution cannot break down the overdue loan claims by overdue instalments, or if this would entail unrealistically high costs, then, in accordance with the principle of the prudential approach, the full amount of the loan should be recorded in the most overdue column.

Table 03: Composition of the housing loan portfolio by time to maturity

A breakdown of the housing loan portfolio must be provided with respect to the reporting period and the time to maturity.

Table 04: Composition of the loan portfolio by LTV

In the table, the housing loan portfolio is to be presented on the basis of the LTV (loan-to-value) ratio, by market rate, subsidized and FX-based loans. In determining the value of collateral, the latest data available on the value of the real estate must be taken into consideration.

The portfolio of the loans disbursed in the reporting quarter is presented in columns 'a', 'b' and 'c' of the table, while the total loan portfolio is recorded in columns 'd', 'e' and 'f'.

When loans are disbursed in several instalments, classification must be based on the LTV ratio calculated on the total amount of the loan facility approved. The classification of loans financing the purchase or construction of new houses must be based on the LTV taken into account when the relevant loan is approved.

Table 05: Composition of the loan portfolio by size of loans

In the table, the housing loan portfolio is to be presented in a breakdown of the amount of the loan authorised in the loan facility agreement. When loans are disbursed in several instalments, the total amount of the loan facility approved must be stated in the quarter when the disbursement of the final instalment occurs.

III. Rules applicable to the submission of the report

Manner of submission: GiroXMail

Format of the report: MNB standard (text) file

Addressee of the data provision: MNB

Report on the rate of interest on the loans and deposits of non-financial corporations

Table 01: New businesses - data on HUF new deposit and HUF loan contracts

Code of report	Categories	new business (HUF million)	agreed interest rate %	annualised agreed rate %
01	Deposits with agreed maturity - up to 1 year	a	b	c
02	Deposits with agreed maturity - over 1 and up to 2 years			
03	Deposits with agreed maturity - over 2 years			
04	Repos			
05	Other loans - floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation - up to an amount of EUR 1 million			
06	Other loans - over 1 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation - up to an amount of EUR 1 million			
07	Other loans - over 5 years initial rate fixation - up to an amount of EUR 1 million			
08	Other loans - floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation - over an amount of EUR 1 million			
09	Other loans - over 1 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation - over an amount of EUR 1 million			
10	Other loans - over 5 years initial rate fixation - over an amount of EUR 1 million			

Report on the rate of interest on the loans and deposits of non-financial corporations

Table 02: Outstanding amounts - HUF loans and deposits

Code of row	Categories	actual interest rate	annualised agreed rate
		% a	% b
01	Overnight deposits		
02	Deposits with agreed maturity - up to 2 years		
03	Deposits with agreed maturity - over 2 years		
04	Repos		
05	Bank overdrafts		
06	Other loans - up to 1 year		
07	Other loans - over 1 and up to 5 years		
08	Other loans - over 5 years		

Report on the rate of interest on the loans and deposits of non-financial corporations

Table 03: New businesses - data on EUR deposit and EUR loan contracts

code of row	Categories	new business (HUF million)	agreed interest rate	annualised agreed rate
			% b	% c
01	Deposits with agreed maturity - up to 1 year	a		
02	Deposits with agreed maturity - over 1 and up to 2 years			
03	Deposits with agreed maturity - over 2 years			
04	Repos			
05	Other loans - floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation - up to an amount of EUR 1 million			
06	Other loans - over 1 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation - up to an amount of EUR 1 million			
07	Other loans - over 5 years initial rate fixation - up to an amount of EUR 1 million			
08	Other loans - floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation - over an amount of EUR 1 million			
09	Other loans - over 1 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation - over an amount of EUR 1 million			
10	Other loans - over 5 years initial rate fixation - over an amount of EUR 1 million			

Report on the rate of interest on the loans and deposits of non-financial corporations

Table 04: Outstanding amounts - EUR loans and deposits

Code of row	Categories	actual interest rate	annualised agreed rate
		% a	% b
01	Overnight deposits		
02	Deposits with agreed maturity - up to 2 years		
03	Deposits with agreed maturity - over 2 years		
04	Repos		
05	Bank overdrafts		
06	Other loans - up to 1 year		
07	Other loans - over 1 and up to 5 years		
08	Other loans - over 5 years		

Guidelines for compiling the report and filling out the tables therein

Report on the rate of interest on the loans and deposits of non-financial corporations

I. General

Of the data providers, co-operative credit institutions with a balance sheet total over HUF 6 billion are reviewed annually on the basis of the supervisory balance sheet as at 30 June. If the balance sheet total of a cooperative credit institution exceeds HUF 6 billion even on a single occasion, it will have to continue to comply with its reporting obligations even if its balance sheet total subsequently falls under HUF 6 billion. Such cooperative credit institutions that qualify as new data providers shall comply with their data provision obligations from the year following the revision of the balance sheet total.

The report shall contain data on HUF and EUR loans extended to and HUF and EUR deposits placed by non-financial institutions.

II. Detailed instructions for filling out the tables, method of compiling the data

1. In the report, in tables **01. and 03. on new businesses** the following data should be reported for new HUF deposit and loan contracts concluded with non-financial companies corporations in the current month:

- The amount,
- Agreed rate,
- Annualised agreed rate.

2. New businesses

- any new financial agreement between the reporting institution and a non-financial corporation, which initially determines the interest rates on loans and deposits and
- new agreements applying to existing loans and deposits.

The contractual value of new agreements are to be reported by banks and specialized credit institutions without decimals, and by cooperative credit institutions up to three places of decimals. Data given in percentage must be provided up to four places of decimals.

From a reporting point of view, prolonged contracts and re-priced contracts are to be considered as new contracts, with the following exceptions.

3. Contracts that do not qualify as new businesses

- any prolonged contract or a repriced contract, the prolongation or repricing of which occurs automatically, i.e. in accordance with the terms and conditions of the original contract, without the involvement the customer; in this case neither the terms nor the rate of interest is re-negotiated; such contracts include e.g continuous deposits, if the term of the deposit is not changed by the customer;
- any fixed interest rate deposit or loan contract which is automatically transformed into a variable interest rate contract, or vice versa – if this transformation is stipulated in the original contract.

4. New contracts shall be reported in the statistics submitted on the date/month of the new contracts. New deposit contracts concluded in the reporting month are to be reported as new

businesses, even if they expire in the reporting month, or the customer terminates the relevant deposit contract in the reporting month.

The fact that the data provider, pursuant to a one-off contract concluded with the customer, regularly increases the amount of an existing time deposit by debiting the customer's current account with the relevant amount shall qualify as a new business.

5. In the case of loans, the full amount contracted (credit line) and the interest rate set in the contract are to be provided when new businesses are reported even if the loan is disbursed in tranches. If the credit line is increased, it is also to be reported as a new contract. In this case, only the credit line increment is to be reported. If the interest rate charged to the customer is not known when the contract is concluded, the amount of credit line is to be reported at first disbursement with the interest rate on the first instalment disbursed; however, the total amount of the credit line shall be reported as the contractual amount.

In the case of new variable interest rate credit agreements on which the rate of interest is pegged to the base rate in effect on the day of disbursement (hence it is not known when the relevant agreement is concluded), the contractual rate of interest shall be the base rate in effect on the day of the conclusion of the agreement.

6. If a customer may add amounts to a fixed deposit at optional intervals, each instance of new payment is to be considered as a new contract.

7. Outstanding amounts

In tables 02 and 04 of the report, applicable to outstanding amounts, the following data are to be provided for end-of-the reporting month outstanding amounts of deposits accepted and loans extended by data providers:

- the prevailing interest rate and
- the annualised agreed rate.

With the following exception, the volume of end-of-month outstandings need not be included in the report because such outstandings are identical to the amounts recorded in the corresponding rows of the supervisory balance sheet. Neither bad loans, nor due, not paid, but not suspended interest or interest type commission recorded as credit are to be reported. If the outstandings in a given row of the supervisory balance sheet is below HUF 500,000, the interest rate need not be reported.

For outstanding amounts, the prevailing interest rate means the rate which applies to loans and deposits on the last day of the reporting month (and not the announced one).

For overdrafts and overnight deposits, only interest rates on outstanding amounts are to be reported in tables 02 and 04.

Neither the portfolio of nor interest rates on bad loans are to be included when the weighted average interest rate is calculated. **Bad loan:** as defined in Decree 14/2001 (III.9.) of the Minister of Finance on the classification and valuation of outstanding debts, investments, off-balance sheet items and collateral.

When the average interest rate is calculated, the amount of interest or interest type commission (provided that it is non-interest bearing) that is due, not paid, but not suspended, need not be included.

The interest differential recognised on a regular basis as part of the cash-pool service of the interest-pool kind where does not entail any balance carryover need not be included in the report.

8. Market interest rates and subsidized interest rates

The report must include both market priced and subsidized loans and deposits. When interest statistics are provided, the interest on deposits and loans is to be reported that the reporting institution pays for the deposits or receives on loans. If the interest paid to or received by the customer differs from that actually paid or received by the reporting institution, then the interest rate charged to the customer must be adjusted, and the adjusted interest rate is to be included in the report.

9. Annualised agreed rate

The purpose of calculating an annualised agreed rate is to allow the comparability of the interest rates on various types of deposits and loans with different maturities. The following two formulas may be applied to the calculation of the annualised agreed rate.

To the calculation of the annualised agreed rate, the following present value calculation formula may be applied. This formula can be used for all types of deposits and loans. Through the use of the formula, the movement of funds generated at the initial time of transactions will be made equal to the respective present values of subsequent cash flows. The annualised agreed rate is the internal rate of return; the respective present values of the cash flows correspond to each another.

a) With respect to the formulae, the regularity of interest capitalisation is a determining factor. (Capitalisation of interest can be applied only to deposits. Hereinafter, the term capitalisation of interest will be used to set interest rates and pay interest.)

If interest capitalisation and principal repayment occur at regular intervals, three main scenarios apply to the relationship between the capitalisation of interest and the repayment of principal.

1. Both interest capitalisation and principal repayment occur at the same intervals, with the same regularity.
2. Interest capitalisation is more frequent than principal repayment (the repayment of the principal in a lump sum at maturity included).
3. Principal repayment is more frequent than interest capitalisation.

b) Interest capitalisation and principal repayment do not occur at regular intervals.

Under scenario a), when interest capitalization occurs at least as often as does the repayment of principal (scenarios a/1 and a/2), the two formulae produce identical results, hence, formula 2 can also be applied.

Under scenarios a/3 and b), including subsidised facilities, when the periods of receiving interest subsidies and making interest payments do not coincide, only formula 1 may be applied.

1. Formula 1

$$\sum_{k=1}^m \frac{A_k}{(1+i)^{t_k}} = \sum_{k'=1}^{m'} \frac{A'_{k'}}{(1+i)^{t_{k'}}}$$

A_k : the amount of the loan instalment or deposit 'k', in this case the formula can be applied even if the loan is taken out or a deposit is placed in a single amount. In this case the deposited amount or the loan borrowed is recorded on the left side of the formula.

$A'_{k'}$: the loan repayment instalment amount „k” or the amount of the deposit repaid (including interest),

m: number of loans taken and deposits placed,
 m': number of loan repayment instalments and deposits repaid,
 t_k: time of loan repayment instalments or repaid deposits „k”, expressed in years or broken periods,
 t'_k: time of loan repayment instalments or repaid deposits „k”, expressed in years or broken periods,
 i: 1/100th of the annualised agreed rate.

The starting date of calculating the annualised agreed rate for outstanding amounts shall be the observation date of outstandings, rather than that of the conclusion of loan or deposit contracts.

For the calculation of the annual percentage rate, the following formula may be used only when interest capitalisation and principal repayment occur at regular intervals, when interest capitalisation takes place at least as often as principal repayment does or when the principal is paid in a lump sum at maturity.

This formula may be applied to overnight deposits and overdrafts as long as interest capitalisation is done at regular intervals.

2. Formula 2

$$X = \left(1 + \frac{r_{sz}}{N}\right)^N - 1$$

X: the annualised agreed rate,
 r_{sz}: the agreed (contractual) annualised rate,
 N: instances of interest capitalisation within one year, e.g. 2 for semi-annual interest capitalisation and 4 for quarterly interest payment, etc.

Neither the agreed interest rate nor the annual percentage rate includes subsequently applied charges such as penalty interest, default interest or additional costs (e.g. one-off costs charged, and commitment fees). The only exception being overdrafts, in which case the reporting institution may set a limit; if such limit is exceeded, the bank charges the customer penalty interest. If the penalty interest materialises in charges to be paid separately, it need not be reckoned with when the annualised agreed rate is calculated. However, if the penalty interest is part of the interest rate, a higher interest rate incorporating the penalty interest should be applied to the part in excess of the overdraft limit when the annualised agreed rate is calculated.

For variable interest rate contracts, the last known interest rate should be applied in the formula for calculating the entire interest period.

In the case of new variable interest rate credit agreements on which the rate of interest is pegged to the base rate in effect on the day of disbursement (hence it is not known when the relevant agreement is concluded), the contractual rate of interest shall be the base rate in effect on the day of the conclusion of the agreement

When the annualised rate of interest is calculated, broken periods must be provided up to four places of decimals. When the number of interest periods is determined, a year comprising 365 days shall be taken into account.

Calculation examples for calculating the annualised agreed rate are available on the MNB website.

10. Interest rate fixing and variable interest rates

The classification of loans and deposits in the table (Table 01) showing new businesses is based on the following:

- deposits with an agreed maturity are classified by original maturity;
- loans are classified according to the initial period of the interest rate fixation rather than the original maturity (interest rate fixation).

A facility shall be considered to be a **variable interest rate** facility if the reporting institution reserves the right in the contract to change the interest rate unilaterally, in a manner not known in advance. Such contracts shall be reported in the row 'variable rate' or 'up to 1-year initial rate fixation'.

So shall such facilities on which the rate of interest is known only for a period of one year in advance.

The breakdown of new businesses in tables 01 and 03 is as follows:

Deposits

Short-term: less than 1 year	Instrument maturity \leq 1 year
Long-term: up to 2 years	1 year < instrument maturity \leq 2 years
Long-term: over 2 years	Instrument maturity > 2 years

Loans

Variable rate or up to 1-year initial rate fixation: all variable interest rate facilities and instruments with fixed interest for \leq 1 year

Long-term: 1-5-year initial rate fixation: instruments with a fixed rate of interest for 1 year < a fixed interest period \leq 5 years

Over 5-year initial rate fixation: instruments with a fixed interest period > 5 years.

In tables 02 and 04 showing outstanding amounts, loans and deposits shall be classified on the basis of the original maturity.

In tables 02 and 04 showing outstanding amounts, the breakdown of instruments by maturity is as follows:

Up to 2 years	Instrument maturity \leq 2 years
Long-term: over 2 years	Instrument maturity > 2 years
Short-term	Instrument maturity \leq 1 year
Long-term, up to 5 years	1 year < instrument maturity \leq 5 years
Long-term: over 5 years	Instrument maturity > 5 years

Loans offered to non-financial corporations need to be classified on the basis on the amount of the relevant loan. HUF loans are to be converted to EUR at the official foreign exchange rate published by the Hungarian National Bank and effective on the last day of the month.

Up to an amount of EUR 1 million: instruments the maximum amount of which is \leq EUR 1 million

Over an amount of EUR 1 million: instruments the amount of which is > EUR 1 million.

11. Instruments

The table showing the relationship between the instrument categories in the supervisory balance sheet and Report K01 is available on the MNB website. Value date corrections shall comply with those in the supervisory balance sheet, i.e., average interest rates are to be reported for such outstanding amounts that are also shown in the supervisory balance sheet.

The interpretation of step-up interest rates is of two kinds:

- one is that is based on the maturity of the deposit and
- the other is that is based on the amount of the deposit.

In the former case, if the maturity of the deposit is known at contract date, the weighted average of interest rate should be applied in the table for new businesses. If at contract date it is not known what deposit term the customer will select, the shortest term and the corresponding interest rate shall be given. *In the latter case*, the weighted average interest rate is required, since the deposited amount and the interest rates corresponding to the tier amounts are known at contract date.

In the table showing end-of-month outstandings, the interest rate that corresponds to the tier of the outstandings shall be applied to the appropriate tier.

III. Requirements for the submission of the report

Manner of submission: in the case of banks and specialised credit institutions: GiroXmail, co-operative credit institutions and EGT branch offices: GiroXmail or secure e-mail.

Format of the report: MNB standard (text) file

Addressee of data provision: MNB

Table 01.: Daily report on interbank Forint loan and Forint deposit interest rates

(Value data in millions, interest rate up to 5 decimals)

Serial code	Identification code of contractual partner	Contract value concluded on the reference day	Starting value date of interbank transaction	Closing date of interbank transaction	Interest rate (%)	Loans or deposits	Secured or unsecured
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
101							
102							
103							
nnn							

Guidelines for filling out the report

Daily report on interbank HUF loan and HUF deposit interest rates

I. General instructions

1. The interest rate statistics on interbank HUF loan and HUF deposit interest rates include the data of interbank money market transactions concluded by reporting institutions with each other, on the reference day, under market conditions – excluding overnight transactions. Amounts drawn on the basis of the credit line agreement as well as the connected interest rate are to be reported.

2. *Reference day*: transactions on the reference date include the transactions concluded on a given day before the closing time of VIBER (Real Time Gross Settlement System).

II. Detailed instructions for filling out the tables, method of compiling the data

- a) *Identification code of contractual partner*: identification of the contractual partner taking part in the interbank transaction by giving the identification code.
- b) *Contract value concluded on the reference day*: amount in million HUF.
- c) *Starting value date of interbank transaction*: the calendar day of the value date.
- d) *Closing date of interbank transaction*: calendar date is to be specified.
- e) *Interest rate (%)*: the nominal interest rate applied to the transaction.
- f) *Loans or deposits*: for loans taken, specify „F”, for money market deposits, specify „K”.
- g) *Secured or unsecured*: For secured transactions, specify „E”, for unsecured transactions specify „B”. Secured transactions include repurchase agreements where the securities remain in the balance sheet of the lender of the securities.

III. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: GiroXMail

Format of the report: MNB standard (text) file

The report needs to be addressed to: MNB

Report on interest rates and annual percentage rate of charge of deposits and loans of households and non-profit institutions serving households

Table 01: New businesses - data on new HUF deposit and HUF loan contracts

Serial code	Categories	new business (HUF million)	agreed interest rate %	annualised agreed rate %	annual percentage rate of charge %	
					a	d
01	Deposits with agreed maturity - up to 1 year					
02	Deposits with agreed maturity - over 1 and up to 2 years					
03	Deposits with agreed maturity - over 2 years					
04	Repos					
05	Consumer loans - floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation					
06	Consumer loans - over 1 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation					
07	Consumer loans - over 5 years initial rate fixation					
08	Housing loans - floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation					
09	Housing loans - over 1 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation					
10	Housing loans - over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation					
11	Housing loans - over 10 years initial rate fixation					
12	Other loans - floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation					
13	Other loans - over 1 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation					
14	Other loans - over 5 years initial rate fixation					

Report on interest rates and annual percentage rate of charge of deposits and loans of households and non-profit institutions serving households

Table 02: Outstanding amounts - HUF loans and deposits

serial code	Categories	actual interest rate	annualised agreed rate
		% a	% b
01	Overnight deposits		
02	Deposits with agreed maturity - up to 2 years		
03	Deposits with agreed maturity - over 2 years		
04	Repos		
05	Bank overdraft		
06	Housing loans - up to 1 year		
07	Housing loans - over 1 and up to 5 years		
08	Housing loans - over 5 years		
09	Consumer and other loans - up to 1 year		
10	Consumer and other loans - over 1 and up to 5 years		
11	Consumer and other loans - over 5 years		

Report on interest rates and annual percentage rate of charge of deposits and loans of households and non-profit institutions serving households

Table 03: Consumer loan types - new businesses - HUF

Row code	Categories	new business (HUF million)	annualised agreed rate		annual percentage rate of charge %
			%	b	
01	Consumer loans - personal loans - floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation	a			c
02	Consumer loans - personal loans - over 1 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation				
03	Consumer loans - personal loans - over 5 years initial rate fixation				
04	Consumer loans - car loans - floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation				
05	Consumer loans - car loans - over 1 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation				
06	Consumer loans - car loans - over 5 years initial rate fixation				
07	Consumer loans - mortgage loans - floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation				
08	Consumer loans - mortgage loans - over 1 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation				
09	Consumer loans - mortgage loans - over 5 years initial rate fixation				
10	Consumer loans - for purchase of goods or other - floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation				
11	Consumer loans - for purchase of goods or other - over 1 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation				
12	Consumer loans - for purchase of goods or other - over 5 years initial rate fixation				

**Report on interest rates and annual percentage rate of charge of deposits and loans of households
and non-profit institutions serving households**

Table 04: Consumer loans by type - outstanding amounts - HUF

Row code	Categories	annualised agreed rate
		% a
01	Consumer loans - personal loans - up to 1 year	
02	Consumer loans - personal loans - over 1 and up to 5 years	
03	Consumer loans - personal loans - over 5 years	
04	Consumer loans - car loans - up to 1 year	
05	Consumer loans - car loans - long-term - over 1 and up to 5 years	
06	Consumer loans - car loans - over 5 years	
07	Consumer loans - mortgage loans - up to 1 year	
08	Consumer loans - mortgage loans - over 1 and up to 5 years	
09	Consumer loans - mortgage loans - over 5 years	
10	Consumer loans - for purchase of goods or other - up to 1 year	
11	Consumer loans - for purchase of goods or other - over 1 and up to 5 years	
12	Consumer loans - for purchase of goods or other - over 5 years	

Report on interest rates and annual percentage rate of charge of deposits and loans of households and non-profit institutions serving households

Table 05: New businesses - data on new EUR deposit and EUR loan contracts

Row code	Categories	new business (HUF million)		agreed interest rate %	annualised agreed rate %	annual percentage rate of charge %
		a	b		c	d
01	Deposits with agreed maturity - up to 1 year					
02	Deposits with agreed maturity - over 1 and up to 2 years					
03	Deposits with agreed maturity - over 2 years					
04	Repos					
05	Consumer loans - floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation					
06	Consumer loans - over 1 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation					
07	Consumer loans - over 5 years initial rate fixation					
08	Housing loans - floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation					
09	Housing loans - over 1 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation					
10	Housing loans - over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation					
11	Housing loans - over 10 years initial rate fixation					
12	Other loans - floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation					
13	Other loans - over 1 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation					
14	Other loans - over 5 years initial rate fixation					

Report on interest rates and annual percentage rate of charge of deposits and loans of households and non-profit institutions serving households

Table 05: Outstanding amounts - EUR loans and deposits

Row code	Categories	actual interest rate		annualised agreed rate	
		%	a	%	b
01	Overnight deposits				
02	Deposits with agreed maturity - up to 2 years				
03	Deposits with agreed maturity - over 2 years				
04	Repos				
05	Bank overdraft				
06	Housing loans - up to 1 year				
07	Housing loans - over 1 and up to 5 years				
08	Housing loans - over 5 years				
09	Consumer and other loans - up to 1 year				
10	Consumer and other loans - over 1 and up to 5 years				
11	Consumer and other loans - over 5 years				

Report on interest rates and annual percentage rate of charge of deposits and loans of households and non-profit institutions serving households

Table 07: New businesses - consumer loan types - EUR

Row code	Categories	new business (HUF million)	annualised agreed rate %	annual percentage rate of charge %
01	Consumer loans - personal loans - floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation	a	c	d
02	Consumer loans - personal loans - over 1 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation			
03	Consumer loans - personal loans - over 5 years initial rate fixation			
04	Consumer loans - car loans - floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation			
05	Consumer loans - car loans - over 1 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation			
06	Consumer loans - car loans - over 5 years initial rate fixation			
07	Consumer loans - mortgage loans - floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation			
08	Consumer loans - mortgage loans - over 1 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation			
09	Consumer loans - mortgage loans - over 5 years initial rate fixation			

**Report on interest rates and annual percentage rate of charge of deposits and loans of households
and non-profit institutions serving households**

Table 08: Outstanding amounts - consumer loan types - EUR

Row code	Categories	annualised agreed rate
		%
		a
01	Consumer loans - personal loans - up to 1 year	
02	Consumer loans - personal loans - over 1 and up to 5 years	
03	Consumer loans - personal loans - over 5 years	
04	Consumer loans - car loans - up to 1 year	
05	Consumer loans - car loans - long-term - over 1 and up to 5 years	
06	Consumer loans - car loans - over 5 years	
07	Consumer loans - mortgage loans - up to 1 year	
08	Consumer loans - mortgage loans - over 1 and up to 5 years	
09	Consumer loans - mortgage loans - over 5 years	

Report on interest rates and annual percentage rate of charge of deposits and loans of households and non-profit institutions serving households

Table 09: Loan types - new businesses - CHF

Row code	Categories	new business (HUF million)	annualised agreed rate		annual percentage rate of charge	
			a	b	c	%
01	Consumer loans - personal loans - floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation					
02	Consumer loans - personal loans - over 1 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation					
03	Consumer loans - personal loans - over 5 years initial rate fixation					
04	Consumer loans - car loans - floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation					
05	Consumer loans - car loans - over 1 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation					
06	Consumer loans - car loans - over 5 years initial rate fixation					
07	Consumer loans - mortgage loans - floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation					
08	Consumer loans - mortgage loans - over 1 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation					
09	Consumer loans - mortgage loans - over 5 years initial rate fixation					
10	Housing loans - floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation					
11	Housing loans - over 1 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation					
12	Housing loans - over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation					
13	Housing loans - over 10 years initial rate fixation					

Report on interest rates and annual percentage rate of charge of deposits and loans of households and non-profit institutions serving households

Table 10: Loan types - outstanding amounts - CHF

Row code	Categories	outstanding amounts (HUF million)	annualised agreed rate %
		a	b
01	Consumer loans - personal loans - up to 1 year		
02	Consumer loans - personal loans - over 1 and up to 5 years		
03	Consumer loans - personal loans - over 5 years		
04	Consumer loans - car loans - up to 1 year		
05	Consumer loans - car loans - long-term - over 1 and up to 5 years		
06	Consumer loans - car loans - over 5 years		
07	Consumer loans - mortgage loans - up to 1 year		
08	Consumer loans - mortgage loans - over 1 and up to 5 years		
09	Consumer loans - mortgage loans - over 5 years		
10	Housing loans - up to 1 year		
11	Housing loans - over 1 and up to 5 years		
12	Housing loans - over 5 years		

Guidelines for filling out the report

Report on HUF deposits and HUF loans of households and non-profit institutions serving households

I. General instructions

Of the reporting institutions, cooperative credit institutions with a balance sheet total over HUF 6 billion are reviewed every year on the basis of the report to the Supervisory balance sheet of 30 June. If a cooperative credit institution exceeds the HUF 6 billion balance sheet total in a single year, its reporting obligations will not change, even if the balance sheet total subsequently falls under HUF 5 billion. Cooperative credit institutions that qualify for reporting obligations shall comply with reporting requirements following the year in which its classification according to balance sheet total was reviewed.

The **household sector** incorporates the individuals and sole proprietors. **Non-profit institutions serving households** (include non-profit institutions that cannot be classified to other sectors due to their registration code. (The exact group of non-profit institutions serving households is determined indirectly: of non-profit institutions, included here are those that are not classified to other sectors. Non-profit institutions *not* serving households are specified in a list given in point 2 of Annex 3 of this decree on the MNB website.

II. Detailed instructions for filling out the tables, method of compiling the data

1. In the report, in table 01 and 03 New businesses the following data is to be given for new Forint loan contracts concluded with households and non-profit institutions serving households in the current month:

- The amount,
- Agreed rate,
- Annualised agreed rate
- Annual percentage rate of charge

And for new Forint deposit contracts:

- The amount,
- Agreed rate,
- Annualised percentage rate of charge.

2. New businesses

- All new financial agreements between the reporting institutions and the households, which initially determine the interest rates of deposits and loans,
- New agreements applying to existing loans and deposits.

From a reporting point of view, prolonged contracts and re-priced contracts are to be considered new contracts, with the following exceptions.

Value of new contracts is to be reported by banks and specialized credit institutions without decimals, and by cooperative credit institutions up to three decimals. Data given in percentage needs to be detailed up to four decimals.

3. Contracts that do not qualify as new business

- A prolonged contract or a re-priced contract, which takes place automatically – on the basis of the original contract, without participation by the customer – where neither the terms, nor the interest rate are renegotiated. (For ex., continuous deposits, if the term of the deposit is not changed by the customer).
- A fixed interest rate deposit or loan contract automatically changes to a variable interest rate contract, or vice versa – if this change was stipulated in the original contract.

4. The new contracts are to be reported in the statistics transmitted for the date/month of the new contracts. New deposit contracts concluded in the current month are to be reported as new business, even if they expire in the current month, or the customer terminates the deposit in the current month.

The fact that, pursuant to a one-off contract concluded with the customer, the data provider increases the amount of an existing time deposit at regular intervals by debiting the customer's current account with a certain amount shall be considered as a new contract.

5. In the case of consumer loans, housing loans and other loans, if the loan is taken out in tranches, the full amount contracted (credit line) and the interest rate defined in the contract is to be reported under new businesses even if the loan is taken out in tranches. If a credit line is increased, it is also to be reported as a new contract. In this case, only the credit line increment is required.

In the case of variable rate loans whose rate of interest is pegged to the base rate prevailing on the day of the disbursement, hence it is not known when the contract is concluded, the contractual interest rate shall mean the base rate prevailing on the day of the conclusion of the contract.

6. If a customer may add amounts to a fixed deposit at optional intervals, each new payment is to be considered a new contract.

7. Outstanding amounts

In the report, in portfolio tables 02 and 06, the following data are to be given for the end-of-the reporting month outstandings of loans extended and deposits accepted by reporting institutions:

- the actual interest rate and
- the annualised agreed rate.

Of the above data, the current rate of interest need not be included in tables 04, 08 and 10.

The volume of end-of-month outstandings do not have to be included in the report, because the amounts derive from the Supervisory Balance Sheet Report. The only exception to this is that the portfolio of bad loans and due, not paid, but not yet suspended interest receivables recorded as credit need not be included in the report on interest. If the outstandings corresponding to the same line in Supervisory Balance Sheet Report is less than HUF 500,000, the interest rate does not have to be included.

Unlike the other table, Table 10 shall contain also end-of-the month amounts.

For outstanding amounts, actual interest rate means the rate which applies for loans and deposits on the last day of the current month (and not the advertised rate).

For overdrafts and overnight deposits, interest rates for outstanding amounts are to be reported only in tables 02 and 06.

The portfolio and interest rates of bad loans are not to be included in the weighted average interest rate. **Bad loan:** defined by the Decree 14/2001 (III.9.) of the Minister of Finance on the classification and valuation of outstanding debt, investments, off-balance sheet items and collateral.

When calculating the average interest rate, it is not required to include the amount of interest or interest type commission (if non-interest bearing) that is due, not paid, but not suspended.

8. Market interest rates and subsidized interest rates

The report must include loans and deposits with market interest rates and subsidized interest rates as well. In giving interest statistics, the deposit and loan interest rates are to be reported that the reporting institution pays for the deposits, or is granted on loans. If the interest rate paid to/received by the customer differs from the rate that the reporting institution actually pays or receives, then the interest rate defined for the customer is to be corrected, and the corrected interest rate is to be included in the report.

With respect to housing loans, the amount of the assets-side interest rate subsidy shall be added to the interest rate charged to the customer in the case of facilities subsidised exclusively on the assets side.

In the case of facilities subsidised exclusively on the assets side and those subsidised on both the assets and liabilities sides, non-mortgage bank reporting institutions shall perform interest rate correction in the following manner:

- In the case of used home purchase loans, 40% of the amount of the yield on government securities with an original agreed maturity that coincides the most closely with the fixed interest rate period set in the loan agreement, considered as reference yield under Section 12, subsection (3) of the Government Decree 12/2001. (I.31.) on housing subsidies and promulgated for the reporting period on the website of the Government Debt Management Agency (ÁKK) shall be added to the interest rate charged to the customer.
- In the case of new-house purchased loans, 60% of the amount of the yield on government securities defined above shall be added to the interest rate charged to the customer.

Mortgage bank data providers shall adjust the interest rate charged to the customer with the amount of the assets and liabilities side subsidy received in the reporting month.

Loans extended by non-mortgage bank data providers that they are likely to transfer/sell to mortgage bank data providers shall qualify as facilities subsidised on the liabilities side.

Subsidised facilities shall be adjusted in the above manner also in the case of the tables showing new businesses and outstanding amounts.

9. Annualised agreed rate

The purpose of calculating an **annualised agreed rate** is to allow comparability of interest rates of different deposit and loan types with different maturity terms. The following two formulas may be applied for the calculation of annualised agreed rates.

For the calculation of the annualised agreed rate, the following present value formula may be applied. This formula can be used for all deposit and loan types. Using the formula, movement of funds generated at the initial time of the transaction will be made equal to the present value of subsequent cash flows. The annualised agreed rate is the internal rate of return, where the present values of the cash flows correspond to one another.

a) From the point of view of the formulas, the regularity of interest capitalization is the determining factor. (Capitalization of interest can be applied only to deposits. In the following,

the term capitalization of interest will be used for determining interest, and paying interest.) If interest capitalization and principal repayment are done at regular intervals, there are three main cases for the relationship between capitalization of interest and repayment of principal.)

1. Both interest capitalization and principal repayment are done at the same intervals, with the same regularity.
2. Interest capitalization is more frequent, than principal repayment. (Included here is the repayment of principal in a lump sum at maturity.)
3. Principal repayment is more frequent than interest capitalization.

b) Interest capitalization and principal repayment are not done at regular intervals.

In a), when interest capitalization occurs at least as often as principal repayment (case a/1, a/2), the two formulas produce identical results, and in this case formula 2 can be applied as well.

In case a/3, as well as in b), *only formula 1 may be applied*. (Included here are cases involving subsidized interest rates, when the periods of receiving interest subsidies, and making interest payments, are different.

Formula 1.

$$\sum_{k=1}^m \frac{A_k}{(1+i)^{t_k}} = \sum_{k'=1}^{m'} \frac{A'_{k'}}{(1+i)^{t'_{k'}}}$$

A_k : the amount of the loan instalment or deposit „k”, in this case the formula can be applied even if the loan is taken out in a single amount, or a deposit is placed in one amount. In this case the deposited amount, or the loan borrowed, will be given in the left side of the formula.

$A'_{k'}$: the loan instalment amount „k'”, or the repaid deposit amount (including interest),

m : number of loans taken and deposits placed,

m' : number of loan instalments, repaid deposits,

t_k : time of loan taken, deposits placed „k”, expressed in years or broken periods,

$t'_{k'}$: time of loan instalments, repaid deposits „k'”, expressed in years or broken periods

i : 1/100 th of the annualised agreed rate.

The starting period for calculating the annualised agreed rate for outstanding amounts should be the observation date of the outstandings, and not the date the loan or deposit contracts were concluded.

For the calculation of the annual percentage rate, the following formula may be used only for deposit or loan types where, for deposits, interest capitalization, and for loans, interest payments and principal repayment are done at regular intervals, and interest capitalization (interest payment) occurs at least as often as principal repayment. Included here is the repayment of principal in a lump sum at maturity.

This formula may be applied to overnight deposits, as well as overdrafts, as long as interest capitalization for deposits and interest determination for loans is done at regular intervals.

Formula 1.

$$X = \left(1 + \frac{r_{sz}}{N}\right)^N - 1$$

X: annualised agreed rate

r_{sz} : agreed (contractual) interest rate

N: number of interest capitalisations within one year, for ex., 2 for semi-annual interest capitalization, 4 for quarterly interest payments, etc.

Neither the agreed interest rate, nor the annualised agreed rate includes subsequently applied charges such as penalty interest, delay interest, or additional costs (for ex., one-off costs charged, commitment fees). Exception: for overdrafts, the reporting institution may define a pre-set limit, which, if exceeded by the customer, will result in the bank charging a penalty. If the penalty is materialized in charges that are to be paid separately, it is not necessary to include them in calculating the annualised agreed rate. *However, if the penalty interest is part of the interest rate, an interest rate incorporating a higher level of penalty interest should be applied for exceeded overdraft limits, when calculating the annualised agreed rate.*

For variable interest rate contracts, the last known interest rate should be applied in the formula for calculating the total interest period.

In the case of variable rate loans whose rate of interest is pegged to the base rate prevailing on the day of the disbursement, hence it is not known when the contract is concluded, the contractual interest rate shall mean the base rate prevailing on the day of the conclusion of the contract.

When the annualised rate of interest is calculated, broken periods shall be provided up to 4 places of decimals. The number of interest periods shall be based on a year comprised of 365 days.

Calculation examples are available on the HNB website for calculating the annualised agreed rate.

10. Annual percentage rate of charge

The annual percentage rate of charge is to be calculated for HUF-, EUR- and CHF-denominated consumer loans and housing loans concluded with households and non-profit institutions serving households.

- The following formula is to be applied for calculating the annual percentage rate of charge, if the loan is disbursed in a single amount:

$$H = \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{A_k}{(1+i)^{t_k}}$$

H: the loan amount, decreased by costs related to borrowing – to be paid to the financial institution

A_k : loan instalment amount „k”, decreased by costs related to borrowing – to be paid to the financial institution,

m: number of loan instalments,

t_k : time of loan instalment „k” expressed in years or broken periods,

i: 1/100th of the annual percentage rate of charge.

- The following formula is to be applied for calculating the annual percentage rate of charge, if the loan is disbursed in several instalments:

$$\sum_{k=1}^m \frac{A_k}{(1+i)^{t_k}} = \sum_{k'=1}^{m'} \frac{A'_{k'}}{(1+i)^{t'_{k'}}}$$

A_k : loan instalment amount „k”, decreased by costs related to borrowing – to be paid to the financial institution,

$A'_{k'}$: loan instalment amount „k”’,

m : number of loan disbursements,

m' : number of loan instalments,

t_k : time of loan disbursement „k” expressed in years or broken periods,

$t'_{k'}$: time of loan instalment „k”’ expressed in years or broken periods,

i : 1/100th of the annual percentage rate of charge.

For calculating annual percentage rate of charge, the following costs are not to be considered:

- a) cost of prolongation,
- b) delay interest,
- c) other payment obligations that follow from non-compliance with the terms of the contract
- d) insurance and guarantee fees, and
- e) transfer fees

When calculating the loan cost indicator, the following assumptions are to be made:

- a) if, on the basis of the contract, the annual fees are variable, but cannot be determined at calculation date, the last known fee amount should be used for calculation, as a constant fee item;
- b) if the maturity date of the loan cannot be defined, it should be taken as one year;
- c) if the contract specifies a given period for repayment, then the first day of the period is to be regarded, if the option for borrowing is linked to periods, then the first date of that period should be regarded as the day the loan is utilized.
- d) If the disbursement of housing loan instalments is linked to specific events (for ex., completion of building to a certain level), and therefore cannot be calculated in advance by either the bank or the customer, the amount of the loan granted in the contract should be regarded, as if it had been fully utilized by the customer at the time of loan granting, and the amount would have to be repaid over the term specified in the contract, according to the terms of the contract.

When calculating the annual percentage rate of charge, in addition to the aforementioned, the terms of the contract must also be regarded.

For loans with subsidized interest rates, the interest rate which has been corrected with subsidies should be applied when calculating the annual percentage rate of charge.

When the annual percentage rate of charge for EUR or CHF-denominated loans is calculated, the same method shall be applied as in the case of HUF loans.

11. Fixed interest rates, variable interest rates

New deposit and loan contracts are to be classified in the relevant table (tables 01, 03, 05, 07 and 09), as follows:

- Deposits with agreed maturity are classified by original maturity,
- Consumer loans, housing loans and other loans are classified not according to the original maturity, but according to the initial period of the interest rate fixation (**fixed interest rates**).

A contract will be considered a **variable interest rate** contract, if the reporting institution maintains its right in the contract to change the interest rate unilaterally, not known in advance. Such contracts are to be reported in the line floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation.

Contracts, where the interest rate is known in advance only for a period not more than one year, should also be reported in the line floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation.

The breakdown for new businesses in table 01 and table 03 is as follows:

For deposits:

Up to 1 year:	Instrument maturity \leq 1 year
Over 1 and up to 2 years:	1 year < instrument maturity \leq 2 years
Over 2 years:	Instrument maturity > 2 years

For consumer loans and other loans:

Floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation: all variable interest rate contracts and instruments with fixed interest for \leq 1 year

Over 1 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation: instruments with fixed interest for 1 year < fixed interest period \leq 5 years

Over 5 years initial rate fixation: instruments with fixed interest period for > 5 years

For housing loans:

Floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation: all variable interest rate contracts and instruments with fixed interest for \leq 1 year

Over 1 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation: instruments with fixed interest for 1 year < fixed interest period \leq 5 years

Over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation: instruments with fixed interest for 5 years < fixed interest period \leq 10 years

Over 10 years initial rate fixation: instruments with fixed interest for > 10 years

In the outstanding amounts table (tables 02, 04, 06, 08 and 10) loans and fixed deposits are to be classified to categories on the basis of original maturity.

In the outstanding amount table the breakdown by maturity is as follows:

For deposits:

Up to 2 years:	Instrument maturity \leq 2 years
Over 2 years:	Instrument maturity > 2 years

For loans:

Up to 1 year:	Instrument maturity \leq 1 year
Over 1 and up to 5 years:	1 year < instrument maturity \leq 5 years
Over 5 years:	Instrument maturity > 5 years

12. Instruments

A table which shows the relationship between the instrument categories applied to the supervisory balance sheet and to the report K01 is available on the MNB website. Value date corrections are to be applied in the same manner as used by the report to the supervisory balance sheet, namely, average interest rates are to be reported for outstanding amounts table apply to the amounts showed in the supervisory balance sheet.

Handling of step-up deposits:

Step-up interest rates can be approached in one of two ways:

- Depending on the maturity of the deposit,
- Depending on the amount of the deposit

In the first case, if the maturity of the deposit is known at contract date, then in the table for new businesses, the weighted average of interest rate should be applied. If at contract date it is not known what deposit term the customer shall select, the shortest term and the corresponding interest rate should be given. *In the second case*, the weighted average interest rate is required, since the deposited amount is known at contract date, along with the interest rates corresponding to the tier amounts.

In the end-of-month outstandings, the interest rate that corresponds to the tier of the outstandings should be applied to the appropriate tier.

III. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: GiroXMail, in the case of reports prepared by banks and specialised credit institutions, GiroXMail or secure e-mail in the case of reports prepared by cooperative credit institutions and subsidiaries of foreign-based financial institutions.

Format of the report: MNB standard (text) file

Addressee of data provision: MNB

Table 01.: Daily report on interbank overnight Forint loan and Forint deposit interest rates

(Value data in millions, interest rate up to 5 decimals)

Serial code	Identification code of contractual partner	Contract value concluded on the reference day	Starting value date of interbank transaction	Closing date of interbank transaction	Interest rate (%)	Loans or deposits	Secured or unsecured
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
101							
102							
103							
nnn							

Guidelines for filling out the report

Daily report on interbank overnight HUF loan and HUF deposit interest rates

I. General instructions

1. The interest rate statistics on interbank overnight HUF loan and HUF deposit interest rates include the data of interbank money market overnight (o/n) transactions concluded by reporting institutions with each other, on the reference day under market conditions. Amounts drawn on the basis of the credit line agreement as well as the connected interest rate are to be reported.
2. *Reference day*:: transactions on the reference date include the transactions concluded on a given day before the closing time of VIBER (Real Time Gross Settlement System).

II. Detailed instructions for filling out the tables, method of compiling the data

- a) *Identification code of contractual partner*: identification of the contractual partner taking part in the interbank transaction by giving the identification code.
- b) *Contract value concluded on the reference day*: amount in million HUF.
- c) *Starting value date of interbank transaction*: for o/n transactions the value date corresponds to the contract date.
- d) *Closing date of interbank transaction*: calendar date is to be specified.
- e) *Interest rate (%)*: the nominal interest rate applied to the transaction.
- f) *Loans or deposits*: for loans taken, specify „**F**”, for money market deposits, specify „**K**”.
- g) *Secured or unsecured*: For secured transactions, specify „**E**”, for unsecured transactions specify „**B**”. Secured transactions include repurchase agreements where the securities remain in the balance sheet of the lender of the securities.

III. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: GiroXMail

Format of the report: MNB standard (text) file

The report needs to be addressed to: MNB

DAILY REPORT**Daily report on the book gross stock of certain claims and obligations vis-à-vis residents**

in millions of HUF

Serial code	DESCRIPTION	Current daily portfolio		
		Forint	Foreign exchange	Total
		a	b	c
1	Assets			
2	Liquid assets			
3	Cash			
4	Central bank securities			
5	Treasury bills			
6	Government bonds			
7	Bonds for consolidation			
8	Receivables vis-a-vis credit institutions			
9	Nostro accounts			
10	Short-term loans, loan type receivables, deposits and receivables from sale and repurchase agreements in securities			
11	Long-term loans, loan type receivables, deposits and receivables from sale and repurchase agreements in securities			
12	Receivables vis-a-vis money market funds, other financial intermediaries, supplementary financial service providers, insurers and pension funds			
13	Loans, loan type receivables and receivables from sale and repurchase agreements in securities, not more than one year			
14	Loans, loan type receivables and receivables from sale and repurchase agreements in securities, over one year			
15	Receivables vis-a-vis non-financial companies			
16	Overdrafts			
17	Loans, loan type receivables and receivables from sale and repurchase agreements in securities, not more than one year			
18	Loans, loan type receivables and receivables from sale and repurchase agreements in securities, over one year			
19	Receivables vis-a-vis households			
20	Overdrafts			
21	Loans, loan type receivables and receivables from sale and repurchase agreements in securities, not more than one year			
22	Loans, loan type receivables and receivables from sale and repurchase agreements in securities, over one year			
23	Receivables on loans and loan type receivables vis-a-vis other sectors			
24	Overdrafts			
25	Loans, loan type receivables and receivables from sale and repurchase agreements in securities, not more than one year			
26	Loans, loan type receivables and receivables from sale and repurchase agreements in securities, over one year			
27	Liabilities			
28	Liabilities vis-a-vis credit institutions			
29	Loro accounts			
30	Deposits and loans taken, not more than one year			
31	Deposits and loans taken, over one year			

DAILY REPORT

Daily report on the book gross stock of certain claims and obligations vis-à-vis residents

in millions of HUF

Serial code	DESCRIPTION	Current daily portfolio		
		Forint	Foreign exchange	Total
		a	b	c
32	Funds from sale and repurchase agreements in securities			
33	Liabilities vis-a-vis money market funds, other financial intermediaries, supplementary financial service providers, insurers and pension funds			
34	Current account and demand deposits			
35	Time deposits not more than one year			
36	Time deposits over one year			
37	Funds from sale and repurchase agreements in securities			
38	Liabilities vis-a-vis non-financial companies			
39	Current account and demand deposits			
40	Time deposits not more than one year			
41	Time deposits over one year			
42	Funds from sale and repurchase agreements in securities			
43	Liabilities vis-a-vis households			
44	Current account and demand deposits			
45	Time deposits not more than one year			
46	Time deposits over one year			
47	Liabilities vis-a-vis other sectors			
48	Current account and demand deposits			
49	Time deposits not more than one year			
50	Time deposits over one year			
51	Funds from sale and repurchase agreements in securities			

Guidelines for filling out the report

Daily Report

Daily report on the book gross stock of certain claims and obligations vis-à-vis residents

I. General instructions

The purpose of data reporting is to provide HNB with the necessary data for rapid and well-founded decisions in reacting to individual bank crisis situations. Accordingly, HNB will require the specific bank to provide such data only on a case-by-case basis. Data reporting requirements are to be met by the reporting credit institution on a daily basis, from the day the order is implemented, until the day it is withdrawn.

II. Detailed instructions for filling out the tables, method of compiling the data

The requirements as to the definitions and principles set forth in the guidelines for filling out the Statutory balance sheet apply here as well. With regard to the data included in the Statutory balance sheet, and the Daily Report, the sole requirement is for the content of the data to correspond to each other, since the Statutory balance sheet contains final data, whereas the L09 daily report contains preliminary data.

Relationships as to content between the Statutory balance sheet and the daily report are to be taken into consideration in filling out the lines of the report, guidelines thereto are listed in a separate table on the Hungarian National Bank website, in the technical guidelines given in point 5 of Annex 3 of this Decree.

Grey areas in the report do not have to be filled in.

III. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: GiroXMail

Format of the report: NBH standard (text) file

The report needs to be addressed to: NBH Statistics Department

MNB data collection identification number: **M01**

Stock of assets and and liabilities

01. Foreign currency holdings and stock of current accounts and deposits vis-a-vis non-residents

Currency:

Data: in foreign currency

No.	Type of account	Country code	Closing balance
		a	b
01	Assets		
02	111		
03	168		
04	171		
05	172		
06	Liabilities		
07	116		
08	181		
09	182		

MNB data collection identification number: **M01**

02. Stock of nostro and loro accounts kept by a resident credit institution for other resident credit ins

Currency:

Data: in foreign currency

No.	Type of account	Code of the partner resident credit institution	Closing balance
		a	b
01	Assets		
02	901		
03	911		
04	Liabilities		
05	905		
06	916		

MNB data collection identification number: **M01**

03. Stock of suspense accounts

Data: in foreign currency

No.	Type of foreign currency	Debit	Credit
		a	b
01	USD		
02	CHF		
03	CAD		
04	GBP		
10	DKK		
11	SEK		
12	NOK		
13	AUD		
14	KWD		
21	JPY		
22	EUR		
23	...		

04. Stock of other reported accounts

Currency:

Data: in foreign currency

No.	Type of account	Country code	Closing balance
		a	b
01	Assets		
02	Foreign direct investments		
03	47C		
04	81C		
05	Portfolio investments		
06	50C		
07	51C		
08	52C		
09	53C		
10	Other investments		
11	57C		
12	61C		
13	62C		
14	63C		
15	64C		
16	65C		
17	66C		
18	Assets reducing liabilities of residents against non-residents		
19	86G		
20	86B		
21	86C		
22	89B		
23	89C		
24	89G		
25	Liabilities		
26	Foreign direct investments		
27	49C		
28	80C		
29	Portfolio investments		
30	56C		
31	60C		
32	Other investments		
33	59C		
34	67C		
35	68C		
36	69C		
37	70C		
38	71C		
39	73C		

MNB data collection identification number: M01

Guidelines for filling out the report

Stock of assets and liabilities

I. General instructions

1. Institutions required to submit the report

Reports submitted by credit institutions providing correspondence bank services to resident cooperative credit institutions (currently including Magyar Takarékszövetkezeti Bank Rt. and Magyarországi Volksbank Rt.) must contain forint and foreign exchange system items of cooperative credit institutions indirectly attached to the transfer system carrying out national settlements among credit institutions and their clients.

The report must include, as far as providing financial transactions services in foreign exchange is concerned, foreign exchange items acquired from the system by cooperative credit institutions as the agent of the reporting institution and their clients acting.

Cooperative credit institutions directly attached to the transfer system carrying out national settlements among credit institutions must submit a report on their forint settlements, the stock of their forint assets and liabilities vis-à-vis non-residents and other changes in stocks relating to this stock.

2. Definitions

Type of account/Group of type of account

The code and definition to identify the stock to be included in the statistics, similar to the general ledger used in business accounting. The 'group' refers to the fact that the report to be submitted may contain data relating to the stock of other than own sectors (A-K) in a given type of account group.

Nominal value

The amount of (nominal) assets and liabilities as shown on the securities. In case of loans and deposits nominal value represents capital assets/liabilities without interest and commission.

Net acquisition value

The price to be achieved on acquisition less accumulated interest including the exchange rate differential due to changes of prices on the market.

Net sale value

The price to be achieved on sale less accumulated interest including the exchange rate differential due to changes of prices on the market.

Syndicated loans

Loans or deposits involving the joint participation of resident(s) and non-resident(s) from the point of view of the balance of payments statistics.

Stock by term

Stock of

- short – less than 1 year – initial term, and stock of
- long – more than 1 year – initial term.

Differentiation of deposit and loan stock

Deposit and loan stock among stock of other investments (deposits and commercial credits, loans and other) vis-à-vis non-residents are differentiated from each other as follows:

- **Deposit:** As defined in the Credit Institutions Act, funds deposited or borrowed as part of money market operations in the inter-bank market must be reported as deposit.
- **Loan:** transfer of funds for a certain period of time, usually in exchange for interest payment.

3. Criteria for observing transactions and stock

The balance of payments statistics uses two main code systems to identify the stock and payment transactions to be observed. The code system of stock is referred to as an **account type code**, while the code system of transactions is called **legal title code**: both of them are alphanumerical three digit codes, i.e. contain number, letter or number and letter.

Breakdown by sector

The legal title and account type codes also show which resident sector has assets or liabilities vis-à-vis foreigners and the international position of which resident sector changed as a result of the transaction. The sector is indicated by the third digit of the code both in the case of account types and in the case of legal titles and always refers to a resident participant. The credit institution submits stock data (excluding commercial loans) on its own assets and liabilities (i.e. on that of the credit institution sector), while the report on payment transactions includes transactions of all sectors. The classification of 'account type group' and 'legal title group' refers to what sectors (from A to K all sectors) are to be included in the report in the case of a given type of account or legal title on the basis of their definition. In such cases the third digit of the code is an alphabetical character referring to the sector.

E.g.: in the case of legal title group No 48, the definition excludes the existence of transactions under the legal titles of 48B, 48G, 48I, 48H and 48J as foreign registered capital cannot be invested in Hungary in the case of the central bank, the central budget and social security funds.

A transaction usually modifies the assets/liabilities of a credit institution and/or a client vis-à-vis foreigners and in such cases the sector code shown in the legal title is identical with the sector definition of the client participating in the transaction.

E.g.: a company belonging to the sector of non-financial enterprises sells its shares not exceeding 10% of its own registered capital to a non-resident. In such case equity related liabilities of the beneficiary of the transaction (the company selling its shares) vis-à-vis non-residents will increase.

The sector code shown in the legal title may differ from the sector code of the credit institution or the client when acquiring investments in residents liabilities or domestic assets. When acquiring direct capital and portfolio investments (legal title groups Nos. 48, 54, 55, 56, 84, 58, 85, 86, 88, 89, and 46, 50, 51, 52) it often happens that it is the foreign liabilities/assets of the corresponding sectors of the obligor of the deposit or the beneficiary of the loan that will change. Thus the sector code shown in the legal title will be defined on the basis of the subject of the transaction as opposed to the categorization of the client.

This will be the case when the equity package described in the above example is sold by a broker company and not by the issuer to a non-resident. In this case the foreign liabilities of the sector of the issuer (non-financial enterprise) will increase instead of that of the broker company (other financial intermediary) to be reported on the client code. The transaction will appear on the income side of the legal Title No 54A regardless of the sector (Sector D) of the client (the broker).

The stock/monthly transactions do not have to be broken down by sectors if the third digit of the code on the account type or the legal title lists is numerical.

All account types with legal titles and all legal titles ending in 0, as well as legal titles Nos. 369, 488, 489, 519, 548, 549, 698, 699, 790-793 and legal titles beginning with 9 belong to this category without exception.

Breakdown by country

In the case of **stock** vis-à-vis non-residents country codes show vis-à-vis which country the given resident asset or liability refers to. As far as the foreign currency **stock** is concerned, the ISO code of the country issuing the currency, while in the case of the euro the U2-Eurozone code will be shown.

A country breakdown must be submitted in the case of the stock of direct capital investments and other investments.

The country code in the report on **transactions** shows which country's economy the non-resident participating in the transaction belongs to. The country breakdown is not identical to the foreign currency of the transaction, nor to the seat of the nostro bank of the reporting institution.

E.g.: when a Swiss client transfers Swiss francs (CHF) from a Swiss bank or when a Swiss client transfers US dollars from a Swiss bank, as well as when a Swiss client makes a transfer in any currency of the world from any country of the world, the country code will be Switzerland (CH).

When defining the legal title on a vostro account, the country code of the seat of the „vostro bank” is acceptable if the country code of the client is not available.

According to Section 4.6 of Appendix 3 of this decree, in the case of the countries marked in bold in the country code list published on the home page of the MNB, the supplied country code must be given in each case. In all other cases the reporting institution may choose between the code of its own country and the combined code of the area the given country belongs to, also marked in bold.

E.g.: if the resident involved in the transaction is Swedish, the code of Sweden must be given in the report in each case, whereas if it is a foreigner seated in Cuba, the reporting institution may choose between the code of Cuba (CU) and the code of Central America (E9).

If the principal or the beneficiary is an international organization or an international institution (e.g. the World Bank, EIB, EBRD, IMF, ECB), it must be reported under its own code or under a combined code.

E.g.: the European Investment Bank (EIB) may choose between code 4C and code 4A.

In the case of currency transactions under legal titles Nos. 010, 140, 250, legal titles of resident credit institutions Nos. 760, 780, 790, 791, 793, 911, 921, 922, 923, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 999, legal titles Nos. 151 and 161, as well as Nos. 150 and 160, country codes are not to be supplied.

End-of-month stock

The stock must be reported as of the last day of the month representing the value date. The report on the balance of payments based on the stock data of credit institutions must be shown after their reconciliation with the corresponding items of the supervision balance of payments.

Full scope of data

As of a given date or period, the reports must include all the information relating to all the **foreign exchange, currency and forint transactions and stocks vis-à-vis non-residents** of a given credit institution. The full scope of data must be supplied in the case of settlements between the branch network and the headquarters of the reporting institution: there must be no unprocessed transaction between the branches and the headquarters at the end of a given month.

The stock of account types No 900 and the forint transactions under circle No 7 are not to be supplied in the appropriate report.

Changes in the registration foreign currency, differences in the foreign currency of stock and transactions

The registration foreign currency of outstanding assets and liabilities may be changed by market participants at any time. Changes of foreign currency in the **account types not to be supplied with legal titles** must be reported in the report entitled 'M05 Other changes of stock', under code No 929 ('Settlements regarding former periods and changes of foreign currency', in two lines (as a decrease of stock in the old foreign currency and an increase of stock in the new currency). **Changes of foreign currency in account types to be supplied with legal title must be reported under legal title No 911 ('Spot conversions').**

The report on payment transactions must show the actual foreign currency of the transaction in line with the general rules of balance of payment statistics. If the foreign currency of the transaction is different from the registration foreign currency of the stock supplied with legal title, the correspondence between the stock and the transaction will be realized and expressed in forints.

In reports M03, M08 and M09 data regarding cash transactions must be supplied in the registration foreign currency of the stock.

Amendment of reports

If the amendment of the report requires the replacement of the whole report, the file containing the whole report must be resent.

If the amendment does not require the replacement of the whole report, only the amended items need to be resent showing exactly if the amendment reflects the status following the amendment or the change to the former status. If the number of amendments exceeds 20, the amendment must be supplied in file format. In order to avoid problems resulting from several rounds of amendment, the file or amendment containing the former status must be given. The final deadline for amendments will be given by MNB in each case according to the publications timetable of the time.

The system of stock to be observed

The scope of stock to be observed contains **mainly assets and liabilities vis-à-vis non-residents**, a significant part of which is **based on the reports of credit institutions**. Compiling the stock of assets and liabilities of the national economy requires the consolidation of all the reports submitted, affected by transactions among residents. Thus, it is necessary to provide the stock and transaction report on residents' assets and liabilities vis-à-vis each other, e.g. regarding foreign exchange transactions between credit institutions, residents' syndicated loans to each other and the stock of bonds issued by resident credit institutions abroad and purchased and repurchased by residents.

Assets and liabilities in foreign exchange and forints must be reported as a breakdown into foreign currencies.

Account types, i. e. the system of stock to be observed follows the functional breakdown of the balance of payments. Institutions are required to report on their own stock and the stock of other sectors registered at credit institutions using a breakdown based on statistical account types. For the purpose of the reports, they will categorize the stock registered in their own accounting information system **based on corresponding contents** according to statistical **account types**. Institutions will be required to report end-of-month stock data on all statistical account types to be observed.

Account types 'to be provided with title'

Due to the payment transactions on the accounts, as regards credit institutions' types of stock, **current account, deposit and foreign currency assets and liabilities** play an outstanding role.

The **changes in assets and liabilities** on the deposit and foreign currency account types and current accounts **may be due to any economic event**. All changes of stock (including all debits and credits on the account type) must be provided with a payment transaction legal title. This legal title will define what concrete transaction led to cash movements.

The **stock to be provided with legal** will be broken down into three categories:

- aa) Reporting institutions' foreign currency, current account and deposit assets and liabilities ("Type 100") vis-à-vis non-residents. The first digit of the code for the registration of the stock is always 1.
- ab) Assets and liabilities of reporting institutions vis-à-vis each other ("Type 900"). This first digit of the code of this account is always 9.
- ac) Suspense accounts (code number: 803).

Account types 'not to be provided with title'

The temporary increase and decrease of the stock is caused by only **one specific economic event expressed in the name of the account itself** (e.g. short term credit liabilities of credit institutions) shown by the transactions of one appropriate legal title, issued on an account to be provided with a legal title. The account types and legal title codes used to identify stock and to mark the transactions causing any change are in general identical, except for advance payments and forint-denominated bonds issued by non-residents.

As the change of the stock not to be provided with legal title is expressed in the transactions of only one legal title, no separate transaction report will be required on the debits and credits on these account types.

4. The correctness of the data included in the reports

Data required for the reports will be shown with the correctness of three places of decimals.

II. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: GiroXMail

Format of the report: MNB standard (text) file

The report needs to be addressed to: MNB

01. Payments

Type of foreign exchange:					Data: in foreign exchange			
Serial number	Circle	Code	Country code	Partner identification number	Customer identification number	Value date	Revenues	Expenditures
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								
08								
...								
n								

MNB data collection identification number: **M02**

Guidelines for filling out the report

Payment transactions

I. General instructions

In the course of the herein specified reporting, the provisions of sections 1-3 of guidelines M01 shall prevail.

1. Definitions

Title / Set of titles

The code and denomination used to provide for differentiation between the individual b.o.p. transactions. They clearly indicate the reason why a specific payment has been performed. The term 'set' refers to the fact that the reporting institution's report may contain transaction data for all sectors within a set of title (A-K) or several sectors defined in the explanation of a title.

Transaction

Transaction shall mean any business action or activity where one specific economic asset is exchanged for another economic asset as a result of which the debts and liabilities between residents and non-residents are changed, or property is transferred between residents and non-residents without any compensation (current or capital transfers).

Due to the peculiar nature of the monitoring, the data provided hereunder only reflect transactions that involve the movement of money.

Transaction in the transaction report shall mean a payment transaction item from statistics having a single title and singular characteristics (e.g. name of the beneficiary, the transferor, the currency, when and why the transfer is made).

Definitions of concepts in the balance of payments

Transfers and foreign currency cash desk transactions relating to the change of ownership title or the transfer of goods, services, incomes, capital and other property assets between residents and non-residents.

Purchase / sale value

Price at the time of purchase / sale inclusive of accrued interest and exchange rate differential stemming from market price changes (jointly called: profit).

Transactions to bear title

The system of statistical monitoring receives information on the transaction from the transferral of financial instruments / resources that inherently accompany the economic deal – i.e. the

movement of money. Title – referring to the transaction causing the movement of money to be executed – is registered when debiting and crediting the accounts involved in the transaction.

The transaction, i.e. the item to be given a title is not always the same as the category of the accounting item. When preparing the payment transaction report the number of titles to be issued in relation to one (or more) accounting item will be identical with the number of economic events or actions – differentiable by title codes – that is expressed by the accounting item(s). The payment transaction report contains the total transactions registered and titled in any given month.

Changes in stocks to be assigned a title always directly related to some specific transaction having a given title. Owing to the circulation code the transaction data also indicate the type of account (100, 900, or pending account) where the transaction was executed. The title any transaction is assigned does not depend on which stock – 100, 900 or 803 – the transaction needs to be assigned a title.

In relation to a single transaction, changes may take place in *one* or even in *two* stocks to be assigned a title.

The stock of an account to be assigned a title does not change, yet the stock requires a title

- in **conversion transactions made with non-residents** by the data supplier, where the accounting affects – in addition to the account to be assigned a title and held by the data supplier – forint accounts of non-residents or forint accounts held by other data suppliers or forint nostro accounts of the data supplier held abroad.
- at the receiving bank, if the sending bank is unable to specify the title of the forint transfer initiated from a vostro account, and the beneficiary is a resident client of the receiving reporting institution or the receiving bank itself.

In the above specified cases the reporting institution is also in settlement relationship with another resident bank (receives ‘non-resident’ forint from it or transfers ‘non-resident’ forint to it). For instance, if foreign exchange is converted into forint or vice versa, in the report made of such a payment transaction in addition to the title expressing the essence of the transaction in forint, another transaction of a bank title referring to another resident bank shall also be reported with an opposite sign. The two transaction items of different titles and resulting in a zero balance shall be specified on the zero circle. In the event of the reporting institution’s own conversion transactions, the ‘other leg’ always appears as a change in a stock to be assigned title (as a third title attached to the transaction).

Following from the method of assigning titles **the aggregate amount of stock changes on the account types to be assigned titles in the current month equals the balance of payment transactions** settled on such account types.

The content of title codes

Titles shall be coded by series of three-digit alphanumeric characters. Titles and the codes assigned to them follow the breakdown of the balance of payment.

Assigning titles to **transactions between residents and non-residents** means the use of the genuine title, i.e. codes under the set of titles 1-74, titles 790, 791, and 792, and the codes for the title sets 80-90 and 82, 92. Transactions between **residents** or between **non-residents** are irrelevant for the balance of payment statistics, but need to be monitored – as they give rise to changes in the title stocks to be assigned titles – and so they are assigned so-called technical or irrelevant titles: 760, 780, 793, a 94.-99 (with the exception of title 999, which is a replacement for a genuine title). These titles are required for the consolidation and checking of the transaction reports made by the different reporting institutions. **Conversions** shall be coded under title set 91, and **account transfer transactions** under title set 93.

If titles are identical with stock codes, the 3rd character of a title usually denotes a sector . In the case of titles the 3rd character – as a main rule – indicates the sector whose international position (assets or liabilities) changes as a result of the transaction.

The title called ‘**999. Transactions below EUR 12,500**’ is a payment transaction title that can be used by reporting institutions to report their clients’ payment transactions with any country and in any foreign exchange without the obligation to indicate country codes, **instead of the genuine title, aggregated by currency.**

The reporting institutions that choose not to assign a general title to the items below the specified limit shall not be required to assign or transfer titles in respect of transactions performed in euro or in any of the national currencies subject to the provisions of regulation (EC) 2560/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 December, 2001 on cross-border payments in euro. All other transactions in any and all other currencies shall be required to assign titles even below the specified limit.

2. Transaction reports

1. Transaction reports including individual payments represent the requirement for reporting particular individual transactions (see point 2), which informatically means the filling out in detail the record structure.

2. Transaction reports do not include each individual transaction performed by the reporting institution.

Transaction reports, irrespective of foreign exchanges involved, are to be applied to the following transactions that exceed the Euro 50,000 limit:

- a) Settlements of resident customers of resident credit institutions vis-a-vis non-residents and accounts held with non-resident banks by residents,
- b) Settlements affecting Forint accounts held with resident credit institutions by non-resident customers and non-resident banks,
- c) All own transactions of residents credit institutions vis-a-vis non-residents but conversions,
- d) Conversions,
- e) Settlements between resident credit institutions recorded on credit institution codes.

3. Transaction reports are not to be applied to the following transactions:

- a) Cash payments denominated in a foreign currency. Settlements listed in points 2. a-e) should not be included in transaction reports if at least one side of the transaction was settled in cash,
- b) Settlements recorded on codes of other changes in stocks, unidentified items (921, 922, 923, 929), and pro-contra items (930, 931, 933, and in 932 if the suspense item is recorded)¹ and code 793.

In the above cases, the partner and customer identification number, as well as the value date field are not filled out.

4. For transactions under **2. a-c) and e)**, that is, under codes from 010 to 92 (with the exception of 780, 790, 791, 792, 793, 911, 921-929) and credit institution codes (including final settlement with a resident customer affecting a suspense account) all fields of the record are to be filled out. The fields of the record structure of transaction reports, identifying individual transactions, are to include the following data:

Partner identification number:

¹ The closing of a suspense item is to be reported in a transaction report. For more detail see point 6.

The partner identification number is the unique identification code of the bank or the non-resident credit institution (00000001) to which/from which the reporting credit institution gave/received the payment order, namely the receiver of the payment order (notice) (Receiver), or the sender (Sender), is to be given in the partner field.

If several orders are linked to a single transfer, only the order linked to the customer is to be considered when filling out the partner identification (the partner identification code is to be defined on the basis of order MT 100).

If a payment record coded and generated by a resident customer includes an order sent/received from abroad, the partner identification number is the non-resident credit institution code (00000001). The field in a record coded and generated by a bank is not filled out.

Customer identification number:

The customer identification number is the first eight digits of the unique statistical code (HCSO central registration number) of the customer which is the mandator/beneficiary of the transfer, and the classifier of the code of the transaction. For households (sector J) the number is 00000004, for non-residents 00000001. This last figure may be used only for credits and debits in Forints affecting accounts of non-resident, non-bank customers. For Forint items, the customer identification number of the resident customer affected by the transaction is to be given for the following code groups: 46, 48, 66, 82, 92. If the reporting bank is the business partner of its own non-resident customer as well – see transactions detailed in 2.c) – then the customer identification number – for Forints and any type of foreign exchange – is its own identification number.

If the final beneficiary is a credit institution – for transactions detailed in 2. e) – the identification number of the other bank involved in the transaction is to be given.

If a payment record coded and generated by a resident customer, includes an order sent/received from abroad, the identification number of the resident customer is to be given. If the record includes a bank code, the registration number of the other credit institution is to be given.

Value date:

Value date is the one of the credit/debit entry made on the nostro/loro or suspense account.

5. For business transactions specified in detail under point **2. d)** – i.e. conversions –, which affect two accounts to be provided with codes, the „Value date” and the „Partner identification number” are always to be filled out, while the „Customer identification” is not to be filled out. The fields of the record structure of transaction reports are to include the following data:

Partner identification number:

The rule described in point 4. is to be applied in the case of an account type that can be linked to a non-resident customer – 116 – or, failing this, an account type which is related to the given transaction (record „1”).

For the other account type, the identification number of the credit institution making the credit/debit order², or affected by the credit/debit order³ is to be given in the partner identification field (record „2”).

² Identification number of the nostro bank keeping the account for the reporting credit institution, or of the credit institution, if conversion was done by the credit institution for its own non-resident customer.

³ Identification number of the loro bank keeping the account with the reporting credit institution, or of the credit institution, if conversion was done by the credit institution for its own non-resident customer.

6. A transaction report is to be sent in the case of a suspense account only if a suspense item has been terminated, and only if the business events provided with the suspense item code are included in the scope of transactions given in point 2.

When settling a suspense item with a non-resident customer – codes 932, or 911 are to be applied – the partner identification field is to be filled out as described in point 5, and the customer identification one is not to be filled out.

When settling a suspense item with a resident customer, appropriate balance of payments codes are to be applied, and both partner and customer identification field is to be filled out as described in point 4.

7. The report including transaction reports may be given in two ways. The method chosen by the reporting institution is to be stated when the first report is transmitted.⁴

II. Detailed instructions for filling out the table, method of compiling the data

Form and content requirements

1. Interpretation of revenues and expenditures

Debit items accounted in payments always mean revenues, and credit items always mean expenditures, irrespective of whether they affect asset or liability accounts. As a result, payment balances have to agree, by foreign exchange, with the monthly changes in balances of stocks to be provided with codes.

2. Set-off items

If an incorrectly given code is to be corrected, or if the instructions related to the use of the specific code require a revenue or expenditure set-off item to be applied, then the revenue or expenditure item are to be provided with negative sign in the report.

3. Circle

The circle code indicates the “stock group” including the account to be provided with codes affected by a given transaction. A payment transaction may affect balances of an account vis-a-vis a foreign partner of a credit institution (type 100 and group 0), a domestic partner (type 900 and group 7), or suspense accounts (type 803 and group 5).

Codes are to be uniformly applied, on the basis of business events attributed to the relevant codes, for Forint, foreign exchange and foreign currency payments. Payments of balance 0, related to the foreign currency and vostro accounts, are also to be reported in group 0.

4. Country breakdown

Country codes are not required for codes 010, 140, 250, 760, 780, 790, 791, 793, 911, 921, 922, 923, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 999 as well as for codes of resident credit institutions, and, in the case of foreign currency payments, for codes 150 and 160.

5. Special cases of applying codes

5.1. Suspense items

⁴ a) A single file is to be transmitted, including all payments in the reporting month.
aa) The file contains each transaction one by one above threshold and the rest transactions aggregated below threshold.
ab) The file contains all transactions one by one (both above and below threshold).
b) Separate files contain transactions one by one above threshold and the monthly aggregated data.

A suspense account⁵ is to be applied if a credit institution cannot make an account with a beneficiary, because either the customer or the bank keeping the account is unknown. Amounts remitted as funds for cheques drawn on the bank are included here. Settlements related to the non-resident customer are also to be recorded on the suspense account, if the value date of transaction items settled on nostro accounts and the non-resident's account are in different months.

When a suspense item is generated, the suspense settlements code, 932, is to be applied on both affected accounts (803 and type 100/900). The suspense item is to be given the balance of payments code in the course of final settlement which, if possible, should be done in the current month.

Types of final settlement and codes to be applied:

Type of title portfolio involved Possible cases	803	100	900
Final settlement with a non-resident customer, in same foreign exchange	932	932	—
Final settlement with non-resident customer, in different foreign exchange	911	911	—
Final settlement with resident customer	affected	—	—
Transfer to other bank on type 900	932	—	932
Transfer to other bank on type 100	932	932	—

Code 932 may be applied only in the above cases, and a balance here may be generated only due to commissions charged. In Forints, suspense items may be generated only in relation to debits made on the Forint account of a non-resident customer, if the non-resident wishes to make a foreign exchange transfer charging his Forint account on the last, or the day before the last day of the month, and the credit on the beneficiary account and transaction on the nostro account, respectively, will appear only in the following month.

5.2. Sweep account titles (code group 93)

All transactions that are settled within the bank in the same foreign exchange – not including foreign currency/foreign exchange conversion – and affect two account types to be provided with codes, are to be recorded under these codes. Only identical amounts may be settled on both types of accounts under these codes.

Codes are to be applied as follows, based on the stock groups concerned and the types of transaction:

Stock groups to be provided with codes	Code (for both types of accounts)	Type of transaction
100-100	930	Sweep between foreign accounts: Transit item through bank

⁵ Accounts that are named technical, sweep or suspense accounts of credit institutions may not be considered suspense accounts, if their content does not correspond to the description for account type 803.

		Settlement between non-residents Deposits placed and accepted Sweep between deposit and current accounts
100-900	931	Sweep between foreign and domestic nostro/loro accounts
900-900	933	Sweep between domestic accounts Transit item through bank
100-803	932	Generation of suspense item
900-803	932	Generation of suspense item
803-100	932	Sweep related to termination of a suspense item: Final settlement with non-resident in same foreign exchange Transfer to other bank performing final settlement on foreign nostro account
803-900	932	Sweep related to termination of a suspense item: Transfer to other bank performing final settlement on domestic nostro account Final settlement with non-resident customer

5.3. Settlement of commissions

There are three different cases of settling bank commissions:

- a) Commission charged for transfer made to own resident customer,
- b) Commission charged for transfer made to own non-resident customer,
- c) Commission charged for a transit item through the bank.

In case a), the amount including the commission will appear on the foreign or domestic nostro account in the payments (which is the offset account of the customer's account in the settlement of the transaction).

In case b), the commission paid by the non-resident will appear under code 220, financial services, in the payments.

In case c), if the commission is paid by the beneficiary, the commission charged will appear as revenues under 793, commission charged to residents, or under 220, financial services.

If the resident or non-resident mandator accepted to pay the commission – charged at a later date – then it is to be recorded under 793, commissions charged to residents, or 220, financial services, but in this case there should be no balance on sweep account codes since it does not appear as a sweep item at the reporting institution.

5.4. Conversions

Conversion transactions are foreign exchange-foreign exchange, Forint-foreign exchange, foreign currency-foreign currency, Forint-foreign currency and foreign currency-foreign exchange conversions performed by the credit institution for a non-resident – its own or another bank's – customer or with non-resident credit institutions. In the case of Forint-foreign exchange and

Forint-foreign currency conversions, transactions affecting Forint cash funds are not to be reported as conversions. (See Cash transactions for more detail).

In the case of foreign currency-foreign exchange conversions done by credit institutions for non-residents, affecting the same and different foreign exchanges (foreign currency payments to/from non-resident account owners and the related foreign exchange settlements, as well as foreign currency transfers to foreign countries, and funds transferred from foreign countries in the settlement of foreign currency and foreign exchange items), the code does not depend on whether the foreign exchange/foreign currency is settled on a type 100 or 900 account. Code 911 is to be used for foreign exchange-Forint conversions affecting foreign exchange nostro/Forint loro (vostro) accounts.

If the settlement of payment/receipt of the foreign currency and the credit/debit of the foreign exchange is not done in the same month, then items not closed before the end of the current month – registered on so-called foreign currency in-and-out accounts – are to be given under other short-term claims/liabilities.

If the transaction is concluded with a resident credit institution, the conversion code may not be applied. In this case the code of the another bank taking part in the transaction is to be given on both types of accounts (type 100 or 900) if a transaction affects two types of foreign exchange, and, only on the foreign exchange account to be provided with codes in the case of a foreign exchange-Forint transaction.

Foreign exchange-foreign exchange conversions made for a resident customer do not make a part of the balance of payments reports.

In the case of foreign currency-foreign currency conversions done for resident or non-resident customers, or foreign currency payments/receipts involving debits/credits to a non-resident's account, the conversion code is to be used.

Spot transactions are to be reported as conversions. Spot transaction occurs if the transaction is carried out immediately after concluding the contract, that is a transaction cannot be made for the same value date later than the contract date – or only if additional charges are paid. For each transaction, value dates for the earliest settlement will differ, and they are influenced by weekends and bank holidays as well.

The O/N and T/N swaps are to be handled as derivative transactions in data reporting related to balance of payments (M01, M02). The forward leg of O/N and T/N swap transactions need to be coded the same as futures transactions, and balanced at the end of the month – even if these transactions come within the spot maturity term – because the results of an O/N or T/N transaction repurchased at a pre-agreed exchange rate will not agree with the results of conversion concluded at T+2. The second spot transaction may reflect a different preference of the reporting institution in relation to its position, while for swaps – no matter how short they are – this is not the case. Banks use swap transactions for financing purposes (foreign exchange, or Forint), while spot transactions are used to open or close positions.

In the case of conversions related to securities transactions, it should be mentioned that the prompt nature of sale or purchase of securities does not in itself define the spot or futures character of a conversion.

Conversion transactions concluded by resident non-credit institution customers with non-resident banks are to be reported under code group 66, other short-term claims, conversions concluded with non-resident parent companies or clearing houses are to be reported under code group 92, and conversions related to non-resident subsidiary companies are to be reported under code group 82.

5.5. Cash transactions

In the case of converting foreign currency into Forints, the transaction code (purpose of conversion) is to be reported on the basis of information received from the customer (why the non-resident is changing foreign currency into Forints or what is the source of the Forint funds

that he wishes to convert into foreign currency, or how does the resident wish to spend the foreign currency purchased for Forints, or what is the source of the foreign currency that he has changed into Forints). The code explains the changes in the foreign currency stock of the credit institution.

If the change in foreign currency stock is related to a transaction *not* between a resident and a non-resident, then the credit institution will give a code designating the resident or non-resident status of the customer. For a resident customer, this should be 790, currency conversions by residents, and for non-residents, 791, currency conversions by non-residents. If the resident or non-resident status of the customer cannot be identified when he makes the currency conversion at the cashier, then code 160 is to be applied.

If a currency exchange agent delivers or takes away foreign currency, the code 780, foreign currency settlements of non-credit institution currency exchange offices with resident credit institutions, is to be applied. Foreign currency stocks given to the currency exchange agent cannot be recorded by the credit institution in its own foreign currency stocks, as these stocks and the detailed flows are reported by the agent on report M16.

If a foreign currency is converted into another foreign currency – irrespective of the customer's status – and if there is a foreign currency payment to/from a non-resident's account, then code 911 is to be applied (as described in point 4) in accordance with spot and foreign currency-foreign exchange conversions.

If foreign currency payments to/from a resident's account are made, resulting in credit/debit items, the Forint conversion rules are to be applied (title identifying source/use of foreign currency, or code identifying resident status).

Forint payments to/from an account may be provided with a code only if the account holder is non-resident. The non-resident customer is to identify the code, that is, the purpose of the transaction. For transactions between resident and non-resident, an appropriate balance of payments code, and for transactions between non-residents, the neutral code 792, Forint cash transactions affecting non-resident accounts, are to be given.

5.6. Use of bank (credit institution) codes

For foreign exchange transactions concluded by two resident credit institutions (e.g. accommodation of deposits and loans at a domestic bank, including their interests; foreign exchange-foreign exchange, foreign currency-foreign exchange, foreign currency-Forint, foreign exchange-Forint conversions, sale and purchase of claims related to syndicated loans extended to residents; sale and purchase of bonds issued abroad by a resident credit institution), irrespective of the settlement affects type 100 or type 900, the code of the other credit institution is to be applied in all cases. The partner bank code is to be applied on the loro, or in certain cases, on the neutral Forint account by both credit institutions taking a part in a transaction, if the Forint funds converted by a credit institution for a non-resident customer of another resident credit institution is transferred to the bank keeping account for the non-resident.

The foreign exchange payments fulfilled between resident business entities, as well as Forint transfers between non-residents, and further, Forint transit funds received from abroad, as well as payments/receipts of Forint funds to/from abroad also need to be reported under credit institution codes.

The payments affecting bank codes will not change the position of the national economy vis-a-vis foreign countries, since the credit/debit portfolio vis-a-vis foreign countries will increase at one bank, and decrease at another. The balance of transactions reported under bank codes is therefore zero at national economy level.

5.7. Settlement with currency exchange agents

The code 780, foreign currency settlements of currency exchange agents with credit institutions, is to be applied for transactions between a resident credit institution and its agent(s). Revenue and expenditure data given under code 780 are to be broken down by agents. Breakdown of

transactions by currency agents is done by filling out the „Customer identification number” field. In their own report, the agents give their currency transactions with credit institutions broken down by each of them, therefore the balance of transactions under this code should also be zero at national level.

5.8 Settlement of bank card transactions

During the settlement of bank card transactions in the M02 data supply form the net debits and/or credits reported to the foreign card issuers under the titles of items 150 Business tourism and/or 160. Private tourism shall be broken down to revenues from using foreign issued cards in Hungary and expenditures due to using Hungarian issued cards abroad. Other items, eg. charge-back, shall not be separated.

Technically, this is done similarly to the modification of the title, by deleting the original title and giving the new one. The original titles (150 and/or 160) reported in the M02 data supply form shall be transferred as deleted items (instead of original revenues – revenues deleted, instead of original expenditures – expenditures deleted) to titles 151 Business card transactions and 161 Retail card transactions, broken down by the type of the original currency, circle and country code. The card transactions shall not be broken down by business and retail cards, title 151 shall be used by the data suppliers who settle their net turnover under title 150 and 161 shall be used by those who settle it under title 160. The data supply on gross debits and credits due to using foreign issued cards in Hungary and Hungarian issued cards abroad shall be done in the type of currency of the original monthly net turnover or in forints, in the original circle. The titles to be applied shall be 151 Business card transactions and 161 Retail card transactions. When breaking these items down, the transaction item shall not be shown and using the county code is not compulsory.

Should the breakdown be carried out in the currency of the net settlement, the monthly consolidated balance of revenues and expenditures shall equal the originally reported net revenues and/or expenses.

In the case of breakdown in Hungarian Forints, gross revenues and expenditures shall be reported in accordance with the bank's forint credits and debits.

III. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: GiroXMail

Format of the report: MNB standard (text) file

The report needs to be addressed to: MNB

Transactions in trade credit assets and liabilities

01. Changes in trade credit assets

Currency:		Type of account	Due to trade transactions		Due to financial transactions		Data: in units of currency
			Export	Import	Debit	Credit	
			(increase in assets)	(decrease in assets)	(increase in assets)	(decrease in assets)	
			a	b	c	d	
01	Deferred payments						
02	61C						
03	62C						

02. Changes in liabilities

Currency:		Type of account	Due to trade transactions		Due to financial transactions		Data: in units of currency
			Export	Import	Debit	Credit	
			(decrease in liabilities)	(increase in liabilities)	(decrease in liabilities)	(increase in liabilities)	
			a	b	c	d	
01		Deferred payments					
02		67C					
03		68C					

Guidelines for filling out the report

Transactions in trade credit assets and liabilities

I. General instructions

Points 1-3 and 1 respectively of the Guidelines M01 and M02 for filling out the report shall also apply to this report.

1. Use Table 01 to indicate the monthly documentary transactions in trade credits by maturity and currencies, due to deferred payments on exports and shown in the books of the reporting credit institution.

The trade credit assets shown in the books of the reporting credit institution may be either:

- long-term (original maturity over one year) and
- short-term (original maturity not longer than one year).

2. Use Table 02 to indicate the monthly documentary transactions in trade credits by maturity and currencies, due to deferred payments on imports and shown in the books of the reporting credit institution. The trade debts shown in the books of the reporting credit institution may be either:

- long-term (original maturity over one year) and
- short-term (original maturity up to one year).

II. Detailed instructions for filling out the tables, method of compiling the data

Events to be reported

1. Table 01 is for reporting the economic events relating to the creation of trade credit assets (extension of trade credit) and their liquidation (settled by the debtor). The events to be reported shall be broken down whether the receivables were created and discharged due to trade financial transactions.

Increase in trade assets occurs:

- by export (re-export) of goods and by discounting export documents

Decrease in trade credit assets occurs:

- by financial settlements by debtor for exported goods.

When a receivable is discharged due to cancellation of the underlying contract (import prepayment is repaid) it shall be shown as a correcting item – with a negative sign – in the column containing the original claim.

2. Table 02 is for reporting increase and decrease of trade credit liabilities.

Increase in trade credit debts occurs:

- by import

Decrease in trade debts occurs:

- by financial settlements for imported goods.

3. Technical transactions

Technical **transactions** in connection with any non-performance of a contract or lack of conformity (e.g. no payment is received for goods imported or exported, changes in supplies) shall be conveyed under Form M05 “Other changes in account” irrespective of whether they pertain to the current period or any previous period.

4. Correlation between transactions shown in the register accounts (M03) and financial settlements reported under specific transaction codes(M02)

Transactions relating to deferred payments and prepayments are shown in the payment transactions report (M02) under Codes 61C, 62C, 67C and 68C broken down under trade credit according to maturity.

If the currency of record and the currency of the transaction is not the same, financial data in Form M03 shall be indicated in the currency of record. The correlations specified in this and in the next paragraph shall materialise as translated to forints in the above-specified case.

a) Changes in assets

The amount of payments received as shown in connection with the termination of trade credit under the appropriate Codes (61C and 62C) may not be less than the amount of inflow shown in the credit column in the same row of the same account category.

b) Changes in liabilities

The amount of outflows of trade liabilities under the appropriate Codes (67C and 68C) may not be less than the amount of outflows shown in the Debit column in same row of the same account category.

5. Correlation between the change in stock and transactions shown in the register accounts

The difference between the closing balance and the opening balance of the account under review shall coincide with the net amount of trade and financial transactions and the technical provisions.

III. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: GiroXMail

Format of the report: MNB standard (text) file

The report needs to be addressed to: MNB

01. Changes other than flows

Data: in units of currency

No.	Code of currency	Code of position	Code of non-transaction change	Increase	Decrease
	a	b	c	d	e
01					
02					
03					
04					
05					
06					
...					
n					

02. Accrued interest, depreciation and value margin

Data: in units of currency

No.	Code of currency	Code of position	Code of non-transaction change	Increase	Decrease
	a	b	c	d	e
01					
02					
03					
04					
05					
06					
...					
n					

MNB data collection identification number: **M05**

Guidelines for filling out the report

Changes other than flows

I. General instructions

Points 1-3 and 1 respectively of the Guidelines M01 and M02 for filling out the report shall also apply to this report.

Contents of the report

Table 01 of Form 05 contains non-transaction changes in the position under review that took place during the subject period or that came to the knowledge of the data provider – due in part to settlements outside of normal processes that cannot be explained by the transactions during the subject month. These are the following:

- technical transactions relating to assets and liabilities arising in connection with export-import transactions,
- loss write-off, cancelled debts, discrepancies in foreign currencies on hand,
- capital gains or losses realised on investments,
- settlements in connection with previous periods, or changes in position due to any change in the type of currency of record,
- change of sector due to transfers of assets / liabilities,
- increase due to interest capitalisation,
- changes due to forint transactions in the position that are not required to be reported.

The report shall indicate all non-transaction changes in positions, whether they changes are or are not required to be reported in Form M02. The changes that relate to position – which changes are also to be reported as transaction records – under non-transaction changes shall coincide with the data indicated under the same code (921, 929) in Form M02 “Payment transactions report”.

Table 02 of Form 05 is for conveying miscellaneous other information on the positions, such as:

- interest deferred (accrued) since the last payment of interest (925),
- the difference between the net acquisition value and the market price of assets exclusive of interest (922).

In connection with the interest-bearing holdings available at the end of the month the interest accrued since the last payment of interest shall be reported. This interest has to be shown as an increment. Accrued interest shall be reported on the types of accounts to which it pertains as recorded in the bank's books.

Depreciation / value margin shall be reported only in connection with the assets to which they pertain as recorded in the bank's books.

II. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: GiroXMail

Format of the report: MNB standard (text) file

The report needs to be addressed to: MNB

MNB data collection identification number: **M06**

Breakdown of liabilities over one year maturity according to their expiration

Breakdown of loans and other liabilities and deposits held on account for nonresidents according to their expiration

Type of currency:

Data: in foreign exchange

No.	Expiration	Loans Type 69C	Other liabilities Type 71C	Deposit accounts Type 182
		a	c	e
01	Terminated			
02	January, 2005			
03	February, 2005			
04	March, 2005			
05	April, 2005			
06	May, 2005			
07	June, 2005			
08	July, 2005			
09	August, 2005			
10	September, 2005			
11	October, 2005			
12	November, 2005			
13	December, 2005			
14	January, 2006			
15	February, 2006			
16	March, 2006			
17	April, 2006			
18	May, 2006			
19	June, 2006			
20	July, 2006			
21	August, 2006			
22	September, 2006			
23	October, 2006			
24	November, 2006			
25	December, 2006			
26	2007			
27	2008			
28	2009			
29	2010			
...	...			
n	Last year			

MNB data collection identification number: **M06**

02. Breakdown of portfolio investments in debt securities according to their expiration

Type of currency:

No.		Liability
	Expiration	Type 56C
		c
01	Terminated	
02	January, 2005	
03	February, 2005	
04	March, 2005	
05	April, 2005	
06	May, 2005	
07	June, 2005	
08	July, 2005	
09	August, 2005	
10	September, 2005	
11	October, 2005	
12	November, 2005	
13	December, 2005	
14	January, 2006	
15	February, 2006	
16	March, 2006	
17	April, 2006	
18	May, 2006	
19	June, 2006	
20	July, 2006	
21	August, 2006	
22	September, 2006	
23	October, 2006	
24	November, 2006	
25	December, 2006	
26	2007	
27	2008	
28	2009	
29	2010	
...	...	
n	Last year	

MNB data collection identification number: **M06**

03. Breakdown of trade liabilities according to their expiration

Type of currency:

No.	Expiration	67C
		a
01	Terminated	
02	January, 2005	
03	February, 2005	
04	March, 2005	
05	April, 2005	
06	May, 2005	
07	June, 2005	
08	July, 2005	
09	August, 2005	
10	September, 2005	
11	October, 2005	
12	November, 2005	
13	December, 2005	
14	January, 2006	
15	February, 2006	
16	March, 2006	
17	April, 2006	
18	May, 2006	
19	June, 2006	
20	July, 2006	
21	August, 2006	
22	September, 2006	
23	October, 2006	
24	November, 2006	
25	December, 2006	
26	2007	
27	2008	
28	2009	
29	2010	
...	...	
n	Last year	

Guidelines for filling out the report

Breakdown of liabilities over one year maturity according to their expiration

I. General instructions

Points 1-3 of the Guideline M01 for filling out the report shall also apply to this report.

1. Definitions

Maturity

Time (period) elapsed between issuance of the security, or first use / placement of the loan or deposit and last repayment / maturity according to the contract. According to maturity, loans / deposits shall be grouped into those with maturity over one year (long-term) and those with maturity up to one year (short-term). Assets and liabilities shall be categorised according to original, i.e. not according to remaining, maturity. As regards agreements of credit limits, maturity shall be provided according to the individual characteristics of loans used / granted, rather than on the basis of the maturity in the general agreement.

2. Liabilities to report

The purpose of the report is to register expiration of liabilities over one year maturity. These liabilities are:

- loans and deposits (Table 01),
- bonds (Table 02),
- trade liabilities (Table 03),

Breakdown of syndicated loans provided to residents according to their maturity shall be reported in Report M07 “Breakdown of syndicated loans provided to residents according to their maturity.

3. Registration according to maturity

All liabilities shall be registered account type according to their original maturity. For liabilities over one year maturity that repaid in more instalments, all instalments shall be treated as long-term. (The loan shall not be reclassified as short-term when the remaining maturity drops below one year.)

In case of definite instalment schedule is not yet available, then a provisional estimated instalment schedule shall be applied.

4. Expiration

Expiration month needs to be reported for reference and the consecutive year, unless December reports, when expiration month shall be reported for the reference year and the consecutive two years.

5. Coherence of liabilities and their breakdown according to maturity

The closing figure for the reference month shall correspond to the sum of the reported amounts for all type of currencies and for all types of accounts.

II. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: GiroXMail

Format of the report: MNB standard (text) file

The report needs to be addressed to: MNB

MNB data collection identification number: **M07**

Breakdown of syndicated loans according to expiration

01. Breakdown of loans provided by residents and arranged by nonresidents according to their maturity

Type of currency:

Data: in foreign exchange

No.	Expiration	Type 88A	...*	Type 88I
		a	...	h
01	Terminated			
02	January, 2005			
03	February, 2005			
04	March, 2005			
05	April, 2005			
06	May, 2005			
07	June, 2005			
08	July, 2005			
09	August, 2005			
10	September, 2005			
11	October, 2005			
12	November, 2005			
13	December, 2005			
14	January, 2006			
15	February, 2006			
16	March, 2006			
17	April, 2006			
18	May, 2006			
19	June, 2006			
20	July, 2006			
21	August, 2006			
22	September, 2006			
23	October, 2006			
24	November, 2006			
25	December, 2006			
26	2007			
27	2008			
28	2009			
29	2010			
...	...			
n	Last year			

MNB data collection identification number: **M07**

**02. Breakdown of loans provided by nonresidents and arranged by residents
according to their maturity**

Type of currency:

Data: in foreign exchange

No.	Expiration	Type 698
		a
01	Terminated	
02	January, 2005	
03	February, 2005	
04	March, 2005	
05	April, 2005	
06	May, 2005	
07	June, 2005	
08	July, 2005	
09	August, 2005	
10	September, 2005	
11	October, 2005	
12	November, 2005	
13	December, 2005	
14	January, 2006	
15	February, 2006	
16	March, 2006	
17	April, 2006	
18	May, 2006	
19	June, 2006	
20	July, 2006	
21	August, 2006	
22	September, 2006	
23	October, 2006	
24	November, 2006	
25	December, 2006	
26	2007	
27	2008	
28	2009	
29	2010	
...	...	
n	Last year	

MNB data collection identification number: **M07**

Guidelines for filling out the report

Breakdown of syndicated loans received by residents according to their expiration

I. General instructions

Points 1-3 and 1 respectively of the Guidelines M01 and M06 for filling out the report shall also apply to this report.

1. Liabilities to report

Table 01 shall be reported by resident credit institutions participating in syndicated loans arranged by non-resident pay-out agents indicating their expiration of claims to residents (Account-type group no. 88). The totals of expiration table must correspond to the closing entry reported on Table 01 of M08 Report.

Table 02 shall be reported by resident credit institutions, as pay-out agents, indicating the expiration dates of loans provided by non-residents (Account-type 698). The totals of the expiration table must correspond to the closing entry reported on Table 02 of M08 Report.

Data in the tables shall be reported at par value, breaking down by currency and by type of account.. The f instalments must be reported by year and month of expiration and.

Identification data of the loan and the beneficiary shall not be reported, and expiration breakdown shall not be reported as a separate loan.

2. Maturity

Expiration month needs be reported only for reference and the consecutive years unless December reports when expiry month shall be reported for the reference year and the consecutive 2 years

3. Coherence of liabilities and their brake down according to maturity

Closing data for the reference month shall correspond to the sum of the reported amounts for all type of accounts and for all currencies.

II. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: GiroXMail

Format of the report: MNB standard (text) file

The report needs to be addressed to: MNB

02. Monthly transactions and end-of-the-month position of loans extended by non-residents with resident credit institution lead manager

Currency:										Data: in units of currency				
No.	Identification of the loan			Borrower's code	Type of account	Increase			Decrease			Closing position		
	Final maturity	Type of interest				Lending	Sale to nonresident		Amortization	Purchase from nonresident				
		Code	Premium				Seller's code	Amount		Buyer's code	Amount			
01				d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l		
02														
03														
04														
05														
06														
07														
08														
...														
n														

Currency: Data: in units of currency

Guidelines for filling out the report

Monthly transactions and end-of-the-month stock of syndicated loans received by residents

I. General instructions

Points 1-3 and 1 respectively of the Guidelines M01 and M02 for filling out the report shall also apply to this report.

1. Data to be contained in the report

This report contains information concerning syndicated loans arranged for residents. These transactions are classed in two categories based on the resident or non-resident status of the lead manager or the paying agent (hereinafter referred to as “paying agent”).

Table 01 is to be completed by resident credit institutions that participate in a syndicate arranged by a non-resident paying agent containing information on the monthly transactions and end-of-the-month stock of their claims vis-à-vis residents of all sectors but J and K. The table contains the data recorded under the transaction codes and type of accounts of 88. The last digit indicates the sector of the borrower. The report shall cover all transactions and positions relating to lending and any purchase and sale of claims in connection with these loans.

If the lead manager is a non-resident, however the paying agent is a resident credit institution and the borrower is also a resident, it shall be duly indicated in Table 02.

Table 02 is to be filled out by resident credit institutions acting in the capacity of paying agents in a syndicate. This table is to contain information on loans provided to residents by non-residents that may take the form of a direct non-resident lending and/or a purchase of a resident's claim by a non-resident. The table is to indicate transactions under the transaction code and type of account of 698. The table is for reporting information on the transactions and stock of liabilities to non-residents.

This table shall be used also where a loan provided by the credit institution to a resident customer is transferred to its non-resident parent or affiliated bank.

Transfers of funds between the resident lender and the paying agent cannot be shown in Form M08, these transactions shall be treated according to the general rules governing transactions between resident credit institutions (technical (bank) transaction codes).

The loans shall be reported at nominal value, by currency. (Nominal value shall mean the amount indicated in the loan contract as the share in the syndicate.)

Both tables shall contain the particulars of the loan, such as the date of final maturity (day, month, year) and the interest. The interest is indicated in two boxes; the first containing the type of the interest (e.g. fixed-rate, LIBOR variable), and the second containing the relating premium (the interest itself in the case of fixed-rate interest).

II. Detailed instructions for filling out the tables, method of compiling the data

1. Code of the borrower

The first eight digits of the uniform statistical code (KSH code) of the resident borrower. (The contractor's code shall be indicated based on the loan contract.)

2. Loan transactions that may occur

The stock of loans to be reported in Table 01 may change:

- upon the provision of a new syndicated loan,
- upon the purchase of an existing claim of resident or non-resident credit institutions participating in a syndicate,
- upon the sale of any claim in syndicated loan,
- upon the amortisation of the syndicated loan.

The table shall indicate any changes in the asset position of the reporting credit institution relating to the syndicated loan that occurred during the month (indicating any increase and decrease in it, broken down by purchase and sale of claims), and the end-of-the-month closing position. In connection with any purchase or sale of claim, the partner credit institution involved in the transaction shall also be indicated. (In the case of a resident credit institutions the eight-digit code of the credit institution, or "00000001" if a non-resident shall be indicated.)

The stock of loans – borrowed by residents – to be reported in Table 01 may change:

- upon the provision of a new syndicated loan (the part from a non-resident),
- upon the sale of a resident's claim to a non-resident,
- upon the purchase of the claim of a non-resident participating in the syndicate by a resident,
- upon the amortisation of the syndicated loan to a non-resident.

The column entitled "lending" shall indicate the share of a non-resident member of the syndicate. (This column shall contain data only when the loan is disbursed.)

The table shall indicate changes in the loan amount provided by non-residents, and the closing stock of the share of non-residents.

In the event of the sale of any claim of residents within the syndicate to non-residents the transaction shall be reported in the proper cells along with the first eight digits of the uniform statistical code (KSH code) of the resident seller (in the "Seller code" cell).

The "amortisation" column shall display the amount due for payment made by the resident paying agent to a non-resident.

In the event of the sale of any claim of a non-resident within the syndicate to residents, the transaction shall be reported in the proper cells along with the first eight digits of the uniform statistical code (KSH code) of the resident buyer (in the "Buyer's code" cell).

Unlike in Table 01 the sale / purchase of any claim of a resident to or from another resident shall not be indicated in this table.

3. Links to the balance of payments transaction codes

The lending in Table 01 shall be shown in report M02 under transaction codes of 88 as correcting item (storno) to the credit, and the amortisation received from the borrower shall be shown as correcting item (storno) to the debit.

The purchase and sale of claims from and to non-residents shall be shown under debit and credit, respectively.

The difference between the nominal value and the actual price of purchase / sale is to be distributed between income (interest) and price changes components. The former shall be shown under transaction codes of 90 as a debit, while the latter shall be reported under the transaction codes of 89.

Purchases made from residents shall be reported under technical (bank) transaction codes.

The sums indicated in Table 02 as received from a non-resident lender shall be shown under the transaction code of 698 as a credit, and amortisation payments made to a non-resident shall be shown under the transaction code of 698 as a debit in Report M02 called "Report on bank settlements". Transfers between the lead manager and any resident member of the syndicate shall be reported under technical (bank) transaction codes. The same applies to the payments between the lead manager and the borrower of the syndicated loan. .

The report on bank settlements filed by the paying agent shall not contain the transfers of loan-related claims transacted between residents and non-residents. This type of transaction shall be recorded in the Report M02 of the resident credit institution purchasing from or selling the claim to a non-resident. The nominal value shall shown under the transaction code of 698. The difference between the nominal value and the actual price of purchase / sale is to be distributed between income (interest) and price changes components. The former shall be shown under the transaction codes of 90 as debit, and the latter shall be shown under the transaction code of 699.

Interest payments shall be recorded similar to the loan. Transfers between the lead manager and the resident members of the syndicate, or between the lead manager and the borrower shall be shown under technical (bank) transaction codes. Interest payments to non-resident members shall be shown under the transaction codes of 90.

4. Links between the transactions and change in stocks

In Report M08 the difference between the closing position for the month under review and the previous month reported under the transaction code of 698 and transaction codes of 88 shall correspond with monthly net flows deriving from transactions and other (volume) changes by currencies and loans.

If the currency of account and the currency of transaction are different, transaction data shall be reported in the currency of account. In these cases the correlations referred to above shall apply as translated to forints, however, in Report M02 the currency actually used for the transaction shall be indicated.

Any changes in the stock of syndicated loans extended by resident credit institutions through resident paying agents insofar as they originate from non-resident (type of account of 698) on the level of national economy shall be equal to the balance of the transactions recorded under transaction code of 698.

III. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: GiroXMail

Format of the report: MNB standard (text) file

The report needs to be addressed to: MNB

01. Monthly flows and end-of-the-month stocks of bonds of residents issued abroad and repurchased by residents

[illegible]

MNB data collection identification number: **M09**

Guidelines for filling out the report

Monthly flows and end-of-the-month stocks of bonds of residents issued abroad and repurchased by residents

I. General instructions

Points 1-3 and 1 respectively of the Guidelines M01 and M02 for filling out the report shall also apply to this report.

1. Data to be contained in the report

This report is for supplying information relating to the purchase or resale of bonds issued by the MNB, MÁK and credit institution abroad (positions 85B, 85C, 85G).

The information shall be broken down per currencies. The report shall contain the particulars of the bonds, such as final maturity (day, month, year) and the interest rate. The interest rate is indicated in two boxes; the first containing the type of the interest (e.g. fixed-rate, LIBOR variable), and the second containing the relating premium (the interest itself in the case of fixed-rate interest).

Example:

Actual interest rate	Type of interest	Interest premium
8% annual fixed-rate interest	1	8,000
LIBOR+1.25%	2	1,250
LUXIBOR-0.5%	6	-0.500

II. Detailed instructions for filling out the table, method of compiling the data

1. Issuer code

The first eight digits of the uniform statistical code (KSH code) of the bond's resident issuer.

2. Transactions relating to bonds

The report shall indicate all changes in the bond positions, such as increases resulting from bond purchases (either when issued or afterwards on the secondary market), and decreases resulting from the sale of bonds or redemption. In the case of sale and purchase, the (8-digit) code of the resident counter-party of the transaction shall be indicated ("00000001" for non-residents), and the face value of the bond purchased / sold. (When purchased at issue, it shall be reported as a purchase from a non-resident.) The "Redemption" section shall indicate the amount paid to the reporting credit institution at face value when due. (In the case of repurchase of own bonds, this

means that part of paid amount when due that fall on the repurchased bonds.) The closing positions for the month shall be indicated in the face value of the bonds.

3. Relationship with the balance of payments transaction codes

When purchased from a non-resident, the face value of all purchases shall be reported in the payment transactions report as debit under the appropriate code of transaction code group 85 that apply to the issuer.

When sold to a non-resident, the face value of all sales reported shall be equal to the amount of credit indicated under the appropriate code of transaction code group 85 in the payment transactions report.

The part of the difference relating to interest between the face value and the actual purchase / selling price shall be reported as a debit / reversed debit item under the codes of transaction codes group 36 as consistent for the sector of the issuer, and the other part of the difference relating to market price shall be reported under the proper codes of transaction codes group 86.

Repayments shall be indicated as a reversed debit item in the payment transactions report of the credit institution holding the bond.

If purchased from a resident credit institution, it shall be reported under the proper bank transaction code.

Changes in the bond positions shall alter not only the stock of the codes under Class 85 of Account, but also the stock of those under Class 86 of Account.

4. Relationship between the transactions and changes in position

The difference between the closing positions for the current and the previous month under the codes of Class 88 of Account shall correspond for each type of currency and for each bond with the net transaction from purchases and sales and from other changes in account.

If the currency of the stock and the currency of the transaction is not the same, in Form M09 transaction data shall be indicated in the currency of stock, and in Form 02 in the currency of the actual settlement. In these cases the above mentioned relationships shall apply to the figures calculated in forints.

III. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: GiroXMail

Format of the report: MNB standard (text) file

The report needs to be addressed to: MNB

Explanation of data reported under Code 923

01. Credit

No.	Currency	Amount	Brief description of transaction				Data in foreign currency, round figures
	a	b	c				
01							
02							
03							
...							
n							

02. Debit

No.	Currency	Amount	Brief description of transaction				Data in foreign currency, round figures
	a	b	c				
01							
02							
03							
...							
n							

MNB data collection identification number: **M13**

Guidelines for filling out the report

Explanation of data reported under Code 923

I. General instructions

Points 1-3 and 1 respectively of the Guidelines M01 and M02 for filling out the report shall also apply to this report.

Form M13 is for providing an explanation of transactions reported under Code 923 “Uncertain items” in current payment transactions (Form 02). Use Form M13 for reporting the business events which are not included in Point 4.1.1 of Annex 3 (Full listing of codes) and which therefore are not considered typical, and part of normal banking operations.

Such transactions shall include, in particular, transactions the bank has made by mistake, charges made by the nostro bank erroneously, repeatedly and/or without proper authorisation, and subsequent corrections of these. Code 923 and Form M13 shall be used also when the consignor / beneficiary is known, however, the proper code cannot be determined due to the lack of information.

If the code is not determined by the closing of the month, subsequent adjustments are to be made only with regard to the items in excess of 50,000 EUR.

II. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: GiroXMail

Format of the report: MNB standard (text) file

The report needs to be addressed to: MNB

Report of exchange offices on their foreign currency stocks and turnover

Name of credit institution:

Table 02: Breakdown of transactions with credit institutions

No.	Currency	Currency purchased from credit institutions	Currency sold to credit institutions
		a	b
01	USD		c
02	CHF		
03	CAD		
04	GBP		
05	EUR		
..	..		
..	..		
..	..		
..	..		
..	..		
..	..		
..	..		
nn	...		

Report of exchange offices on their foreign currency stocks and turnover

Table 03: Explanation of data reported in column “g” of Table 01

No.	Currency	Amount	Brief description of transaction	
	a	b	c	
01	USD			
02	CHF			
03	CAD			
04	GBP			
05	EUR			
..				
..				
..				
..				
..				
..				
nn				

Table 04: Explanation of data reported in column “i” of Table 01

No.	Currency	Amount	Brief description of transaction	
	a	b	c	
02				
03				
04				
05				
..				
..				
..				
..				
..				
..				
nn				

Guidelines for filling out the report

Report of exchange offices on their foreign currency stocks and turnover

I. General instructions

This report is for providing information concerning the opening and closing foreign currency stocks of currencies held by the data provider, currency purchases and sales, and other data, separately for each type of currency in round figures.

The table contained in Section D of Annex 2 of this Decree shall be completed and enclosed with the report.

If the data provider operates more than one office, only one report shall be sent, which shall contain summary information covering the data provider's all offices.

A report shall be sent under all circumstances, regardless of whether or not any transaction took place (negative report).

II. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: GiroXMail

Format of the report: MNB standard (text) file

The report needs to be addressed to: MNB

Wrong codes of credit institutions transmitted in GIRO messages

Data: pieces

Serial number	Code in GIRO	Reference period	Wrong title		Wrong country code		Total transactions
			not filled in	wrong	not filled in	wrong	
		a	b	c	d	e	f
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							
...							
nn							

MNB data collection code: **M61**

Guidelines for completion

Wrong codes of credit institutions transmitted in GIRO messages

I. General information

By checking each transaction processed by GIRO Rt., the data supply shows the number of wrong country and title codes and the number of total transactions by credit institution.

II. Requirements for data submission

Method of submission: GiroXMail

Format of submission: MNB standard (text) file

Addressee of data supply: MNB

MNB data collection identification number: **P01**

Bank note and coin stock report

No.	Description: Bank note / Coin- Denomination-Types	In pieces
		a
01	B-20000	
02	B-10000	
03	B-5000-U	
04	B-5000	
05	B-2000	
06	B-1000-U	
07	B-1000	
08	B-500-U	
09	B-500	
10	B-200	
11	E-100	
12	E-50	
13	E-20	
14	E-10	
15	E-5	
16	E-2	
17	E-1	

Guidelines for filling out the report

Bank note and coin stock report

I. General instructions

Sign "B" and "E" denotes bank notes and coins, and sign "U" denotes new bank notes. Row B-5000-U is for reporting 5000-forint notes issued after 1999, and row B-5000 is for reporting 5000-forint notes issued before 1999.

II. Detailed instructions for filling out the table, method of compiling the data

a.) Data shall be provided in pieces.

b.) Bank note and coin packing units

1.) Bank notes:

1 bundle of bank notes	1000 pieces
1 parcel of bank notes	100 pieces
1 bundle of bank notes	10 parcel

2.) Coins:

1 lot of coins equals to 1 coin bag
1 sack of coin contains 10 coin bags

Packing unit	pieces						
	Coin						
	100	50	20	10	5	2	1
1 lot	200	200	250	250	500	500	1000
1 sacks of coin	2000	2000	2500	2500	5000	5000	10000
1 box	200	500	500	500	500	500	1000
1 paper bag	20	20	25	25	50	50	100

III. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: GiroXMail

Format of the report: MNB standard (text) file

The report needs to be addressed to: MNB

MNB data collection identification number: **P04**

Number of accounts

No.	Account holders	Number of bank accounts denominated in forint	Number of private accounts denominated in forint	Number of foreign exchange accounts
		a	b	c
01	Economic and other organizations			
02	Natural persons			

Guidelines for filling out the report

Number of accounts

I. Detailed instructions for filling out the table, method of compiling the data

If possible, indicate only live accounts, in other words, the ones most recently active. The accounts whose balance is zero or below zero shall also be indicated in the rows appropriate.

Row 1: Economic and other organisations

Use this row to indicate the number of accounts held on behalf of entities considered economic organizations by definition of Act IV of 1959 on the Civil Code of the Republic of Hungary [Section 685. c)] (other than private entrepreneurs) and of other organisations (other than economic organizations, for example, civil associations, political parties, religious organisations, trade unions, condominium associations, water utility companies), showing separately the bank (business) accounts, private accounts and foreign exchange accounts. The term economic organizations shall also include foreign business associations and organisations.

Row 2: Natural persons

This row shall contain information concerning the accounts of private individuals, showing separately the bank (business) accounts, private accounts and foreign exchange accounts. The concept of natural person shall include the natural persons required to pay value added tax and private entrepreneurs (relating to their business operations as well).

Column "a" is for bank (business) accounts as defined in Section 2 (1) b) of Government Decree 232/2001 (XII. 10.) Korm. on Monetary Circulation, Financial Transaction Services and on Electronic Payment Instruments.

Column "b" is for private accounts, indicating all accounts, other than bank (business) accounts, held by natural persons and other organisations exempted from the obligation to open bank (business) accounts, which are DIRECTLY linked to the nation-wide network for clearing and settlement transactions, from which the account holder is able to initiate transfers to third persons.

Accounts linked exclusively to payment cards and operated separate from bank accounts shall also be indicated, if the payment cards are not credit or charge cards.

The subsidiary accounts of parent accounts need not be indicated. In this case only the parent accounts are to be included in the numbers displayed in the table.

Accounts for savings purposes only need not be indicated in the table.

Column "c" is for indicating accounts denominated in foreign exchange.

Subsidiary accounts need not be indicated, only the on-call accounts in connection with which the bank has accepted any transaction order.

II. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: GiroXMail

Format of the report: MNB standard (text) file

The report needs to be addressed to: MNB

Credit and debit turnover of forint and foreign exchange payments

Table 01: Credit turnover of forint payments

No.	Description	Payment transactions: launched outside the credit institution		Payment transactions: launched inside the credit institution	
		volume of transactions (pcs) a	value of transactions (HUF millions) b	volume of transactions (pcs) c	value of transactions (HUF millions) d
01	Cash transactions				
02	Clearing transactions (03+...+10)				
03	- credit transfer				
04	- direct credit				
05	- pre-authorized collection order				
06	- direct debit				
07	- bill of exchange				
08	- unauthorized collection order				
09	- letters of credit				
10	- clearing checks				

Credit and debit turnover of forint and foreign exchange payments**Table 03: Credit turnover of foreign exchange payments**

No.	Description	Payment transactions: launched outside the credit institution		Payment transactions: launched inside the credit institution	
		volume of transactions (pcs)	value of transactions (HUF millions)	volume of transactions (pcs)	value of transactions (HUF millions)
		a	b	c	d
01	Cash transactions				
02	Clearing transactions (03+...+07)				
03	- credit transfers				
04	- bills of exchange				
05	- documentary collection				
06	- letters of credit				
07	- checks				

Guidelines for filling out the report

Credit and debit turnover of forint and foreign exchange payments

I. General instructions

This form is for supplying information concerning payments made to and from the forint and foreign exchange accounts of clients of credit institutions, with the exception of those transacted through the postal service or by way of bank issued payment cards, and payments made by traveller's checks. In connection with correspondent banking services the data supplied shall include those to whom the services are provided.

II. Detailed instructions for filling out the table, method of compiling the data

Table 01: Credit turnover of forint payments

This table shall contain all payments credited to the bank (business) and private forint accounts maintained by the data provider, irrespective of whether the payment was originally denominated in forint or foreign currency, and irrespective of whether the target account is held by private individuals or economic organizations, resident or non-resident.

Payments initiated in and outside the credit institution shall be indicated in separate columns.

Row 01: Cash transactions

This row shall display the payments made to the benefit of forint bank accounts maintained by the data provider deposited in cash at the data provider's tellers or ATMs, or through coin boxes, and cash collected by money transport personnel.

It shall also contain the deposits made at the data provider's tellers on postal money orders under agreement between the Magyar Posta Rt. and the banks.

Row 02: Clearing transactions

This number is achieved by adding up the sums under rows 03-10 and it includes all items credited to forint accounts maintained by the data provider from within the bank, and payments credited to forint client accounts initiated in other banks.

Intra-bank transactions shall not contain transfers made from one account to another account of the same client, and payments for settling charges between the bank and the client (credit, deposit, interest, etc.).

Row 03: Credit transfer

This section contains the payments made to forint accounts by bank transfer from resident and non-resident banks, including the forint equivalent of foreign exchange transactions credited to these accounts.

Row 04: Direct credit

Displays the payments made under this title in accordance with Section 16 of Decree No. 9/2001 (MK 147.) MNB on Payment Transactions, Clearing and Settlement Transactions, and on the Rules of Cash Processing Operations. It includes regular transfers and the transfers made under bilateral agreement and submitted in bundles for intra-bank transaction.

Row 05: Pre-authorized collection order

This row is for indicating the sums received by the account holders of the data provider based on their orders remitted by virtue of legal regulation or agreement for immediate collection.

Row 06: Direct debit

Contains the payments made under this title in accordance with Section 17 of Decree No. 9/2001 (MK 147.) MNB on Payment Transactions, Clearing and Settlement Transactions, and on the Rules of Cash Processing Operations. The volume of direct debit means the number of transactions successfully completed rather than the number of bundles containing several collection orders under the same payment code. It includes regular transfers and the transfers made under bilateral agreement and submitted in bundles for intra-bank transaction.

Row 07: Bill of exchange

This section is for displaying the sums credited in forint to the accounts of the data provider's clients following bill of exchange, or the sums translated to forint where the payment is made in a foreign currency.

Row 08: Unauthorized collection order

Indicate in this row the sums that may still be collected by this particular method, and the sums credited in forint upon payment made under a documentary collection order remitted in foreign exchange.

Row 09: Letters of credit

This section is for indicating the payments received in forint, or in foreign exchange as translated into forint.

Row 10: Clearing checks

Clearing checks shall have the meaning as defined in Section 39 of Decree No. 2/1965 (I. 24.) IM Introducing Check Regulations. This section shall not contain the sums from cashing traveller's checks nor those from cashing eurochecks, if they were settled through the Magyar Posta Rt.. It shall, however, contain the sums from cashing money orders and other similar instruments for the remittance of money.

In columns "a", "b" and "c", "d"

the payment transactions shall be divided showing separately the payments initiated by another account holder of the data provider or by others.

(Do not write in the boxes with shading.)

Table 02: Debit turnover of forint payments

This table shall contain all payments debited to the bank (business) and private forint accounts maintained by the data provider, irrespective of whether the payment was denominated in forint or foreign currency, and irrespective of whether the source account is held by private individuals or economic organizations, resident or non-resident.

The table features separate sections for transactions remitted the traditional way (on paper) and electronic payment transactions. The latter shall be further itemised according to the following: submitted on data medium (e.g.: CD, floppy, streamer, magnetic tape), over the phone, on a client (home/office banking) terminal, over the internet, on mobile phone.

All transaction shall be indicated, whether local or international, and whether made in forint or other currencies.

Do not include transfers made from one account to another account of the same client, and payments for settling charges between the bank and the client (credit, deposit).

Credit transfers, direct credit and direct debit shall be itemised as follows:

- ▶ submitted on paper:

remitted by the client on the proper form;

- ▶ order by phone:

this category covers the orders submitted to the so called "call centre", regardless of whether the call was made from a landline or a mobile telephone, and whether it was assisted by the operator or it was made on the keyboard (Dual-Tone Multi-Frequency=DTMF);

- ▶ order submitted through a client terminal:

this category contains the number and value of orders launched on an electronic terminal at the client's disposal (own or installed by the data provider) prepared by using a software package installed under the conditions dictated by the data provider and transmitted over telecommunications lines to the bank where the account is maintained;

- ▶ order placed over the internet:

contains the orders submitted online through the proper website;

- ▶ order by mobile phone:

covers the orders received by "Wap";

- ▶ order on data medium:

this category typically covers direct payment orders submitted on a data medium, such as a floppy or CD.

Row 01: Cash transactions

This row shall display the payments made from forint bank accounts maintained by the data provider and paid out in cash at the data provider's tellers, including any cash transported by money transport personnel.

Row 02: Clearing transactions

This number is achieved by adding up the sums under rows 03-10 and it includes all items debited to forint accounts maintained by the data provider within the bank, and payments debited to forint client accounts and sent to other banks.

This section shall also indicate the sums transferred in foreign exchange to any resident or non-resident account from a forint account.

Intra-bank transactions shall not contain transfers made from one account to another account of the same client, and payments for settling charges between the bank and the client (credit repayment, interest payment, deposit, commission, fees, charges, etc.).

Row 03: Credit transfer

This section contains intra-bank transactions and the payments made by bank transfer to resident and non-resident banks, including the forint equivalent of foreign exchange transactions debited to these accounts.

Row 04: Direct credit

Displays the payments made under this title in accordance with Section 16 of Decree No. 9/2001 (MK 147.) MNB on Payment Transactions, Clearing and Settlement Transactions, and on the Rules of Cash Processing Operations. It includes regular transfers and the transfers made under bilateral agreement and submitted in bundles for intra-bank transaction. The volume of transfers means the number of transaction orders rather than the number of bundles containing several orders under the same payment code. If the account holder of the data provider has a valid agreement with GIRO Elszámolásforgalmi Rt. for submitting orders directly, the “volume” box shall indicate the number of items submitted in bundles to GIRO Rt.

Row 05: Pre-authorized collection order

This row is for indicating the sums debited to the account holders of the data provider on the grounds of immediate collection.

Row 06: Direct debit

Contains the payments made under this title in accordance with Section 17 of Decree No. 9/2001 (MK 147.) MNB on Payment Transactions, Clearing and Settlement Transactions, and on the Rules of Cash Processing Operations. It includes regular transfers and the transfers made under bilateral agreement and submitted in bundles for intra-bank transaction. The volume of automatic direct debit transfers successfully completed shall be reported.

Row 07: Bill of exchange

This section is for displaying the payments made upon bills of exchange denominated in forint and issued or accepted by the data provider's clients, or the sums translated to forint where the payment is made in a foreign currency.

Row 08: Unauthorized collection order

Indicate in this row the sums debited in forint upon payment made under a documentary collection order. Unauthorized collection order denominated in forint is executed by Magyar Államkincstár only.

Row 09: Letters of credit

This section is for indicating the payments made in forint, or in foreign exchange as translated into forint.

Row 10: Clearing checks

Clearing checks shall have the meaning as defined in Section 39 of Decree No. 2/1965 (I. 24.) IM Introducing Check Regulations. This section shall contain the charges resulting from cashing

checks denominated in forint and other currencies drafted by the clients and it shall not contain the sums from the sale of traveller's checks.

In columns “a” and “b”

indicate the orders submitted to the data provider in a form requiring further action in terms of data processing (on a form, by letter, by fax, over the phone verbally which are not recorded by automated means).

Indicate in these columns the recurrent (permanent) orders, which are to be recorded manually when transacted.

In columns “c” through “l”

indicate the orders submitted to the data provider by electronic means (e.g.: home-banking, tele-banking, internet, mobile phone, on different types of data mediums). Do not write in the boxes with shading.

Appropriately, with regard to the various payment methods, the collections transacted to the debit of clients' forint accounts submitted to the data provider through the inter-bank clearing system shall not be treated as remitted on paper, whereas documentary collection orders are.

The recurrent (permanent) orders which were initially submitted on paper and transformed subsequently for transaction by automated, electronic means shall be recorded in a column other than the one reserved for transactions submitted on paper.

Table 03: Credit turnover of foreign exchange payments

This table shall contain all payments credited to the foreign exchange bank accounts maintained by the data provider, irrespective of whether the payment was originally denominated in forint or foreign exchange, and irrespective of whether the target account is held by private individuals or economic organizations, resident or non-resident.

Payments initiated in and outside the credit institution shall be indicated in separate columns.

Row 01: Cash transactions

This row shall display the payments made to the benefit of foreign exchange bank accounts maintained by the data provider deposited in cash at the data provider's tellers or ATMs, or through coin boxes, and cash collected by money transport personnel.

Row 02: Clearing transactions

This number is achieved by adding up the sums under rows 03-10 and it includes all items credited to foreign exchange accounts maintained by the data provider from within the bank, and payments credited to foreign exchange accounts initiated in other banks.

Intra-bank transactions shall not contain transfers made from one account to another account of the same client, and payments for settling charges between the bank and the client (credit, deposit, interest, etc.).

Row 03: Credit transfer

This section contains the payments to foreign exchange accounts made by bank transfer from resident and non-resident banks, including the foreign exchange equivalent of forint transactions credited to these accounts.

Row 04: Bills of exchange

This section is for displaying the sums credited in foreign exchange to the accounts of the data provider's clients following bill collection.

Row 05: Documentary collection

Indicate in this row the sums credited to a foreign exchange account upon payment made in foreign exchange under a documentary collection order.

Row 06: Letters of credit

This section is for indicating the payments credited to foreign exchange accounts.

Row 07: Checks

This section shall not contain the sums from cashing traveller's checks nor those from cashing eurochecks, if they were settled through the Magyar Posta Rt.. It shall, however, contain the sums from cashing money orders and other similar instruments for the remittance of money.

In columns "a", "b" and "c", "d"

the payment transactions shall be divided showing separately the payments initiated by another account holder of the data provider or by others.

The foreign exchange sums indicated in columns "b" and "d" shall be translated to forint by the data provider's own rate of exchange.

(Do not write in the boxes with shading.)

Table 04: Debit turnover of foreign exchange payments

This table shall contain all payments debited to the foreign exchange accounts maintained by the data provider, irrespective of whether the payment was denominated in forint or foreign exchange, and irrespective of whether the source account is held by private individuals or economic organizations, resident or non-resident.

The table features separate sections for transactions remitted the traditional way (on paper) and electronic payment transactions. The latter shall be further itemised according to the following: submitted on data medium (e.g.: CD, floppy, streamer, magnetic tape), over the phone, on a client terminal, over the internet, on mobile phone.

Row 01: Cash transactions

This row shall display the payments made from foreign exchange accounts maintained by the data provider and paid out in cash at the provider's tellers, including any cash transported by money transport personnel.

Row 02: Clearing transactions

This number is achieved by adding up the sums under rows 03-10 and it includes all items debited to foreign exchange accounts maintained by the data provider within the bank, and payments debited to foreign exchange accounts and sent to other banks.

Intra-bank transactions shall not contain transfers made from one account to another account of the same client, and payments for settling charges between the bank and the client.

Row 03: Credit transfer

This section contains payments made by bank transfer to resident and non-resident banks, including the transfers made in forint.

Row 04: Bills of exchange

This section is for displaying the sums debited to the foreign exchange accounts of the data provider's clients for payments made in this fashion.

Row 05: Documentary collection

Indicate in this row the sums debited to a foreign exchange account upon payment made in foreign exchange under a documentary collection order.

Row 06: Letters of credit

This section is for indicating the payments made from foreign exchange accounts.

Row 07: Checks

This section shall contain the charges resulting from cashing checks denominated in forint and other currencies drafted by the clients and it shall not contain the sums from the sale of traveller's checks.

In columns "a" and "b"

indicate the orders submitted to the data provider in a form requiring further action in terms of data processing (on a form, by letter, by fax, over the phone verbally).

In columns "c" through "l"

indicate the orders submitted to the data provider by electronic means (e.g.: home-banking, tele-banking, internet, mobile phone, on different types of data mediums). Do not write in the boxes with shading.

The foreign exchange sums indicated in columns "b", "d", "f", "h", "j" and "l" shall be translated to forint by the data provider's own rate of exchange.

(Do not write in the boxes with shading.)

III. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: GiroXMail

Format of the report: MNB standard (text) file

The report needs to be addressed to: MNB

Bank issued payment cards - acquiring business**Table 01: Number of cash withdrawal facilities**

No.	Description	Number
		a
01	Number of data provider's branches	
02	Number of data provider's branches accepting cards	
03	No. of POS terminals operating at data provider's branches	
04	No. of ATMs with cash withdrawal function	
05	No. of ATMs with credit transfer function	

Table 02: Number of ATMs and branches of the data provider honouring bank cards throughout Hungary

No.	County, County seat	County		of that: county seat	
		ATMs	Branches	ATMs	Branches
		number			
		a	b	c	d
01	Budapest				
02	Baranya County, Pécs				
03	Bács-Kiskun County, Kecskemét				
04	Békés County, Békéscsaba				
05	BAZ County, Miskolc				
06	Csongrád County, Szeged				
07	Fejér County, Székesfehérvár				
08	Győr-Moson-Sopron County, Győr				
09	Hajdú-Bihar County, Debrecen				
10	Heves County, Eger				
11	Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok County, Szolnok				
12	Komárom County, Tatabánya				
13	Nógrád County, Salgótarján				
14	Pest County (excluding Budapest!)				
15	Somogy County, Kaposvár				
16	Szabolcs-Sz.-B. County, Nyíregyháza				
17	Tolna County, Szekszárd				
18	Vas County, Szombathely				
19	Veszprém County, Veszprém				
20	Zala County, Zalaegerszeg				
21	Total				

Bank issued payment cards - acquiring business

Table 03: Number of merchant outlets accepting cards bearing international logo, under contract with the data provider

[illegible]

Bank issued payment cards - acquiring business

**Table 04: Number of merchant outlets accepting privat label cards
(cards bearing the issuing bank's logo) under contract with the data provider**

No.	Code of privat label card suitable for purchases and for cash advance	Number of physical merchant outlets	Number of virtual merchant outlets	
			MO/TO	Internet
	a	b	c	d
01				
02				
03				
...				
nn				

Bank issued payment cards - acquiring business**Table 05: Total volume and value of transactions realized in the network of the data provider**

No.	Description	Cash advance						Purchases of goods and services							
		on ATMs		on POS terminals		by means other than electronic		physical POS (physical merchant+MO/TO)		Internet POS		on imprinters		on ATMs	
		volume (pcs)	value (million HUF)	volume (pcs)	value (million HUF)	volume (pcs)	value (million HUF)	volume (pcs)	value (million HUF)	volume (pcs)	value (million HUF)	volume (pcs)	value (million HUF)	volume (pcs)	value (million HUF)
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
01	Turnover realized by domestic issued payment cards in Hungary														
02	Turnover realized by foreign issued payment cards in Hungary														

Note: Total volume and value of transactions = on-us transactions+ volume and value of transactions arising from the acceptance of cards issued by other Hungarian banks and, in separate row, volume and value of transactions realised by foreign issued cards in the network of the data provider

Bank issued payment cards - acquiring business

Table 06: Total volume and value of transactions realized by foreign issued cards in Hungary

No.	Code of the international card company a	Cash advance		Purchases	
		volume (pcs)	value (million HUF)	volume (pcs)	value (million HUF)
		b	c	d	e
01					
02					
03					
04					
..					
nn					

Table 07: Traveler's checks cashed

No.	Value of traveler's checks cashed by the bank (million HUF)
	a
01	

Guidelines for filling out the report

Bank issued payment cards - acquiring business

I. General provisions

This form is for supplying information concerning bank issued payment cards – acquiring business, meaning the cash advance locations and merchant outlets of the data provider (ATM, POS, imprinter), and the transactions that took place in his network. If the data provider does not have ATM or POS terminals and uses the network operated by others (for example, the ATM network of Euronet Banktechnikai Kft., the POS network of Magyar Posta Rt.), the data provider shall obtain information concerning the volume and value of card operations and send it to MNB by the prescribed deadline.

Data on the acquiring business of co-operative credit institutions purchasing all services from banks, who are also the data providers, shall be collected from the system in summarised form and supplied to the MNB by the data provider (bank) operating the system (currently Magyar Takarékszövetkezeti Bank Rt. and Magyarországi Volksbank Rt.).

The codes for filling out the form are contained in the technical manual published on the official MNB website in accordance with Point 4.10.1 and 4.10.4 of Annex 3 of this Decree.

II. Detailed instructions for filling out the table, method of compiling the data

Table 01: Number of cash withdrawal facilities

Table 01/row 01

The data provider's branches shall be indicated in this row. If the data provider is not involved in the acquiring business this row does not have to be filled out, in other words this data supply is negative)

Table 01/row 02

The number of branches having facilities to provide cash advance, and

Table 01/row 03

The number of POS terminals the data provider operates in these branches. The number of POS terminals in the post offices shall be reported by Magyar Posta Rt. which Magyar Posta Rt. sends directly to the MNB. However, Magyar Posta Rt. is not required to fill out the other sections of this form.

Table 01/row 04

Row 04 of this same table shall indicate the number of ATMs with cash withdrawal function, the data provider has. Based on the assumption that all ATMs are suitable for withdrawing cash, all ATMs operated by the data supplier shall be indicated here. Such equipment may also have other functions, for example, account balance inquiry, payment to bank account or transfer from bank account.

The number of terminals owned by Euronet Banktechnikai Kft. shall be disclosed by Euronet Banktechnikai Kft. by filling out rows 04 and 05 of Table 01 and Table 02 of this form.

Table 01/row 05

Of those indicated in row 04, only the number of ATMs shall be indicated which have a credit transfer function. Naturally such equipment may also have other functions, for example, cash withdrawal, account statement inquiry or prepaid card charge-up functions, in addition to the above.

The breakdown of the numbers of pieces by county and county seats, indicated in rows 02 and 04 in the Table, shall be provided in Table 02.

Table 02: Number of ATMs and branches of the data provider honouring bank cards throughout Hungary

The number indicated for the counties shall include the number shown under county seats as well. This shall not apply to the capital city of Budapest, that is to be indicated in columns “a” and “b”, and therefore they will automatically be included in the national total. In other words, the number of ATMs and branches shown under Budapest shall not be entered under Pest County. The number of bank branches shall include only the branches with facilities for providing cash advance to customers with cards, meaning the quantity indicated under row 02 of Table 01 broken down according to counties and county seats. The number of terminals owned by Euronet Banktechnikai Kft. shall be disclosed by Euronet Banktechnikai Kft.

The data in the following boxes shall be in accord:

- the amount indicated in row 21 column (a) shall be in accord with Table 01 row 04, and
- the amount indicated in row 21 column (b) shall be in accord with Table 01 row 02.

Table 03: Number of merchant outlets accepting cards bearing international logo, under contract with the data provider**Table 03/row 01**

Indicate in this row the number of physical (a) and “Card not present” (b, c) merchant outlets operating under contract for accepting bank cards. Under “Card not p[resent]” merchant outlets indicate the number of authorised merchant outlets supplying merchandise for mail/telephone orders (MO/TO) (b), or over the internet (c). The number of imprinters operated as back up solution to POS terminals (f, g) or exclusively (d, e), and whether authorisation is required for all transactions, or only for those above the specified limits. The number of POS terminals shall be itemised the same way, in other words as to whether authorisation is required for all transactions (h) or only for those above a specific amount limit (i).

Merchant outlets mean the physical or “Card not present” retail outlets, where you can pay by bank issued payment cards (rather than the number of contracts for the acceptance of cards). Any merchant outlets operating both, physical and virtual way, shall be indicated in all categories (a, b, c).

The number of POS terminals shall cover the terminals owned by the reporting bank and those by the vendors. If there is evidence that the merchant has a contract with another data supplier (i.e. a credit institution or a financial enterprise) and that cards are accepted on the same POS terminal, these terminals shall be reported only by one of the parties as arranged by the parties concerned.

Table 03 /rows 02-06

The data shown under row 01 column (a), (b) and (c) shall be indicated separately for Visa, MasterCard, Diners Club, Amex and JCB cards.

Table 04: Number of merchant outlets accepting private label cards (cards bearing the issuing bank's logo), under contract with the data provider

Column (a) of this table is to be completed in accordance with the technical manual published on the official MNB website in accordance with Point 4.10.1 of Annex 3 of this Decree, in columns (b), (c) and (d) the number of merchant outlets shall be indicated as explained under Table 03. If the data supplier introduces a new facility under his own logo, not included in the technical manual referred to above, a new code number must be requested from the Statistical Department of the MNB.

Table 05: Total volume and value of transactions realized in the network of the data provider

The total volume for the six-month period shall be indicated by all data providers for all cards accepted in their own network, in other words a breakdown by brands is not required. Volume and value realized by Hungarian issued cards (cards issued by the data provider and other Hungarian banks) are to be shown in row 01, and that realized by foreign issued cards are to be shown in row 02. Row 02 is to be completed by Hungarian acquiring banks processing the purchases made by foreign nationals in Hungary, under contract with the respective international card companies. Figures shall contain on-us items as well. Data shall be indicated in the breakdown specified in the table, in numbers rounded up to million forints (no decimals). The columns shall be filled out as appropriate.

Columns (g)-(n) must contain data on cash withdrawals in a breakdown by those through ATMs (a, b), those through branch offices and POS terminals at post offices (c, d) and non-electronic withdrawals (e, f).

Columns (g)-(n) shall contain data on payment transactions. In the case of physical POS terminals (g, h), the number and value of payment transactions conducted at physical and MO/TO merchant acceptance points shall be indicated. Data on transactions through the Internet shall be indicated separately (i, j). Data on acceptances through imprinters shall also be indicated in separately columns (k, l). Purchases through ATMs (m, n) shall mean the loading transactions of phone cards. Turnover data shall be indicated based on the date when the transactions are processed.

Table 06: Total volume and value of transactions realized by foreign issued cards in Hungary

This table contains the volume and value of transactions indicated in row 02 of Table 05 broken down per brands (MasterCard, Visa, Amex, Diners Club, JCB, Citi). Data shall be supplied itemised according to international card companies, with their respective codes indicated (see Point 4.10 of Annex 3 of this Decree), in the appropriate row, in the breakdown requested.

The following equivalence shall be duly observed: The total of volumes and values shall be in accord with the total of volumes and values indicated in row 02 of Table 05 (in a different breakdown):

total of Table 05, row 02, column "a+c+e" shall equal the total of column "b" of Table 06

"b+d+f" shall equal the total of column "c" of Table 06

"g+i+k" shall equal the total of column "d" of Table 06

"h+j+l" shall equal the total of column "e" of Table 06

Table 07: Traveller's checks cashed

Indicate in this table the value of traveller's checks cashed by the data provider, rounded up to million forints, for all checks, no itemisation according to check types is required. The traveller's checks cashed by travel agencies and currency exchange operators under contract with the data provider shall also be included.

Where necessary the official exchange rate quoted by the MNB for the last working day of the subject period shall be applied.

III. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: GiroXMail, or on magnetic disc in the case of data suppliers without a GiroXMail connection.

The data providers without GiroXMail connection (financial enterprises, Magyar Posta Rt., Euronet Banktechnikai Kft.), shall use a magnetic tape to deliver it to the MNB.

Format of the report: MNB standard (text) file

The report needs to be addressed to: National Bank of Hungary, Statistical Division Department of Data Processing.

Bank issued payment cards - issuing business

Table 01: Number of cards and their characteristics according to type

[illegible]

Bank issued payment cards - issuing business

Table 02: Volume and value of transactions realized by cards issued by the data provider in the reporting period

No.	Code of card company	Privat card / Business - corporate card	Debit cards (including debit cards linked to credit line) / Credit cards / Charge cards	Bank issued cards / Co-branded cards / Affinity cards	Cash advance								Volume of purchases							
					ATM				banks and other locations for cash advance				physical merchant outlets				MO/TO and Internet			
					domestic		foreign		domestic		foreign		domestic		foreign		domestic		foreign	
					volume (pcs)	value (million HUF)	volume (pcs)	value (million HUF)	volume (pcs)	value (million HUF)	volume (pcs)	value (million HUF)	volume (pcs)	value (million HUF)	volume (pcs)	value (million HUF)	volume (pcs)	value (million HUF)	volume (pcs)	value (million HUF)
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t
01																				
02																				
03																				
04																				
...																				
nn																				

Table 03: Traveler's checks sales

No.	Amount of traveler's checks sold by the bank in million forints
	a
01	

Guidelines for filling out the report

Bank issued payment cards - issuing business

I. General instructions

This form is for supplying information in connection with the bank issued payment cards - issuing business, meaning the number of cards issued by the data provider and the volume and value of transactions realized with these cards.

Data on the acquiring business of co-operative credit institutions purchasing all services from banks, who are also the data providers, shall be collected from the system in summarised form and supplied to the MNB by the data provider (bank) operating the system (currently Magyar Takarékszövetkezeti Bank Rt. and Magyarországi Volksbank Rt.).

The codes for filling out the form are contained in the technical manual published on the official MNB website in accordance with Points 4.10.2 and 4.10.4. of Annex 3 of this Decree.

Definitions:

“debit card (asset card)” shall mean a card issued for the card holder’s bank account to enable the card holder to withdraw money and to buy goods and services up to the amount available on the account. All transactions are automatically debited to the card holder’s bank account. Some debit cards may also have a credit line attached.

Debit cards linked to credit line are a sub-category of debit cards: is a debit card which is linked to a credit line rather than to a bank account, and the card holder may withdraw cash or purchase goods up to the limit of the credit line. Every time a purchase is made, the holder’s credit line is debited by the amount of transaction. There is no interest-free period.

“credit card” shall mean a card issued for a credit limit predetermined by agreement between the card holder and the bank to enable the card holder to receive cash advance and to buy goods and services up to the said credit limit. At the end of the billing period (usually one month) card holders are able to decide as to whether to pay the debt specified in the credit card statement in full by the due date indicated, or only the minimum amount indicated. No interest is charged on the amount paid up before the due date; however, if the whole debt is not paid back, an interest is charged on the remaining transactions, starting from the value dates of such. On general principle, all cash advances are charged an interest as of the date of the transaction.

“charge/delayed debit card” shall mean a card issued to the card holder with or without an upper limit specified. This card enables the card holder to receive cash advance and to buy goods and services. At the end of the billing period the card holder is required to settle his debt in full.

II. Detailed instructions for filling out the table, method of compiling the data

Table 01: Number of cards and their characteristics according to type

The number of cards issued by the data provider and in circulation on the last working day of the reporting period (the last working day of the half-year period) shall be indicated (k), irrespective of how often they are used. Expired, stopped or cancelled cards are not included in this section.

The number of cards shall be indicated in the breakdown specified in the technical manual referred to in Point 4.10.4 of Annex 3 of this Decree entitled “Bank issued payment card statistics” (a-b), also indicating the cards’ characteristics (c-j). The code numbers for the card characteristics are contained in the table entitled “Aid for Form P27”, in accordance with Point 4.10.2. of Annex 3 of this Decree. If the table does not specify a code for a card that the bank has issued, one shall be requested from the Statistical Department of the MNB.

Changes from 2005:

- within debit cards, debit cards linked to a credit line shall be shown in a separate row, with code numbers contained in the table entitled “Aid for Form P27”, in accordance with Point 4.10.2. of Annex 3 of this Decree
- if the given card is enhanced with electronic money function as a new feature, it shall be indicated in column (j), irrespective of whether or not it stores electronic value on the day of reporting.

The same code may be entered several times, if the characteristics shown with the same code number under columns (c–i) differ. For example, a standard MasterCard (code 1 11) may be indicated as a private card, business card, debit card, credit card, and also as a co-branded card, depending on how many different types is issued by the data provider.

Table 02: Volume and value of transactions realized by cards issued by the data provider in the reporting period

Volume and value figures contain the transactions made using the data provider’s issued payment cards during the half-year period under review in Hungary (in and out of data provider’s network, in Hungary) and abroad. The data shall be broken down according to Visa, MasterCard, Diners Club, Amex and private label cards (which can be used only in the issuer network), showing separately

debit, credit or charge,

private or business/corporate cards

issued by banks only or co-branded.

Example: in case of Visa cards column:	"a"	"b"	"c"	"d"
Visa personal, debit, bank issue	2	1	1	1
Visa personal, debit, co-branded	2	1	1	2
Visa business/corporate, debit, bank issue	2	2	1	1
Visa business/corporate, debit, co-branded	2	2	1	2
Visa personal, credit, bank issue	2	1	2	1
Visa personal, credit, co-branded	2	1	2	2
Visa business/corporate, credit, bank issue	2	2	2	1
Visa business/corporate, credit, co-branded	2	2	2	2

The data compiled as illustrated above are also required for MasterCard, Diners Club, Amex and private label cards as well.

Column (a) shall always indicate the card company’s code from the table entitled “Bank card statistics” [same as Table 01 column (a)], in accordance with Point 4.10.4. of Annex 3 of this

Decree and the technical manual published on the official MNB website. Columns (b) (c) and (d) shall indicate the codes contained in the table entitled “Aid for Form P27”, in accordance with Point 4.10.4. of Annex 3 of this Decree and the technical manual published on the official MNB website [same as Table 01 column (c) (d) and (e); however, transactions with credit line cards shall be indicated among debit cards rather than separately.

Purchases information shall be reported separately for purchases made at physical merchant outlets in Hungary and abroad, and for purchases through MO/TO and Internet. Purchases through ATMs (loading transactions of mobile phone cards) shall be indicated under “physical merchant outlets”.

The number of transactions are indicated under “volume” in each table. Amounts shall be rounded up to million forints (no decimals), namely, anything over 0.5 million forints shall be rounded upward, and anything below 0.5 million forints downward, even if the result is zero. Turnover data shall be indicated based on the date when the transactions are processed.

The forint value of data originally designated in foreign exchange shall be calculated by the official exchange rate quoted by the MNB for the last working day of the subject period.

Table 03: Traveller’s check sales

Indicate in this table the value of traveller’s checks supplied by the data provider, rounded up to million forints, for all checks; no itemisation according to check types is required. The traveller’s checks sold by travel agencies and currency exchange operators under contract with the data provider shall also be included.

Where necessary the official exchange rate quoted by the MNB for the last working day of the subject period shall be applied.

III. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: GiroXMail, or on magnetic disc in the case of data suppliers without a GiroXMail connection.

The data providers without GiroXMail connection (financial enterprises), shall use a magnetic tape to deliver it to the MNB.

Format of the report: MNB standard (text) file

The report needs to be addressed to: National Bank of Hungary, Statistical Division Department of Data Processing

The payment card fraud

Table 01: Fraud in the card issuing business during the reporting period

No.	Code of card company	Own network/ network of others	Types of fraud	Fraudulent activity		Loss written off		
				volume of transactions (pcs)	value of transactions (thousand HUF)	by foreign/Hungarian acquiring bank (thousand HUF)	by the card holder (thousand HUF)	by the issuing bank (thousand HUF)
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
01								
02								
03								
...								
nn								

The payment card fraud

Table 02: Fraudulent activity in the card acquiring business during the reporting period

No.	Code of card company	Types of fraud	Fraudulent activity	
			volume of transactions (pcs)	value of transactions (thousand HUF)
	a	b	c	d
01				
02				
03				
...				
nn				

Table 03: Loss written off in the card acquiring business during the reporting period

thousand forints

No.	Code of card company	Loss written off		
		by foreign/Hungarian issuing bank (thousand HUF)	by Hungarian merchant (thousand HUF)	by acquiring bank (thousand HUF)
	a	b	c	d
01				
02				
03				
...				
nn				

Guidelines for filling out the report

The payment card fraud

I. General instructions

This form is for reporting fraudulent activity and losses sustained in the bank card sector both, on the issuer and on the acquirer side alike. Similar to Form P07 and Form P27, in this report too information concerning card fraud cases of co-operative credit institutions purchasing all services from banks, whom are also the data providers (presently Magyar Takarékszövetkezeti Bank Rt. and Magyarországi Volksbank Rt.), as are obtained directly from the system shall be summarised and supplied to the MNB by the banks operating the system.

The codes for filling out the form are contained in the technical manual published on the official MNB website in accordance with Point 4.10 of Annex 3 of this Decree.

Definitions:

“Fraudulent activity” means fraudulent acts reported by card holders or otherwise communicated to banks in the period under review. Such fraudulent acts were investigated by the banks affected during the same period. In some cases, however, the completion of such investigations is likely to last well into the next period.

“Loss written off” means the recording of financial damage as loss by some participant in the card business, i.e. the issuing bank, the cardholder and retailers or the banks of such (acquiring bank). Financial damage forming the basis of losses occurred in either the period under review or the period before; however, the investigations were completed in the period under review.

Types of fraud:

“Lost cards” means the fraud caused by cards that were lost by the card holder.

“Stolen cards” means the fraud caused by cards that were stolen from the card holder.

“Card not received” means the fraud caused by cards that the issuer sent to the card holder by way of the postal service, however it was not received by the card holder and is obtained by others who used it for illegal transactions.

“Fraudulent application” means the cases where the applicant supplied false information in his application for a card, and used the card received in this fashion for illegal transactions.

“Counterfeit cards” means all cases of card forgery, for example, illegal use of duplicated cards, changing the personal data on real cards.

“Card not present” means the cases of fraud where unauthorised persons conduct illegal transactions using the data from a card by way of making purchases over the phone, mail or the internet, when the card is not presented in its physical form for the transaction.

“Other” shall mean the cases of fraud not classified in any of the six categories above.

II. Detailed instructions for filling out the table, method of compiling the data

Table 01: Fraud in the card issuing business during the reporting period

This form is for reporting the cases of fraudulent activity and loss written off in connection with the use of cards issued by the data provider, whether in Hungary or elsewhere, and whether it pertains to cash advance or purchases, separately for each type of cards (Visa, MasterCard, Diners Club, Amex, Private label cards), in column (a) indicating the card company's code as contained in the table entitled "Bank card statistics" referred to in Point 4.10 of Annex 3 of this Decree. For each type of card indicate in a separate row the fraud sustained in connection with transactions conducted within the issuer bank's own network (on-us items), and the fraud sustained in connection with transactions conducted in the network of others (resident or non-resident). Indicate the network using the appropriate code contained in the table entitled "Aid for Form P34" referred to in Point 4.10 of Annex 3 of this Decree. (Transactions made in the network of Euronet Banktechnikai Kft. are to be reported under the network of others.)

In column (c) enter the type of fraud as consistent with the table entitled "Aid for Form P34" referred to in Point 4.10 of Annex 3 of this Decree.

Cases of overdraft by the card holder are not considered fraudulent and as such they are not be reported!!!

Tables 02-03:

Fraud arising in the acquiring business (as pertaining to cards with international brands) are to be reported by supplying the information received from the international card companies. Fraudulent activity is to be indicated in Table 02 broken down according to the types of fraud and the loss written off in Table 03 .

Table 02: Fraudulent activity in the acquiring business during the reporting period

Data shall be broken down according to card companies (Visa, MasterCard, Diners Club, Amex, JCB, own logo), indicating in column (a) the card company's code as contained in the table entitled "Bank card statistics" referred to in Point 4.10 of Annex 3 of this Decree. Indicate in column (b) the types of fraud cases (using the codes contained in the table entitled "Aid for Form P34").

In the "fraudulent activity" column (c and d) indicate the fraud cases in the data provider's network.

Table 03: Loss written off in the acquiring business during the reporting period

The column "Loss written off" shall contain all losses for each type of cards (types of losses shall not be itemised), showing separately the parties to whom the losses are charged (columns b–d).

III. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: GiroXMail

The data providers without GiroXMail connection (financial enterprises), shall use a magnetic tape to deliver it to the MNB.

Format of the report: MNB standard (text) file

The report needs to be addressed to: National Bank of Hungary, Statistical Division Department of Data Processing

Monthly report on the balance of the payment transactions (clearing) account of corresponded credit institutions having an account with the correspondent bank

Serial code	Code number of the credit institution	Average monthly balance of the current (settlement) account* (HUF thousand)
	a	b
101		
102		
103		
nnn		

*/ The daily balance of the current (settlement) account is the closing balance of the current (settlement) account on working days, while on official and other holidays it is the closing balance of the previous working day.

Table 01 BKR turnover according to transaction types

Serial number	Payment method		Transactions	
	code	definition	Volume	Value
	a	b	c	d
0001				
0002				
0003				
0004				
0005				
0006				
0007				
0008				
...				
...				
...				
nnnn				
9996	999-60	Total clearing transactions		
9997	999-70	Total rejected clearing transactions		
9998	999-80	Total non-clearing transactions		
9999	999-90	Total rejected non-clearing transactions		

Table 02: BKR transactions according to value limits

Serial number	Items HUF thousand	Sent		Cleared		Rejected	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
		a	b	c	d	e	f
01	-10						
02	10 - 20						
03	20 - 30						
04	30 - 40						
05	40 - 50						
06	50 - 60						
07	60 - 70						
08	70 - 80						
09	80 - 90						
10	90 - 100						
11	100- 200						
12	200- 300						
13	300- 400						
14	400- 500						
15	500- 600						
16	600- 700						
17	700- 800						
18	800- 900						
19	900-1000						
20	1000-2000						
21	2000-3000						
22	3000-4000						
23	4000-5000						
24	5000-6000						
25	6000-7000						
26	7000-8000						
27	8000-9000						
28	9000-10000						
29	10000-20000						
30	20000-30000						
31	30000-40000						
32	40000-50000						
33	50000-60000						
34	60000-70000						
35	70000-80000						
36	80000-90000						
37	90000-100000						
38	100000-						
99	Total:						

Table 03: Credit transfer transactions according to value limits

Serial number	Items HUF thousand	Sent		Cleared		Rejected	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
		a	b	c	d	e	f
01	-10						
02	10 - 20						
03	20 - 30						
04	30 - 40						
05	40 - 50						
06	50 - 60						
07	60 - 70						
08	70 - 80						
09	80 - 90						
10	90 - 100						
11	100- 200						
12	200- 300						
13	300- 400						
14	400- 500						
15	500- 600						
16	600- 700						
17	700- 800						
18	800- 900						
19	900-1000						
20	1000-2000						
21	2000-3000						
22	3000-4000						
23	4000-5000						
24	5000-6000						
25	6000-7000						
26	7000-8000						
27	8000-9000						
28	9000-10000						
29	10000-20000						
30	20000-30000						
31	30000-40000						
32	40000-50000						
33	50000-60000						
34	60000-70000						
35	70000-80000						
36	80000-90000						
37	90000-100000						
38	100000-						
99	Total:						

Table 04: Bank to bank transactions according to value limits

Serial number	Items HUF thousand	Sent		Cleared		Rejected	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
		a	b	c	d	e	f
01	-100000						
02	100000-200000						
03	200000-300000						
04	300000-400000						
05	400000-500000						
06	500000-600000						
07	600000-700000						
08	700000-800000						
09	800000-900000						
10	900000-1000000						
11	1000000-						
99	Total:						

Table 05: Direct credit transactions according to value limits

Serial number	Items HUF thousand	Sent		Cleared		Rejected	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
		a	b	c	d	e	f
01	-10						
02	10 - 20						
03	20 - 30						
04	30 - 40						
05	40 - 50						
06	50 - 60						
07	60 - 70						
08	70 - 80						
09	80 - 90						
10	90 - 100						
11	100- 200						
12	200- 300						
13	300- 400						
14	400- 500						
15	500- 600						
16	600- 700						
17	700- 800						
18	800- 900						
19	900-1000						
20	1000-						
99	Total:						

Table 06: Direct debit transactions according to value limits

Serial number	Items HUF thousand	Requested collection		Cleared		Rejected	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
		a	b	c	d	e	f
01	-10						
02	10 - 20						
03	20 - 30						
04	30 - 40						
05	40 - 50						
06	50 - 60						
07	60 - 70						
08	70 - 80						
09	80 - 90						
10	90 - 100						
11	100- 200						
12	200- 300						
13	300- 400						
14	400- 500						
15	500- 600						
16	600- 700						
17	700- 800						
18	800- 900						
19	900-1000						
20	1000-						
99	Total:						

Table 07: PEK (Postal) transactions according to value limits

Serial number	Items HUF thousand	Sent	
		Volume	Value
		a	b
01	-10		
02	10 - 20		
03	20 - 30		
04	30 - 40		
05	40 - 50		
06	50 - 60		
07	60 - 70		
08	70 - 80		
09	80 - 90		
10	90 - 100		
11	100- 200		
12	200- 300		
13	300- 400		
14	400- 500		
15	500- 600		
16	600- 700		
17	700- 800		
18	800- 900		
19	900-1000		
20	1000-		
99	Total:		

Table 08: ICS (Interbank Clearing System) transactions according to settlement day

Serial number	Settlement date	Sent		Cleared		Rejected	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
001							
002							
003							
...							
...							
nnn							
999	Total:						

Table 09: Direct credit transactions according to settlement days

Serial number	Settlement date	Sent		Cleared		Rejected	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
001							
002							
003							
...							
...							
nnn							
999	Total:						

Table 10: Direct debit transactons according to settlement days

Serial number	Settlement date	Colleccion		Cleared		Rejected	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
001							
002							
003							
...							
...							
nnn							
999	Total:						

Table 11: PEK (Postal) transactions according to settlement days

Serial number	Settlement date	Sent transactions	
		Volume	Value
	a	b	c
01			
02			
03			
...			
...			
nn			
99	Total:		

Table 12: Direct credit transactions according to sending banks

Serial number	Bank code	Sent		Cleared		Rejected	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
001							
002							
003							
...							
...							
nnn							
999	Total:						

Table 13: Direct credit transactions according to addressee banks

Serial number	Bank code	Received		Cleared		Rejected	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
001							
002							
003							
...							
...							
nnn							
999	Total:						

Table 14: Direct debit transactions according to sending banks

Serial number	Bank code	Collection request		Cleared		Rejected	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
001							
002							
003							
...							
...							
nnn							
999	Total:						

Table 15: Direct debit transactions according to addressee banks

Serial number	Bank code	Collection		Cleared		Rejected	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
001							
002							
003							
...							
...							
nnn							
999	Total:						

Table 16: Direct credit transactions according to titles

Serial number	Title	Sent		Cleared		Rejected	
		number	HUF	number	HUF	number	HUF
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
001							
002							
003							
...							
...							
nnn							
999	Total:						

MNB data collection identification number: **P38**

Table 17: Direct debit transactions according to titles

Serial number	Title	Collection request		Cleared		Rejected	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
001							
002							
003							
...							
...							
nnn							
999	Total:						

Table 18: Clearing turnover of banks according to sent and received items, and transaction types

Serial number	Bank code	Sent/Received	Transaction code and sub-code	Volume	Value
	a	b	c	d	e
0001					
0002					
0003					
...					
...					
nnnn					

Guidelines for filling out the report

Payment turnover statistics

I. Detailed instructions for filling out the tables, method of compiling the data

Table 01: ICS (Interbank Clearing System) transaction turnover according to transaction types

The table must contain all clearing and non-clearing initiated transactions. For non-clearing transactions, the requested amount should be indicated in d) "value (HUF)" column next to the number of transactions.

Each transaction code-sub-code pair must be indicated in the table separately, i.e., even the rejected items have to be reported in as many separate rows in as many separate transaction code-sub-code they are indicated.

Row 9996: Total clearing transactions

This row contains the aggregate data of clearing transactions

Row 9997: Total rejected clearing transactions

This row contains the volume and value of rejected clearing transactions.

Row 9998: Total non-clearing items

This row contains the aggregate data of non-clearing items (for example, direct debit requesting transactions and rejections without an amount).

Row 9999: Total rejected non-clearing items

This row contains the volume and value of rejected non-clearing items.

Table 02: ICS transaction turnover according to value limits

The table contains the ICS transactions broken down according to specific value limits.

Table 03: Credit transfer turnover according to value limits

The table contains credit transfers broken down according to the specific value limits.

Table 04: Bank-to-Bank transactions turnover according to value limits

The table contains bank-to-bank transactions broken down according to specific value limits.

Table 05: Direct credit transaction turnover according to value limits

The table contains direct credits broken down according to the specific value limits.

Table 06: Direct debit transaction turnover according to value limits

The table contains direct debits broken down according to specific value limits.

The columns in the group collection tables have the following meaning:

"**Collection request**": these columns contain the transactions requesting direct debits (094-00 transaction; volume, requested amount)

"**Cleared**": these columns contain the cleared direct debit transactions (404-00 transaction; volume, amount)

"**Rejected**": these columns contain the rejected direct debit transactions (294-00 transaction; volume, amount)

Table 07: PEK (Postal) transactions broken down according to value limits

The table contains PEK transactions broken down according to specific value limits.

Table 08: ICS transactions according to settlement days

The table contains ICS transactions according to settlement days.

Table 09: Direct credit turnover according to settlement days

The table contains the direct credit transactions according to settlement days.

Table 10: Direct debit transactions according to settlement days

The table contains direct debit transactions according to settlement days.

Table 11: PEK transactions according to settlement days

The table contains PEK transactions according to settlement days.

Table 12: Direct credits according to requesting banks

The table contains direct credits according to requesting clearing members.

Table 13: Direct credit transactions according to addressee banks

The table contains direct credits according to addressee clearing members.

Table 14: Direct debits according to requesting banks

The table contains direct debits according to requesting clearing members.

Table 15: Direct debits according to addressee banks

The table contains direct debits according to addressee clearing members.

Table 16: Direct credits according to titles

The table contains direct credits according to titles defined in ICS Book of Standards.

Table 17: Direct debits according to titles

The table contains direct debits according to titles defined in ICS Book of Standards.

Table 18: Clearing turnover of banks according to sent, received items and transaction types

This table contains transactions sent and received by clearing members, cleared or forwarded in ICS, broken down according to transaction types (including also collection requests and rejecting transactions).

The items sent and received by individual clearing members must be reported in a separate row; in addition, the values relating to each separate transaction code-sub-code pair need to be reported in separate rows. Cases where the number of items (Column "d") is zero do not need to be reported.

How to fill in the columns:

- a) bank code of the credit institution issued by MNB
- b) "K" or "F", depending on whether sent or received transactions are reported in the row
- c) Transaction code and sub-code in "999-99" format
- d) number of transactions
- e) value of transactions

II. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: GiroXMail

Format of the report: MNB standard (text) file

The report needs to be addressed to: MNB

MNB data collection identification number: **P39****Table 01: List of banks queuing in ICS**

Serial number	Settlement date	Bank code	Batch in queue	Transaction in queue	Amount in queue	Uncovered amount in queue
			Volume	Volume	HUF	HUF
	a	b	c	d	e	f
01						
02						
03						
...						
...						
nn						

Table 02: List of banks sending their items to ICS in extraordinary times

Serial number	Settlement date	Bank code	Receipt of the last batch	Last receipt of the "end of the day" message	Reason for the delay
	a	b	c	d	e
01					
02					
03					
...					
...					
nn					

Table 03: Transactions rejected by ICS

Serial number	Bank code	Error code	Description of the error	Volume
	a	b	c	d
01				
02				
03				
...				
...				
nn				

Table 04: Number of daily transactions and settlement term

Serial number	Settlement date	Total cleared transactions		First phase						Second phase		
				Cleared transactions		Start of settlement	Time of completion	Sending into the mailbox	Last end of the day" message"	Completion of settlement	Time of sending into the mailbox	
		Volume	Value									Volume
			a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
01												
02												
03												
...												
...												
nn												

Table 05.: Communication errors

Serial number	Service provider	Number of errors	Total time lost	Average time lost	Longest time lost	Loss indicator
01	a	b	c	d	e	f
02						
03						
...						
...						
nn						

Table 06: Off-line data traffic

Serial number	Date	Bank	Reason
	a	b	c
01			
02			
03			
...			
...			
nn			

Table 07: Bandwidth of clearing communication lines

Serial number	Service provider	Relation	Bandwidth	Type of change
	a	b	c	d
01				
02				
03				
...				
...				
nn				

Table 08: Late collection of received batches by clearing members

Serial number	Date	Time	Bank	Reason
	a	b	c	d
01				
02				
03				
...				
...				
nn				

Table 09: Closed complaints

Serial number	Bank	Date	Description	Outcome	Reason	Settlement date
	a	b	c	d	e	f
01						
02						
03						
...						
...						
nn						

Table 10: Repairs at customers

Serial number	Error report		Error repair		Bank	Short description of the error	Description of the repairing
	Date	Time	Date	Time			
	a	b	c	d		f	g
01							
02							
03							
...							
...							
nn							

Table 11: Contracted repairs related to clearing

Serial number	Error report		Error repair		Supplier	Short description of the error	Description of the repairing
	Date	Time	Date	Time			
	a	b	c	d		f	g
01							
02							
03							
...							
...							
nn							

Table 12: Modifications in the clearing system

Serial number	Change			
	Date	Place	Description	Reason
	a	b	c	d
01				
02				
03				
...				
...				
nn				

Guidelines for filling out the report

Payment system statistics

I. Detailed instructions for filling in the tables, method of compiling the data

Table 01: List of banks queuing in ICS (Interbank Clearing System)

This table is used to report cases when the MNB limit provided for a clearing member is not sufficient for clearing all transactions.

Table 02: List of banks sending their items into ICS in extraordinary times

This table is used to report cases when a clearing member has finished sending its items after 02:00. If information is available for GIRO Rt. in column e) the information of the cause of the delay should be described briefly.

Table 03: Transactions rejected by ICS

This table is used to collect information on transactions which were submitted to GIRO Rt. by the clearing members, but the clearing house rejected the processing due to some formal error or an error in the contents. Errors should be reported at both batch level and transaction level.

The following information needs to be indicated in the columns:

- a) Bank code of the clearing member submitting the erroneous transactions, issued by MNB
- b) Error code according to the ICS standard
- c) Description of the error code according to the ICS standard
- d) Number of erroneous transactions or batches

Transactions directly accepted from customers of clearing members (institutions, companies which submit their transactions directly to the ICS) do not need to be reported.

Table 04: Number of daily transactions and clearing term

This table should contain information about daily processing.

The individual columns of the report should contain the following information:

- a) Settlement date
- b) Number of total processed transactions
- c) Value of total processed transactions
- d) Number of transactions processed in the first phase
- e) Value of transactions processed in the first phase
- f) Start of processing in the first phase
- g) End of settlement in the first phase

- h) Time of sending the results of the first phase into the electronic mailboxes of clearing members
- i) Time of last "end of the day" message (second phase)
- j) End of settlement (second phase)
- k) Time of sending the results into the electronic mailboxes of clearing members (second phase)

Table 05: Communication errors

This table should contain data of errors of communication lines according to service providers. It is not considered a communication error if the line is available but the partner does not respond (for example, switched off).

The column should contain the following information

- a) Short name of the company providing the erroneous line
- b) Number of line errors (number)
- c) Total lost time (hh:mm)
- d) Average time lost on a line (hh:mm, Column "c" divided by Column "b")
- e) Longest error on a line (hh:mm)
- f) Monthly inverse availability (% , with four decimals of accuracy)

Table 06: Off-line data traffic

This table is used for reporting cases when a clearing member did not send or receive data as usual, using the communication line provided by GIRO Rt., but with any other solution.

Column c) should contain a brief explanation for the off-line data traffic.

No off-line data traffic needs to be reported which was agreed before (for example, bank holiday).

Table 07: Change in the bandwidth of the clearing communication lines

This table is used to report the bandwidth of communication lines provided by the clearing house. The bandwidth at each clearing member, as well as the Mártonffy-Vadász (the primary and the back-up clearing site) connection should also be reported.

For the first time, the bandwidth of all lines should be reported, but in further reports only changes have to be reported. The establishment of a new line, termination of an existing line, changing the bandwidth of an existing line is considered a change.

Data should be provided into the columns according to the following:

- a) Short name of the company providing the communication line
- b) For GIRO - clearing member relations the bank code of the clearing member issued by MNB should be reported, and for Vadász-Mártonffy relations (or any other relations within GIRO) the bank code issued to GIRO Rt. by MNB should be reported (980)
- c) Bandwidth of the line in Kbit/sec
- d) Type of the change (for example, new line, termination, change of bandwidth)

Table 08: Late collection of receiving batches by clearing members

This table is used to report cases when a clearing member downloads its completed receiving batches (standard .020 files) only after 09:00 a.m. in the morning.

The columns of the table should be filled in with the following information:

- a) Date of late collection
- b) The time when the clearing member downloaded the received batches from the mailbox
- c) Bank code of the clearing member issued by MNB
- d) If the reason for the late collection is known to GIRO Rt. its description

Table 09: Closed complaints

This table is used to report complaints which

- were received from clearing members (that is, for example, those received from the customers of the State Treasury - whose submit their payments directly - are not requested)
- are already closed (the investigation has been completed)

The following information should be provided in the columns:

- a) Bank code of the clearing member issued by MNB
- b) Date of acceptance of the complaint
- c) Brief description of the complaint
- d) Outcome of the complaint ("Settled" –GIRO Rt. has/had some tasks in relation to the complaint; "Rejected" – GIRO Rt. did not/does not have any tasks in relation to the complaint)
- e) The date of settlement/rejection

Table 10: Repairs at customers

This table is used to report cases when GIRO Rt. had to make repairs at clearing members (involving a hardware component or operating system or the given software). Cases when GIRO Rt. employees made minor modifications (not involving a hardware component, operating system, for example replacement of a mouse), provided training on the job or first installation do not have to be reported.

The bank code of the clearing member issued by MNB should be reported in Column f). Columns g)-h) should contain a brief and concise description of the error or the error repair.

Table 11: Repairs used

This table is used to report cases when GIRO Rt. involved other companies (suppliers) to recover the ordinary operation of the clearing. Only repairs involving major components or the operating system should be reported. those repairs, service activities that are performed regularly, based on a contract, by the suppliers of GIRO Rt. do not need to be reported.

Column f) should contain the partner's name providing the repair or other services. Columns g)-h) should contain a brief and concise description of the error or the error repair.

Table 12: Modifications in the clearing system

This table is used to report changes made in the clearing system. The report must contain the execution of changes contained in the annual investment plan, and of the unplanned changes, the replacement of all major hardware components and the installation of new versions of the operating system or other software products specifically developed for clearing.

Column b) (Place of the change) – The letter M should be indicated if the modification took place in Mártonffy street (primary site) or letter V should be used if the change took place in Vadász street (secondary site, GIRO HQ).

II. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: GiroXMail

Format of the report: MNB standard (text) file

The report needs to be addressed to MNB

Guidelines for filling out the report**ICS (Interbank Clearing System) statistics****I. Detailed instructions for filling out the tables, method of compiling the data****Table 01: ICS (clearing) sent turnover broken down according to value limits, banks and settlement days**

This table is used to report the sent transactions in a breakdown according to value limits, banks and settlements dates.

Filename: SMNB1EHH.MNB

Where: E Is the last digit of the given year
 HH Is the current month in two digits

Field	Forma	Explanation
Bank code	999	The 3-digit code of the bank issued by MNB
Settlement date	YYYY MM DD	Settlement date
0-10th value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 0-10th
0-10th items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 0-10th
10th-100th value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 10th-100th
10th-100th items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 10th-100th
100th-1M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 100th-1M
100th-1M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 100th-1M
1M-5M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 1M-5M
1M-5M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 1M-5M
5M-10M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 5M-10M
5M-10M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 5M-10M
10M-20M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 10M-20M
10M-20M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 10M-20M
20M-50M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 20M-50M
20M-50M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 20M-50M
50M-100M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 50M-100M
50M-100M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 50M-100M
100M-200M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 100M-200M
100M-200M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 100M-200M
200M-500M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 200M-500M
200M-500M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 200M-500M
500M-1000M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 500M-1000M
500M-1000M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 500M-1000M
1000M-1500M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 1000M-1500M
1000M-1500M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 1000M-1500M
1500M-2000M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 1500M-2000M
1500M-2000M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 1500M-2000M
2000M-5000M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 2000M-5000M
2000M-5000M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 2000M-5000M
over 5000M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions over 5000M
over 5000M items	9999999999	Number of transactions over 5000M
Line spacing	CR/LF	Line spacing characters (2 byte)

AKAT1-AKAT15 sent amounts,

TKAT1-TKAT15 number of sent transactions between the given value limits.

Types of summarised transactions:

- Credit transfer (001-00)
- Credit transfer - special sub-type (001-01)
- Credit transfer - documentary credit (001-02)
- Immediate collection - settlement (002-00)
- Settlement of a bill of exchange collection (002-01)
- Settlement of a cheque collection (002-02)
- Settlement of a term collection (003-00)
- Rejection of a credit transfer (201-00)
- Rejection of a credit transfer - special sub-type (201-01)
- Rejection of a credit transfer - documentary credit (201-02)
- Rejection of the settlement of an immediate collection (202-00)
- Rejection of the settlement of a bill of exchange collection (202-01)
- Rejection of the settlement of a cheque collection (202-02)
- Rejection of a term collection (203-00)

Table 02: Breakdown of ICS (clearing) total turnover according to value limits and settlement days

Filename: SMNB2EHH.MNB

Where: E Is the last digit of the given year
HH Is the current month in two digits

This table is used to report the sent transactions according to value limits and settlement days.

Field	Forma	Explanation
TOTAL	XXXX	Fixed text: "ÖSSZ"
Settlement date	YYYY MM DD	Settlement date
0-10th value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 0-10th
0-10th items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 0-10th
10th-100th value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 10th-100th
10th-100th items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 10th-100th
100th-1M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 100th-1M
100th-1M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 100th-1M
1M-5M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 1M-5M
1M-5M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 1M-5M
5M-10M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 5M-10M
5M-10M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 5M-10M
10M-20M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 10M-20M
10M-20M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 10M-20M
20M-50M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 20M-50M
20M-50M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 20M-50M
50M-100M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 50M-100M
50M-100M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 50M-100M
100M-200M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 100M-200M
100M-200M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 100M-200M
200M-500M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 200M-500M
200M-500M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 200M-500M
500M-1000M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 500M-1000M
500M-1000M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 500M-1000M
1000M-1500M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 1000M-1500M
1000M-1500M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 1000M-1500M
1500M-2000M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 1500M-2000M
1500M-2000M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 1500M-2000M

2000M-5000M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 2000M-5000M
2000M-5000M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 2000M-5000M
over 5000M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions over 5000M
over 5000M items	9999999999	Number of transactions over 5000M
Line spacing	CR/LF	Line spacing characters (2 byte)

AKAT1-AKAT15 sent amounts

TKAT1-TKAT15 number of sent transactions

Types of summarised transactions:

- Credit transfer (001-00)
- Credit transfer - special sub-type (001-01)
- Credit transfer - documentary credit (001-02)
- Immediate collection - settlement (002-00)
- Settlement of a bill of exchange collection (002-01)
- Settlement of a cheque collection (002-02)
- Settlement of a term collection (003-00)
- Rejection of a credit transfer (201-00)
- Rejection of a credit transfer - special sub-type (201-01)
- Rejection of a credit transfer - documentary credit (201-02)
- Rejection of the settlement of an immediate collection (202-00)
- Rejection of the settlement of a bill of exchange collection (202-01)
- Rejection of the settlement of a cheque collection (202-02)
- Rejection of an term collection (203-00)

Table 03 Breakdown of ICS (clearing) sent turnover according to value limits and banks

Filename: SMNB3EHH.MNB

Where: E Is the last digit of the given year
HH Is the current month in two digits

This table is used to report the sent transactions broken down according to value limits and banks.

Field	Forma	Explanation
Bank code	999	The 3-digit bank code issued by MNB
0-10th value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 0-10th
0-10th items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 0-10th
10th-100th value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 10th-100th
10th-100th items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 10th-100th
100th-1M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 100th-1M
100th-1M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 100th-1M
1M-5M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 1M-5M
1M-5M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 1M-5M
5M-10M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 5M-10M
5M-10M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 5M-10M
10M-20M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 10M-20M
10M-20M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 10M-20M
20M-50M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 20M-50M
20M-50M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 20M-50M
50M-100M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 50M-100M
50M-100M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 50M-100M
100M-200M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 100M-200M
100M-200M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 100M-200M
200M-500M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 200M-500M
200M-500M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 200M-500M

500M-1000M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 500M-1000M
500M-1000M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 500M-1000M
1000M-1500M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 1000M-1500M
1000M-1500M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 1000M-1500M
1500M-2000M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 1500M-2000M
1500M-2000M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 1500M-2000M
2000M-5000M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 2000M-5000M
2000M-5000M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 2000M-5000M
over 5000M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions over 5000M
over 5000M items	9999999999	Number of transactions over 5000M
Line spacing	CR/LF	Line spacing characters (2 byte)

AKAT1-AKAT15 sent amounts

TKAT1-TKAT15 number of sent transactions

Types of summarised transactions:

- Credit transfer (001-00)
- Credit transfer - special sub-type (001-01)
- Credit transfer - documentary credit (001-02)
- Immediate collection - settlement (002-00)
- Settlement of a bill of exchange collection (002-01)
- Settlement of a cheque collection (002-02)
- Settlement of a term collection (003-00)
- Rejection of a credit transfer (201-00)
- Rejection of a credit transfer - special sub-type (201-01)
- Rejection of a credit transfer - documentary credit (201-02)
- Rejection of the settlement of an immediate collection (202-00)
- Rejection of the settlement of a bill of exchange collection (202-01)
- Rejection of the settlement of a cheque collection (202-02)
- Rejection of an term collection (203-00)

Table 04: Breakdown of ICS (clearing) turnover according to value limit

Filename: SMNB4EHH.MNB

Where: E Is the last digit of the given year
HH Is the current month in two digits

This table is used to report the sent transactions according to value limits in one line (monthly total).

Field	Forma	Explanation
TOTAL	XXXX	Fixed text: "ÖSSZ"
Settlement year, month	EEEE.HH	Settlement year, month
0-10th value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 0-10th
0-10th items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 0-10th
10th-100th value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 10th-100th
10th-100th items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 10th-100th
100th-1M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 100th-1M
100th-1M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 100th-1M
1M-5M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 1M-5M
1M-5M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 1M-5M
5M-10M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 5M-10M
5M-10M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 5M-10M
10M-20M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 10M-20M
10M-20M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 10M-20M
20M-50M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 20M-50M

20M-50M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 20M-50M
50M-100M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 50M-100M
50M-100M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 50M-100M
100M-200M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 100M-200M
100M-200M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 100M-200M
200M-500M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 200M-500M
200M-500M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 200M-500M
500M-1000M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 500M-1000M
500M-1000M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 500M-1000M
1000M-1500M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 1000M-1500M
1000M-1500M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 1000M-1500M
1500M-2000M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 1500M-2000M
1500M-2000M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 1500M-2000M
2000M-5000M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 2000M-5000M
2000M-5000M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 2000M-5000M
over 5000M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions over 5000M
over 5000M items	9999999999	Number of transactions over 5000M
Line spacing	CR/LF	Line spacing characters (2 byte)

AKAT1-AKAT15 sent amounts

TKAT1-TKAT15 number of sent transactions

Types of summarised transactions:

- Credit transfer (001-00)
- Credit transfer - special sub-type (001-01)
- Credit transfer - documentary credit (001-02)
- Immediate collection - settlement (002-00)
- Settlement of a bill of exchange collection (002-01)
- Settlement of a cheque collection (002-02)
- Settlement of a term collection (003-00)
- Rejection of a credit transfer (201-00)
- Rejection of a credit transfer - special sub-type (201-01)
- Rejection of a credit transfer - documentary credit (201-02)
- Rejection of the settlement of an immediate collection (202-00)
- Rejection of the settlement of a bill of exchange collection (202-01)
- Rejection of the settlement of a cheque collection (202-02)
- Rejection of an term collection (203-00)

Table 05: Breakdown of ICS (clearing) received turnover according to value limits, banks and settlement days

Filename: RMNB1EHH.MNB

Where: E Is the last digit of the given year
HH Is the current month in two digits

This table is used to report received transactions broken down according to value dates, banks and settlement dates.

Field	Forma	Explanation
Bank code	999	The 3-digit bank code issued by MNB
Settlement date	YYYY MM DD	Settlement date
0-10th value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 0-10th
0-10th items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 0-10th
10th-100th value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 10th-100th
10th-100th items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 10th-100th

100th-1M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 100th-1M
100th-1M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 100th-1M
1M-5M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 1M-5M
1M-5M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 1M-5M
5M-10M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 5M-10M
5M-10M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 5M-10M
10M-20M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 10M-20M
10M-20M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 10M-20M
20M-50M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 20M-50M
20M-50M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 20M-50M
50M-100M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 50M-100M
50M-100M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 50M-100M
100M-200M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 100M-200M
100M-200M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 100M-200M
200M-500M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 200M-500M
200M-500M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 200M-500M
500M-1000M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 500M-1000M
500M-1000M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 500M-1000M
1000M-1500M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 1000M-1500M
1000M-1500M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 1000M-1500M
1500M-2000M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 1500M-2000M
1500M-2000M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 1500M-2000M
2000M-5000M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 2000M-5000M
2000M-5000M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 2000M-5000M
over 5000M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions over 5000M
over 5000M items	9999999999	Number of transactions over 5000M
Line spacing	CR/LF	Line spacing characters (2 byte)

AKAT1-AKAT15 received amount,
TKAT1-TKAT15 number of received transactions between the given value limits.

Types of summarised transactions:

- Credit transfer (001-00)
- Credit transfer - special sub-type (001-01)
- Credit transfer - documentary credit (001-02)
- Immediate collection - settlement (002-00)
- Settlement of a bill of exchange collection (002-01)
- Settlement of a cheque collection (002-02)
- Settlement of a term collection (003-00)
- Rejection of a credit transfer (201-00)
- Rejection of a credit transfer - special sub-type (201-01)
- Rejection of a credit transfer - documentary credit (201-02)
- Rejection of the settlement of an immediate collection (202-00)
- Rejection of the settlement of a bill of exchange collection (202-01)
- Rejection of the settlement of a cheque collection (202-02)
- Rejection of an term collection (203-00)

Table 06: Breakdown of ICS (clearing) turnover according to value limits and banks

Filename: RMNB3EHH.MNB

Where: E Is the last digit of the given year
HH Is the current month in two digits

This table is used to report received transactions broken down according to value limits and banks.

Field	Forma	Explanation
Bank code	999	The 3-digit bank code issued by MNB
0-10th value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 0-10th
0-10th items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 0-10th
10th-100th value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 10th-100th
10th-100th items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 10th-100th
100th-1M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 100th-1M
100th-1M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 100th-1M
1M-5M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 1M-5M
1M-5M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 1M-5M
5M-10M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 5M-10M
5M-10M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 5M-10M
10M-20M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 10M-20M
10M-20M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 10M-20M
20M-50M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 20M-50M
20M-50M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 20M-50M
50M-100M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 50M-100M
50M-100M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 50M-100M
100M-200M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 100M-200M
100M-200M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 100M-200M
200M-500M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 200M-500M
200M-500M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 200M-500M
500M-1000M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 500M-1000M
500M-1000M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 500M-1000M
1000M-1500M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 1000M-1500M
1000M-1500M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 1000M-1500M
1500M-2000M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 1500M-2000M
1500M-2000M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 1500M-2000M
2000M-5000M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 2000M-5000M
2000M-5000M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 2000M-5000M
over 5000M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions over 5000M
over 5000M items	9999999999	Number of transactions over 5000M
Line spacing	CR/LF	Line spacing characters (2 byte)

AKAT1-AKAT15 received amount

TKAT1-TKAT15 number of received transactions

Types of summarised transactions:

- Credit transfer (001-00)
- Credit transfer - special sub-type (001-01)
- Credit transfer - documentary credit (001-02)
- Immediate collection - settlement (002-00)
- Settlement of a bill of exchange collection (002-01)
- Settlement of a cheque collection (002-02)
- Settlement of a term collection (003-00)
- Rejection of a credit transfer (201-00)
- Rejection of a credit transfer - special sub-type (201-01)
- Rejection of a credit transfer - documentary credit (201-02)

- Rejection of the settlement of an immediate collection (202-00)
- Rejection of the settlement of a bill of exchange collection (202-01)
- Rejection of the settlement of a cheque collection (202-02)
- Rejection of an term collection (203-00)

Table 07: ICS Bank-to-Bank transactions according to settlement days

Filename: SBMNB2EHH.MNB

Where: E Is the last digit of the given year
HH Is the current month in two digits

This table is used to report bank-to-bank transactions broken down according to value limits and settlement dates.

Field	Forma	Explanation
TOTAL	XXXX	Fixed text: „ÖSSZ”
Settlement date	YYYY MM DD	Settlement date
0-10th value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 0-10th
0-10th items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 0-10th
10th-100th value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 10th-100th
10th-100th items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 10th-100th
100th-1M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 100th-1M
100th-1M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 100th-1M
1M-5M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 1M-5M
1M-5M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 1M-5M
5M-10M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 5M-10M
5M-10M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 5M-10M
10M-20M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 10M-20M
10M-20M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 10M-20M
20M-50M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 20M-50M
20M-50M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 20M-50M
50M-100M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 50M-100M
50M-100M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 50M-100M
100M-200M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 100M-200M
100M-200M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 100M-200M
200M-500M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 200M-500M
200M-500M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 200M-500M
500M-1000M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 500M-1000M
500M-1000M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 500M-1000M
1000M-1500M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 1000M-1500M
1000M-1500M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 1000M-1500M
1500M-2000M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 1500M-2000M
1500M-2000M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 1500M-2000M
2000M-5000M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions between 2000M-5000M
2000M-5000M items	9999999999	Number of transactions between 2000M-5000M
over 5000M value	99999999999999.99	Value of transactions over 5000M
over 5000M items	9999999999	Number of transactions over 5000M
Line spacing	CR/LF	Line spacing characters (2 byte)

AKAT1-AKAT15 sent amounts

TKAT1-TKAT15 number of sent transactions

Type of summarised transactions:

- Bank to Bank transfers (082-00)

II. Rules applicable to the submission of the report

Method of submission: GiroXMail

Format of submission: MNB standard (text) file

The report needs to be addressed to MNB

Table 02: Availability

Serial number	Number of errors	Total lapse	Average lapse	Longest lapse	Availability ratio
	pc	hh:mm	hh:mm	hh:mm	%
	a	b	c	d	e
01					

Table 03: Repairs for clients

Serial number	Reporting the error		Repairing the error		Client	Description of the error	Reparation of the error
	Date	Time	Date	Time			
	yyyy.mm.dd	hh:mm	yyyy.mm.d d	hh:mm	(text)	(text)	(text)
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
01							
02							
03							
...							
...							
nn							

Table 04: Repairs required (relating to securities settlements)

Serial number	Reporting the error		Repairing the error		Supplier	Description of error	Repair of error
	Date	Time	Date	Time			
	yyyy.mm.dd	hh:mm	yyyy.mm.d d	hh:mm	(text)	(text)	(text)
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
01							
02							
03							
...							
...							
nn							

Table 05: Lengthened operation

Serial number	Date	Start of operation	End of operation	Justification for lengthened operation
	yyyy.mm.dd	hh:mm	hh:mm	(text)
	a	b	c	d
01				
02				
03				
...				
...				
nn				

Table 06: Closed complaints

Serial number	Client	Date	Description	Result	Justification	Date of settlement/rejection
	(text)	yyyy.mm.dd	(text)	(text)	(text)	yyyy.mm.dd
	a	b	c	d	e	f
01						
02						
03						
...						
...						
nn						

Table 07: Modifications in the securities settlement systems

Serial number	Modification		
	Date	Description	Justification
	yyyy.mm.dd	(text)	(text)
	a	b	c
01			
02			
03			
...			
...			
nn			

Guidelines for Completion

Oversight statistics

I. General information

In the data supply the dates shall be shown in "YYYY.MM.DD." format, times shall be shown in "HH:MM" format, while time periods shall be shown in "MMM" format.

II. Detailed instructions for filling in the tables, method of compilation of the figures

Table 01: Error diary

This is the table where the breakdowns and operational errors in the Central Clearing House and Depository (Budapest) Ltd. (henceforth: KELER) shall be reported.

In points c) and l) short narrative description is required. In points d)-i) "Y" means that the error is of the given type and "N" or a blank field means that the error is not related to it.

Table 02: Availability

In this table the breakdowns suffered by KELER Rt's clients are shown, as well as the availability ratio of the given month..

Table 03: Repairs for clients

In this table those cases shall be reported when KELER Rt. had to make repairs at the clients premises (in connection with the hardware and software installed by or on the order of KELER Rt.). Smaller modifications by KELER Rt.'s employees (not affecting the main parts of the hardware / operational system, like for instance changing the mouse), or training or first installation do not have to be reported.

In coloumn f) the short name of the client shall be entered.

In coloumns g)-h) the error and the way of repairing it shall be given in a brief description.

Table 04: Repairs required

In this table cases are reported when KELER Rt. required the work of other companies (suppliers) in order to restore the normal operation of the securities settlement system. Only repairs affecting the main parts or the operational system shall be reported. Repairs and maintenance works regularly carried out by the suppliers of KELER Rt. within the framework of the contract shall not be reported..

In coloumn f) the name of the partner organisation carrying out the repair/ seving shall be shown.

In coloumns g)-h) the error and the way of repairing it shall be given in a brief description.

Table 05: Lengthened operation

Cases when KELER Rt. was open for clients differently from the regular operations

Table 06: Closed complaints

In this table complaints shall be reported that

- come from clients
- have already been closed (the examination closed)

In the columns the following shall be reported:

- a) Short name of the client
- b) Date of receiving the complaint
- c) Brief description of the complaint
- d) Result of the complaint ("Settled" - KELER Rt had/has things to do in connection with the complaint; "Rejected" - KELER Rt did/ does not have anything to do in connection with the complaints
- e) Date of settlement/ rejection

Table 07: Modifications in the securities settlement systems

In this table the modifications carried out in the securities settlement systems shall be reported. The report shall contain the implementation of changes in the annual investment plan, and – out of the unplanned changes – the change of hardware main parts and the installation of the new versions of the operational system and the special softwares developed for clearing systems.

Table 08: Portfolio of guarantee elements

In this table the end-of-day portfolio of the individual collateral and guarantee items shall be shown in thousand HUF.

III. Requirements for submission of data supply

Method of submission: GiroXMail

Format of submission: MNB standard (text) file

Addressee of data supply: MNB

Electronic money

Table 03: Data of acquiring business of card based e-money system

Serial number	Terminals and methods suitable for loading up electronic money instruments, by type						Retailer terminals accepting electronic money, by type				
	ATM (pieces)	special e-money terminal (pieces)	POS (pieces)	fixed-line and/or mobile telephones (code number)	Internet (code number)	other (code number)	retailer POS (pieces)	product/ service terminal (pieces)	POS via internet (pieces)	other (code number)	
01	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	
02											
03											
...											
nn											

Table 04: Data of acquiring business of network-based e-money system

Serial number	Terminals and methods suitable for loading up electronic money instruments, by type				Retailer terminals accepting electronic money, by type	
	ATM (pieces)	fixed-line and/or mobile telephones (code number)	Internet (code number)	other (code number)	POS via internet (pieces)	other (code number)
01	a	b	c	d	e	f
02						
03						
...						
nn						

Guidelines for completion

Electronic money

I. General information

This data supply includes the data on issuing and acquiring electronic money.

The codes needed for filling it in may be found in the technical support published on MNB's web-site, in accordance with Subsection 4.11 of Appendix 3 of this decree (Code list for P42 data supply).

Definitions

Electronic money as defined in Act CXII/1996 on credit institutions and financial enterprises (Credit Institutions Act):

"monetary value stored on an electronic money device issued against cash or money transfer, which is also accepted for electronic payment purposes by others than the issuer."

Electronic money instrument: as defined in the Credit Institutions Act:

"a cashless payment instrument – in particular, a loadable chip card or computer memory – which serves the purposes of storing electronic money and with which the client may directly carry out payment transactions."

Card-based electronic money system: the device storing the electronic money is a card, generally a chip card. It is also known as electronic purse.

Network-based electronic money system: the device storing the electronic money is a special software installed on a PC. It is also known as digital money.

II. Detailed instructions on filling in the tables, method of compilation of the data

Table 01: Data of issuer business of card-based e-money system

column "a": Code of electronic money system:

The code of the system's name shall be shown, on the basis of the technical support published on MNB's web-site, in accordance with Subsection 4.11 of Appendix 3 of this decree (Code list for P42 data supply). When the first e-money system appears and later on when new systems are launched the code numbers shall be obtained from the Statistics Department of the MNB.

column "b": Year of starting:

The date shall be shown, when the data supplier started issuing the e-money, independently of the fact whether the e-money system existed earlier with other issuers.

column "c": Issuer of electronic money:

According to Hungarian regulations it is only banks or credit institutions specialised in issuing electronic money that are entitled to issue e-money. The code number shall be used as shown in the technical support published on MNB's web-site, in accordance with Subsection 4.11 of Appendix 3 of this decree.

column "d": Number of cards with electronic money function:

The number of cards storing electronic money as an exclusive function or among other functions. This means that if storing e-money is installed on a debit card as an additional function, it has to be shown in both this form and in Table 01 of P27 form. Each card shall be reported on, independently of the fact how many times it was used. Expired, or withdrawn cards shall not be reported.

column "e": Number of at least once uploaded cards:

The numbers shown here form part of the ones shown in "d".

Cards with electronic money functions shall be reported here, which have at least once been uploaded, thus may be regarded as activated. Uploading may be regarded as a sign of their will to use the e-money function.

columns "f" and "g": Value limit to be stored on electronic money instruments:

One or both of the following two columns shall be filled in, depending on the fact whether the money instrument stores forints or euros. For security reasons the issuers usually limit this value. In column "f" the maximum limit shall be shown – in Hungarian forints – which may be stored on the card.

In column "g" the maximum limit shall be shown – in euros – which may be stored on the card.

column "h": Transferability among users:

One of the code numbers shall be used as shown in the technical support published on MNB's web-site, in accordance with Subsection 4.11 of Appendix 3 of this decree. "Yes" if there is free transfer of value between the various types of instruments (eg. Mondex type systems). "No" if the electronic money may only be transferred from the consumer's device to the merchant's device (eg. Proton type systems).

column "i": Is the electronic money instrument suitable for network payments:

By inserting the proper code numbers the question is answered whether the electronic money stored on the card may be used for payment through a network, eg. through the internet.

column "j": What kind of functions does the electronic money store:

By inserting the proper code the question is answered whether the instrument can be used for other purposes than storing the electronic money: eg. as a debit card or score card (not value, but points are stored on the card). The code numbers for the various functions shall be shown one after the other (without a comma or empty space), in an increasing order. When starting the system, for structures not shown among the list of codes or later on when new structures appear, codes shall be obtained from the Statistics Department of the MNB.

column "k": Number of electronic money loading transactions:

How many times the device was uploaded with e-money in the given period (in forints and/or euros in total).

columns "l" and "m": Value of electronic money loading transactions:

One or both of the two columns shall be filled in subject to the fact whether the e-money instrument is suitable for storing forints, euros or both. The amounts shall be shown rounded up, without decimal points.

In column "l" it is shown how many forints were uploaded to the electronic money instruments during the uploading transactions given in column "k".
In column "m" it is shown how many euros were uploaded to the electronic money instruments during the uploading transactions given in column "k".

column "n": Number of purchase transactions carried out by electronic money instruments:
The number of purchase transactions carried out by electronic money instruments in the given period shall be given (in forints and/or euros, in total).

columns "o" and "p": Value of purchase transactions carried out by electronic payment instruments:

One or both of the two columns shall be filled in depending on the fact whether the e-money instrument is suitable for payments in forints, euros or both. The amounts shall be given rounded up, without decimal points.

In column "o" the value of purchase transactions carried out in the given period in forints shall be shown.

In column "p" the value of purchase transactions carried out in the given period in euros shall be shown.

Columns "r" and "s": Value of electronic money in circulation:

One or both of the two columns shall be filled in depending on the fact whether the instrument stores forints, euros or both.

The amount shown in column "r" shall equal the difference between the total forint uploading in the given period ("l" oszlop) and the total purchase transactions (column "o").

The amount shown in column "s" shall equal the difference between the total euro uploading in the given period ("l" oszlop) and the total purchase transactions (column "p").

Table 02: Data of issuer business of network-based e-money system

column "a": Code of electronic money system:
See the relevant column in Table 01.

column "b": Year of starting:
See the relevant column in Table 01.

column "c": Issuer of electronic money:
See the relevant column in Table 01.

column "d": Number of PC softwares with electronic money functions:
The number of PC softwares which may store electronic money on the basis of the contract between their owner and the issuer.

column "e": Number of the at least once uploaded PC softwares:
The numbers shown here shall form part of the ones shown in column "d".
The number of PC softwares that have at least once been uploaded with electronic money shall be shown here. The uploading shall be interpreted as a sign of their will to use the e-money function.

columns "f" and "g": Value limit to be stored on the electronic money instrument:
One or both of the two columns shall be filled in depending on the fact whether the money instrument stores forints or euros. For security reasons the issuers put a limit on this value.

In column "f" the maximum value (limit) shall be shown – in forints – which may be stored in the computer's memory.

In column "g" the maximum value (limit) shall be shown – in euros – which may be stored in the computer's memory.

column "h": Transferability among users:

One of the code numbers in the list shall be assigned. "Yes" if there is a free transfer of value between the various devices. "No" if the transfer of the electronic value is limited from the consumer's device to the merchant's device.

column "i": Number of electronic money loading transactions:

How many times the device was uploaded with e-money in the given period (in forints and/or euros, in total).

columns "j" and "k": Value of electronic money loading transactions:

One or both of the two columns shall be filled in depending on the fact whether the money instrument stores forints or euros. The amounts shall be given rounded up and without decimal points.

In column "j" it shall be shown how many forints were uploaded on the electronic money instrument during the uploading transactions given in "i".

In column "k" it shall be shown how many euros were uploaded on the electronic money instrument during the uploading transactions given in "i".

column "l": Number of purchase transactions carried out with electronic money instruments:

The number of purchase transactions carried out with the electronic money instruments in the given period (in forints and/or euros, in total).

columns "m" and "n": Value of purchase transactions carried out with electronic money instruments:

One or both of the two columns shall be filled in depending on the fact whether the money instrument is suitable for payments in forints or euros. The amounts shall be given rounded up and without decimal

In column "m" the value of forint purchase transactions carried out in the given period shall be shown.

In column "n" the value of euro purchase transactions carried out in the given period shall be shown.

columns "o" and "p": Value of electronic money in circulation:

One or both of the two columns shall be filled in depending on the fact whether the money instrument stores forints, euros or both.

The amount shown in column "o" shall equal the difference between the total forint uploading in the given period (column "j") and the total purchase transactions (column "m").

The amount shown in column "p" shall equal the difference between the total euro uploading in the given period (column "k") and the total purchase transactions (column "n").

Table 03: Data of acquiring business of card-based e-money system

columns "a"-"f": Terminals and methods suitable for loading up electronic money instruments:

The number of terminals shall be given that make it possible for electronic money to get from the issuer to the device of the consumer storing e-money. Apart from this, the terminal suitable

for uploading electronic money may be used for other functions, eg. as ATMs accepting bank cards or POS devices. In this case they shall also be shown in the relevant tables of the P07 data supply form.

In the case of the number of terminals suitable for uploading electronic money, in order to avoid parallel counting, it is always the number of devices owned by the data supplier or operated at the trader on the basis of a contract with the data supplier that shall be given.

In columns "a" "b" and "c" the number of equipments shall be shown. If any of the uploading methods is not possible in the case of the system on which the report is made, "0" shall be written in the relevant column.

In columns "d" "e" and "f" it has to be shown by inserting the proper code number whether there is an opportunity to upload the instrument through the phone, internet or other ways.

columns "g"-"j": Terminals accepting electronic money

The number of equipments operating at retailers, which make it possible for the owner to transfer the electronic money from his own card to the card/ equipment of the retailer. Each terminal accepting electronic money shall be reported separately, independently of the fact whether they operate at the same retailer's outlet. Should the terminal accepting electronic money have other functions, eg. operates as a retailer's POS terminal accepting bank cards as well, it has to be shown in Table 03 of P07 data supply form as well. If in the case of the system in the report – columns "g-i" – any of the equipments are not shown among the acquiring terminals, "0" shall be shown.

In column "g" the number of POS terminals operating at retailers's (at the cashier's desks of shops) shall be given, including the terminals that may accept other payment instruments (credit, debit and charge cards) apart from accepting e-money.

In column "h" the terminals shall be shown where products or services may be purchased against electronic money.

In column "i" the number of internet POS's shall be given, operating at internet acquiring places.

In column "j" the proper code number shall be given to show whether the electronic money instrument may be used for other methods of payment.

Table 04: Data of acquiring business of network-based e-money system

columns "a"-"d": Terminals and methods suitable for loading up electronic money instruments:

The number of terminals shall be given which make it possible for the electronic money to get from the issuer to the device of the consumer storing e-money. Terminals suitable for uploading electronic money may also provide other functions, eg. may also operate as ATMs accepting bank cards. In this case the terminal shall also be shown in the relevant tables of P07 data supply form. When calculating the number of the various terminals suitable for uploading electronic money, in order to avoid parallel calculation, it is always the number of equipments owned by the data supplier or by the retailer on the basis of a contract with the data supplier.

In column "a" the number of equipments shall be shown. If this method of uploading is not possible in the case of the system in the report, "0" shall be inserted.

In columns "b" "c" and "d" it shall be shown - by adding the proper code number - whether uploading is possible through the phone, internet or other ways.

columns "e"-"f": Terminals accepting electronic money:

The number of equipments operating at retailers shall be given, which make it possible for the electronic money to be transferred from the owner's device to that of the retailer. Each terminal accepting electronic money shall be show separately, independently of the fact whether they operate at the same retailer. If the terminal accepting electronic money has other functions as

well, eg. it operates as a POS terminal accepting bank cards, it has to be shown in both this form and in Table 03 of P07 form.

In column "e" the number of POS's operating at internet acquiring places shall be given. If this equipment does not occur among accepting terminals in the case of the system subject to the report, "0" shall be inserted.

In column "f" the proper code shall be given to show whether it is possible to pay in other ways with the electronic money instrument.

III. Requirements for submission of data supply

Method of submission: GiroXMail

Format of data supply: MNB standard (text) file

Addressee of the data supply: MNB

MNB data collection identification number: **W01**

Guidelines for filling out the report
Annual report submitted to the general meeting by credit institutions

I. General instructions

Contents of the report: balance sheet, profit and loss account, supplementary notes, business report, auditor's report.

II. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: by post

Format of the report: paper

The report needs to be addressed to MNB Financial Stability Department

MNB data collection identification number: **W02**

Guidelines for filling out the report
Consolidated annual report

I. General instructions

Contents of the report: balance sheet, profit and loss account, supplementary notes, business report, auditor's report.

II. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: by post

Format of the report: paper

The report needs to be addressed to MNB Financial Stability Department

MNB data collection identification number: **W03**

Guidelines for filling out the report
Minutes of the general meeting

I. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: by post

Format of the report: paper

The report needs to be addressed to MNB Financial Stability Department

MNB data collection identification number: **W04**

Guidelines for filling out the report
Report of the extraordinary general meeting

I. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: by post

Format of the report: paper

The report needs to be addressed to MNB Financial Stability Department

MNB data collection identification number: **W05**

Guidelines for filling out the report
Regular quarterly report of credit institutions

I. General instructions

The report should contain the information that cannot be identified from the financial reports, i.e., a description of processes, tendencies, explanations for changes in the figures and business decisions. In addition, a few subjects representing part of the report should provide information for the regular country report prepared for the European Central Bank.

During the preparation of the report and analysis of processes, concentration must be given to the changes taking place since the beginning of the year and their explanation, highlighting the specific characteristics of the given quarter of the year.

II. Compilation of the report

A. Asset-liabilities structure, market growth

1. Causes of the major changes in the asset and liability structure of the credit institution according to business lines.
 - non-financial corporate business,
 - households,
 - financial intermediaries.
2. The most important information about the loan demand and loan preferences (HUF or currency loans, long- and short-term loans), liquidity and income position of customers, and their seasonal monetary demand needs to be described.
3. Details should be provided about major changes in the importance of individual branches, sectors and products in the quarter, and the impacts of the business measures introduced in the previous quarter observed in the current quarter (for example, introduction of a new product).
4. Description of the experience of the credit institution in relation to the loan demand, lending and account management, as well as deposits of SMEsⁱ as well as introduced special products.

ⁱ The SME definition is the same applicable in the numerical reports.

5. Information on syndicated and arranged loans (customer's name, for consortia names of the other participating banks, currency of the loan, debt owed to the bank both in currency and HUF, currency type of the bank's own credit line, total amount of the bank's own credit line in currency and HUF, the undrawn amount in currency and HUF, date of the contract and maturity date). The funds received in the framework of a consortium (loans) should also be indicated specifically.
6. Credit institutions must provide information on the funding of any increase in activities on the asset side.
7. Experiences in relation to direct foreign loans taken by customers (reasons for the changes in volume).
8. Characteristic features of the activities of the credit institutions performed in foreign currencies (for example, activities in the domestic currency market and related experiences, experiences of taking loans from foreign banks, activities and transactions between the credit institution and its parent or sister banks and enterprises, etc.).
9. Main characteristics of the money market and futures businesses of the credit institution (explanation of changes in money market placements, structure of funds and future partners and conditions).
10. The credit institution needs to describe the reasons for the reclassification of the types, issue and value of securities purchased for trading purposes into investment-type securities (perhaps equity participations.)
11. Information on the time and nominal value of own shares repurchased by the financial institution and the other types of transactions performed with own shares.
12. Implementation of the plans relating to the main assets and liabilities during the reporting period.

B. Portfolio quality, loss of value, provisions

1. Information on the non-performing assets of the credit institution (especially loans), loss of value and major factors and reasons for changes in the provisions.

C. Profitability

1. Details about the main factors and major transactions having an impact on the main components of the profit of the credit institution.
2. Description of how the individual income items relating to state-subsidised housing loans affected the profitability of the banks, and the volume represented by them.
3. The most important interest policy decisions of the credit institution in the current quarter and their reasons.
Detailed information on the impacts of exchange rate and interest changes on the balance sheet of the financial institution (reasons and methods of changes in the interest and commissions, and their impact on the profit of the institution).
4. The credit institution has to provide a detailed description on the source of its other (not included elsewhere) as well as extraordinary expenses and revenues.
5. Description of the main factors affecting the expenditure of the credit institution, highlighting the major expense items.

6. Description of any sale of assets, or write-offs made by the credit institution, their reasons, and their impact on the profit of the financial institution (indicating all revenues, loss of value and reversals originating from them).

7. The credit institution must evaluate the implementation of its profitability plan. What are the future expectations of the management of the credit institution about profitability?

D. Capital position

1. A brief textual explanation as to why the registered or regulatory capital, or solvency ratio changed and, in the case of any negative changes, the actions taken by the credit institution to change the present situation should also be described.

E. Business policy and banking decisions

1. The new businesses, products and services introduced by the credit institution in the reporting quarter, further plans and ideas.
2. Major development completed by the credit institution in the reporting quarter and plans for the next quarter (for example, extension of the accounting, information system, etc.).
3. Major organisational changes taking place at the credit institution (for example, introduction of universal banking activities, etc.). In the case of outsourcing, the types of the outsourced activities need to be described.
4. Major changes in the development of the distribution channels (for example, branch network development, establishment of special branches, internet banking, telephone banking development). Changes observed in individual customers and customer types concerning the use of the various distribution channels.

F. Risk management

1. Introduction of new risk measuring tools, techniques and methods for risk measurement and management of various types of risks (credit, market, liquidity, settlement, operational risk) in the bank and within the banking groupⁱⁱ. Introduction of any new risk mitigation tools (for example, securitisation, special security items, and insurance policies).
2. Organisational and internal regulatory changes taking place within the bank and the group for the purpose of more effective risk management.

G. Corporate governance

1. Measures taken in the recent period for effective corporate governance (for example, organisational changes in the management, board of directors, supervisory board, special committees assessing and controlling risks – for example, ALCO, Credit Committee, etc. – or organisation of the bank).

H. Banking group

1. Typical features of co-operation (business policy, joint activities, joint products, cross selling, etc.) with non-banking financial intermediaries (insurance companies, investment funds, pension funds, financial and investment enterprises) belonging to the banking group or not belonging to the banking group but having a strategic relation with the credit institution (for example, they have the same parent bank, they belong to the same foreign parent bank, they are indirectly owned by the bank, etc.).

ⁱⁱ Banking group means all members of the group subject to consolidated supervision defined in the Hpt. (Banking Act).

2. Description of the activities of the members of the banking group indicating changes in the balance sheet total, profitability and shareholders' equity. Description of any capital injection or estimated capital injection with regard to individual members of the group.
3. In the case of a group of credit institutions, if the regulatory capital of one of the credit institutions declines and it needs to be reported, the controlling credit institution is obliged to explain the impact of the decline on the group of credit institutions with a calculation and explanation.

I. Co-operation agreements – strategic alliance

1. Types of co-operation and alliance outside the banking group between absolutely independent credit institutions having no strategic relations with each other, or between credit institutions and other members of the financial intermediary system, as well as other companies both within the country and abroad. Purpose and form of co-operation (for example, joint product, sale of a particular product, joint company, etc.).

J. Other

1. The credit institution must describe any measure contained in a resolution of the Supervisory Authority, or imposed by the MNB, its implementation, deadline and actual implementation.
2. The credit institution must report any violation of the provisions of the Hpt. (Banking Act), the reasons of it, measures introduced for their elimination and their implementation.
3. In addition, with regard to the large exposures, the credit institution must also indicate information concerning the items specified in Section 79 (4) and Section 80 (1) of the Hpt. (Banking Act).
4. Other material changes.

II. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: by post

Format of submission: paper

The report needs to be addressed to MNB Financial Stability Department

MNB data collection identification number: **W06**

Guidelines for filling out the report Report of credit institutions on any current subjects

I. General information

Such a report is prepared on the basis of a specific request, on any current subject.

II. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: by post

Format of submission: paper

The report needs to be addressed to MNB Financial Stability Department

Guidelines for filling out the report
Annual and medium-term business policy guidelines of credit institutions

I. Data compilation

1. Adjustment of the bank to general changes in the economic and financial environment, related ideas and opportunities.
2. Envisaged changes compared to the current business policy (market share, customer base, new products, services and leading products).
3. Description of business policy ideas on the basis of changes envisaged in the following major balance sheet items, with special consideration to the tools used for the achievement of the individual objectives.
 - a) assets:
 - loans to the corporate sector,
 - household loans,
 - investments,
 - other asset items, important in the balance sheet of the bank (securities, lending abroad, inter-bank loans, outstanding at the central bank, lending to insurance companies or financial enterprises).
 - b) liabilities:
 - equity and its elements, dividend policy
 - funds raised from the corporate sector,
 - household deposits, issued securities,
 - other liabilities, important in the balance sheet of the bank (funds raised abroad, inter-bank liabilities).
4. Ideas concerning the profitability of the bank
 - changes in the proportion of main income elements,
 - interest rate policy,
 - staff and cost management.
5. Envisaged operational changes, network and other development.
6. Factors potentially hindering the achievement of the planned objectives, and description of the measures planned to be introduced for their elimination.

II. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: by post

Format of submission: paper

The report needs to be addressed to MNB Financial Stability Department and to Hungarian Financial Supervisory Authority.

Guidelines for filling out the report

Report on operational errors and their repair

I. General instructions

This report is a detailed text report on all operational crises, banking crises and disasters. The report must contain the reasons of the crisis, the damages and consequences, all steps taken in relation to recovery, the situation prevailing at the time of the compilation of the report, all further planned steps and measures introduced to avoid similar situations (or plans).

II. Rules applicable for the submission of the report

Method of submission: by post and in GiroXMail

Format of the report: on paper and in electronic format.

The report needs to be addressed to: MNB Cash Management, Emission Regulation and
Organisation Department

MNB data collection code: **W09**

Guidelines for completion

Emergency measures because of a clearing member

I. General information

Each event shall be reported due to which an emergency measure has to be taken against a clearing member. In the report the root causes and the measures taken shall be described in detail.

II. Requirements for submitting the data supply

Method of submission: by ordinary mail and GiroXMail

Format of submission: on paper or electronically

Addressee of data supply: MNB Payment System and Currency Issue Policy Department

Supporting technical data for the supply of information

1. List of institutions listed in sectors B)-F) in accordance with Section I.A.4. of Appendix 2 of this Decree
2. List of non-profit institutions belonging to sectors A), H) and I) in accordance with I.A.4 of Appendix 2 of this Decree
3. Reserve requirement calculation aid
4. List of codes:
 - 4.1. Transaction code lists:
 - 4.1.1. Full list of transaction codes
 - 4.1.2. Balance of Payment transaction codes to be used by credit institutions
 - 4.1.3. Balance of Payment transaction codes to be assigned for group transfer orders and group collection orders
 - 4.2. List of account types
 - 4.3. Interest rate identification codes
 - 4.4. Other changes in stock codes
 - 4.5. Foreign currency codes
 - 4.6. Country codes (ISO) and codes of international organisations
 - 4.7. Name, registration number and identification (GIRO) codes of data suppliers (banks, financial enterprises, investment enterprises)
 - 4.8. Code list for E21 data supply
 - 4.9. Code list for E27 data supply
 - 4.10. Statistical bank card codes (card issuers, bank cards)
 - 4.10.1. Code list for P07 data supply
 - 4.10.2. Code list for P27 data supply
 - 4.10.3. Code list for P34 data supply
 - 4.10.4. Code list for basic statistical information on bank cards
 - 4.11. Code list for P42 data supply
5. Correlations and aspects of individual control of reports
6. Individual information technology support for reports
7. List of equities listed on the Budapesti Stock Exchange
8. Composition of the rows of industry breakdown reports
9. Examples (K01, K03, E20, E21, Balance of Payment)
10. List of persons available for information in MNB
11. Description on how to transform an Excel file into a txt file
12. List of reporting custodians (required to prepare reports on securities statistics)
13. List of money market funds
14. Information to be supplied by savings associations for housing purposes