

Financial Accounts for Austria based on ESA 2010

Manual on sources and methods

This manual refers to time series from
1995 or Q1 1999

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Executive summary

Sector accounts constitute the main building blocks of the national accounts framework, along with input-output tables and tables by industry. Sector accounts systematically describe the economic cycle from the production of goods and services through the generation, distribution, redistribution and use of income to the resulting changes in financial and non-financial assets and liabilities for all sectors of the economy – that is to say financial and non-financial corporations, general government, households, non-profit institutions serving households and the rest of the world.

Within this framework, the *financial accounts* provide stock-and-flow information on the financial investment and financing activities of each sector. In the case of Austria, the financial accounts are compiled on a “from whom to whom” basis, i.e. the data illustrate the debtor/creditor relationships that emerge between the individual sectors based on the underlying financial instruments. The financial accounts are interlinked with the non-financial accounts, which reflect the sectors’ income, saving, capital transfers and non-financial investment.

The data are compiled in line with common international concepts and rules laid down in the United Nation’s System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008), and first and foremost in line with the binding rules of the European System of Accounts 2010 (ESA 2010). The ESA framework provides for producing quarterly accounts and annual accounts for the respective calendar periods. As a rule, the quarterly accounts are released 97 days after the end of the reporting quarter, and the annual accounts are published four and nine months after the end of the reporting year. As a rule, we revise the data for the previous four years in September. For Austria, we can provide complete and consistent annual time series from 1995 onward, and quarterly time series from 1999 onward. The data are based on a range of statistics as well as, to some extent, on estimates. Key data sources are MFI balance sheet statistics, securities holdings statistics, government finance statistics, corporate balance sheet data as well as balance of payments (BoP) and international investment position (IIP) data.

The Austrian financial accounts data are published on the OeNB’s website ([Financial accounts](https://www.oenb.at/en/Statistics/Standardized-Tables/financial-accounts.html)¹ section).

¹ <https://www.oenb.at/en/Statistics/Standardized-Tables/financial-accounts.html>

Key aspects of the financial accounts

Coverage	The financial accounts are an integral part of the national accounts as defined by ESA 2010. The financial sector accounts represent flows in financial assets and liabilities of the individual sectors and stocks of financial assets and liabilities.
Statistical population	The statistical population consists of all domestic institutional units (households, financial and non-financial corporations, government entities and non-profit institutions serving households) and the rest of the world, to the extent that the creditor/debtor relationships involve nonresidents.
Type of statistics	System of national accounts
Data sources/compilation types	The data are derived from other statistics (above all MFI balance sheet statistics, securities holdings statistics, government finance statistics compiled by Statistics Austria, balance of payments statistics including the international investment position) as well as internal calculations and estimates (in particular with regard to transactions and counterpart sectors).
Reporting period/reference date; periodicity	Annual data, from 1995 Quarterly data, from Q1 1999
Main legal basis	Regulation (EU) 2023/734 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2023 amending Regulation (EU) No 549/2013; Guideline of the European Central Bank of 25 July 2013 (ECB/2013/24), as amended.
Level of regional granularity	Austria (breakdowns by provinces cannot be provided at present)
Timeliness	Quarterly data: t+97 days annual data: t+4 and t+9 months following an initial round of data revisions

1. General information

This manual has been aligned with the standard documentation for non-financial accounts provided by Statistics Austria.

The manual describes the compilation of the **financial sector accounts** for Austria, which are an integral part of the **national accounts**. For international comparability, these accounts are based on common international concepts and rules: the System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008), which provides worldwide guidelines; and the European System of National Accounts 2010 (ESA 2010), which is the binding European framework.

In line with ESA 2010 1.06, the national accounts consist of two **main sets of tables**:

- (a) sector accounts;
- (b) an input-output framework and tables by industry.

The sector accounts systematically describe the economic cycle from the production of goods and services through the generation, distribution, redistribution and use of income to the resulting changes in financial and non-financial assets and liabilities for all sectors of the economy.

The input-output tables and the tables by industry provide a more detailed account of the production process (cost structure, income generated and employment) and of the flows of goods and services (output, imports, exports, final consumption, intermediate consumption and capital formation by product group).

Here, the focus is on the **sector accounts**. The sector accounts reflect the full sequence of accounts for five broadly defined institutional sectors: (1) non-financial corporations, (2) financial corporations, (3) general government, (4) households, (5) non-profit institutions serving households and (6) the rest of the world. The data are shown in nominal terms, i.e. at current prices.

The financial accounts serve to record the changes in financial assets and liabilities (due to transactions or price changes) and the resulting changes in the individual sectors' net lending or net borrowing. The data are broken down by type of financial instrument (currency and deposits, loans, debt securities, equity and investment fund shares or units, insurance, pensions and standardized guarantee schemes, financial derivatives, trade credits, other receivables/payables). The corresponding non-financial accounts reflect the economic transactions (generation, use and distribution of income, etc.) that drive the changes in net lending or net borrowing.

This manual refers to both **quarterly and annual accounts**: The reporting period is a calendar quarter or a calendar year. As a rule, the quarterly accounts are released 97 days after the end of the reporting quarter (t), and the annual accounts are published four and nine months (following an initial round of data revisions) after the end of the reporting year (t), together with revised data for the preceding three/four years. The data are available at the same level of aggregation on a "from whom to whom" basis for the entire time series for all sectors starting in 1995 (annual data) or 1999 (quarterly data).

The quarterly data are, as a rule, published on an **unconsolidated** basis. Unconsolidated means that flows and stocks between different institutional units of the same sectors are shown on both sides of the balance sheet. In a consolidated view, the financial transactions/stocks between institutional units classified in the same sector would be eliminated, with no impact on the balancing item/net position. The annual data to be submitted to Eurostat additionally need to be on a consolidated basis.

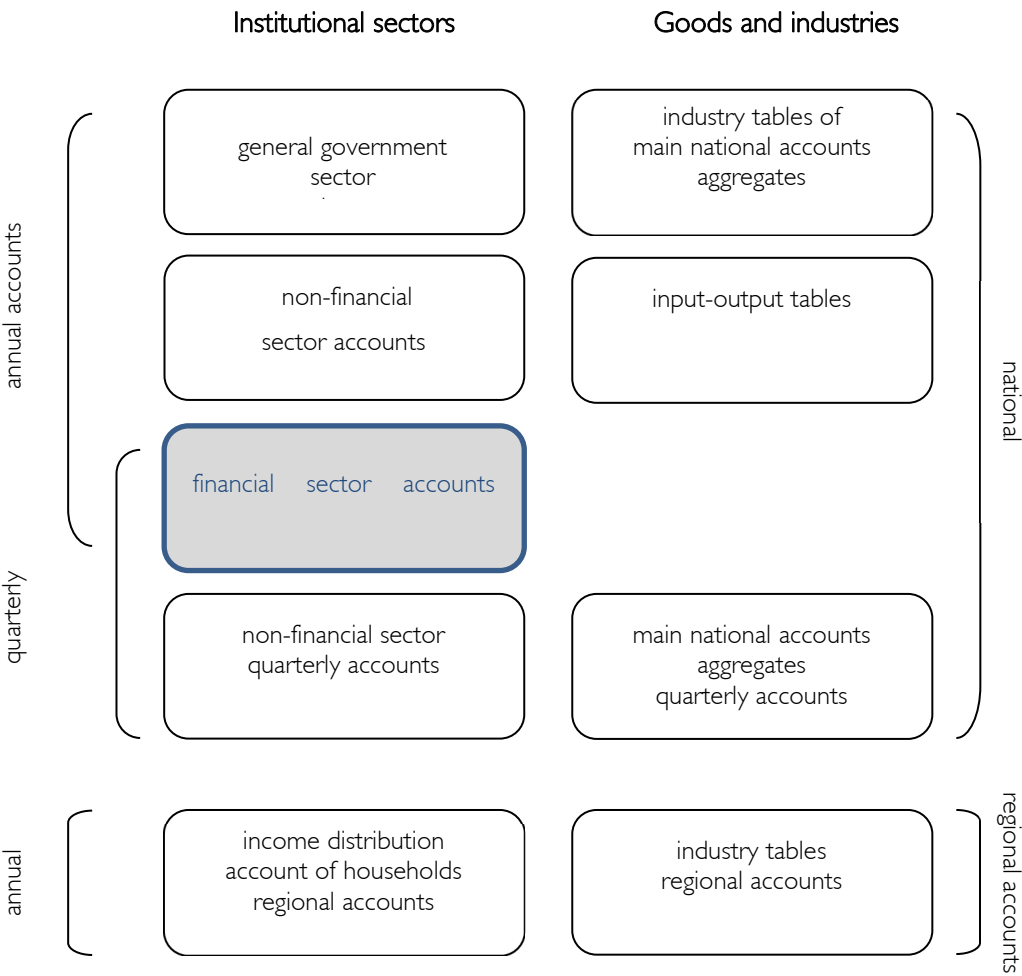
Financial transactions are recorded on an **accrual** basis, i.e. at the time when the underlying economic transactions occur, which may differ from the timing of the cash flows.

Reporting is based on the methodology of ESA 2010.

The OeNB calculates the financial accounts by sector for each successive reporting quarter and year, except for the financial accounts of the general government, which Statistics Austria has been compiling since September 2014 (starting with the first quarter of 2012 as the reference period).²

Chart 1 illustrates how (1) institutional sectors (left-hand side) are intertwined with (2) goods and industries (right-hand side) and how the financial accounts fit into the national accounts system:

Chart 1: Building blocks of the system of national accounts (Source: Statistics Austria)



This documentation is structured as follows:

² The back-calculation of quarterly data preceding the reporting period Q1 2012 was done in cooperation by Statistics Austria and the OeNB in 2014.

- Section 1 provides general background information and discusses the objective and purpose of the national accounts in general and of sector accounts in particular.
- Section 2.1 explains the methodology, focusing on the definition and delineation of the institutional units, sectors and financing instruments as well as on the sequence of accounts.
- Section 2.2 deals with the actual compilation of the accounts, describing definitions in greater detail, indicating data sources and methods, and detailing the breakdown of financial assets and liabilities by financial instruments for each sector. The manual does not contain a description for the general government sector (S.13), since these accounts are being compiled by Statistics Austria.
- Section 2.3 outlines the release and revision policy.
- Section 3 discusses general aspects of quality.

1.1 Objective and purpose, history

Along with the input-output/industry tables, sector accounts are the main pillars of the national accounts framework under ESA 2010 (1.06).

This framework consists of a coherent, consistent and integrated set of macroeconomic accounts, balance sheets and tables based on a set of internationally agreed concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules. The sector accounts allow economic data to be compiled and presented in a format that facilitates economic analysis and policymaking.

The individual accounts serve to condense lots of details, based on economic principles and conceptual frameworks about how an economy works. The purpose of the sector accounts is to provide a comprehensive record of the complex economic activities taking place within an economy and the corresponding interaction between different (groups of) economic agents in markets or elsewhere.

As a multipurpose system for statistical analysis and policymaking, The national accounts support:

- (a) monitoring of economic developments
- (b) macroeconomic analysis
- (c) decision-taking and policymaking input
- (d) international comparisons

In the context of the European Union, the data are also put to administrative uses, such as calculating national contributions to the EU budget or subsidies based on national accounts aggregates (national income or regional GDP). In the context of the sector accounts, some general government sector aggregates (deficit, debt) feed into calculating indicators monitored under the Stability and Growth Pact and the Maastricht criteria. Furthermore, 13 indicators³ are relevant for calculating the macroeconomic imbalances scoreboard.⁴

Industry tables (at constant prices) and input-output tables facilitate monitoring economic (cyclical) developments or analyzing structural policy issues. Sector accounts facilitate analyzing the role of

³ The financial accounts serve as the basis for the data on private sector debt (outstanding loans to and securities issued by non-financial corporations and the household sector), private sector financing (debt transactions) as well as the liabilities of the entire financial sector (based on all financial instruments). Moreover, the net asset position of the international investment position is related to the financial accounts data.

⁴ https://economy-finance.ec.europa.eu/economic-and-fiscal-governance/macroeconomic-imbalance-procedure/scoreboard_en#scoreboard-indicators

government or of the financial sector, cross-border flows and stocks, or changes in household financial assets, income and saving.

Unlike industry tables and input-output tables, sector accounts are a relatively recent addition to the national accounts for Austria. Sector accounts did not become an integral part of the national accounts until after Austria had joined the EU and implemented ESA 1995. Financial accounts were first compiled for all sectors in 1998 for the reporting period 1995 to 1997.

1.2 Legal basis

Since September 2014, calculating the financial accounts within the national accounts system has been governed by the European System of Accounts 2010 (ESA 2010) – [Council Regulation \(EC\) No 549/2013](#)⁵. As instructed by Statistics Austria, the OeNB compiles transmission tables 6 and 7 (financial transactions and net lending/net borrowing, annual accounts).

Based on this EU regulation, the ECB adopted a [guideline](#)⁶ governing the statistical reporting requirements of the European Central Bank in the field of quarterly financial accounts.

1.3 Users of financial accounts data

Potential financial accounts users include:

- Government entities (Federal Chancellery, ministries)
- Social partners (Chamber of Labour, Austrian Federal Economic Chamber)
- Statistics Austria
- Universities
- Research institutions
- Media
- Banks, insurance companies, pension funds, businesses and consulting companies
- Oesterreichische Nationalbank
- European Commission (Eurostat, various Directorates General)
- European Central Bank (ECB)
- OECD, UN, BIS, IMF
- Research institutions, universities
- Businesses and consulting companies

⁵ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:174:0001:0727:EN:PDF> (as amended)

⁶ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32013O0024> (as amended)

2. Conceptual framework and compilation of the financial accounts

2.1 Statistical concepts and methodology

2.1.1 Scope of the statistics

The calculation of the macroeconomic aggregates is based on the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010), which contains all fundamental concepts, definitions and accounting rules.

The **financial accounts** serve to record all transactions in financial assets and liabilities, broken down by sectors. They systematically describe the assets (other than non-financial assets) each sector of the economy accumulates and the liabilities it incurs. Moreover, the financial accounts identify from whom and to whom the assets are being moved, i.e. the financial relationships that exist between individual sectors. The sequence of accounts is complete; in other words, the balancing item is zero: In other words: The balance of the non-financial accounts – theoretically – matches the balance of the financial accounts, namely net lending or borrowing. The accounts, transactions and balances cited above are compiled not only for the economy as a whole but also for each of the institutional sectors, i.e. the domestic sectors and the rest of the world, to the extent that the creditor/debtor relationships involve nonresidents.

The total economy is defined in terms of resident units. A unit qualifies as a resident unit when it has a center of economic interest in this economy.⁷ The units need not be legal entities in their own right; domestic branches of nonresident businesses, in particular, qualify as – notional – resident units. (Nationality is without relevance in this context.)

The economic territory also extends to free zones as well as territorial enclaves (embassies and consulates abroad), but it excludes extraterritorial enclaves within Austria (i.e. foreign embassies and consulates as well as international organizations represented in Austria).

2.1.2 Units of observation, compilation, presentation

ESA 2010 distinguishes **institutional units**,⁸ which are classified by institutional sectors, as well as local kind-of-activity units, which are classified by industries.

Institutional units are defined as economic entities that are characterized by homogeneous behavior and decision-making autonomy in the exercise of their principal function. The latter means that they are capable of (a) owning goods and assets, (b) taking economic decisions and engaging in economic activities for which they are directly accountable, and (c) incurring liabilities and entering into agreements in their own right. Moreover, institutional units should be able to keep complete accounts of their activities and transactions. Thus, households and legal persons (stock corporations; local, regional and national government entities; associations; etc.) constitute institutional units. Rare exceptions may be legal persons that lack the required decision-making autonomy (such as government agencies). All other units – other than quasi-corporations – typically do not constitute independent institutional units.

⁷ I.e. when a unit engages in a significant amount of economic activities and transactions either for an indefinite period or for an extended period (one year or more).

⁸ Institutional units are to be distinguished from local kind-of-activity units, as defined by ESA 2010, which have no direct relevance for sector accounts.

Quasi-corporations keep a complete set of accounts but lack a legal personality in their own right. At the same time, their economic activities differ from those of their owners and broadly correspond to those of stock corporations. The typical quasi-corporations will be either partnerships (such as limited partnerships, which are identified by the acronym KG, or general partnerships, known as OHG) owned by households, or public market producers that lack a legal personality of their own and are operated like public corporations.

2.1.3 Data sources, coverage

The financial accounts are calculated from a wide variety of sources, as is evident from the overview provided in the table below:

Table 1: Main data sources for the financial accounts⁹

Data source	Data compiled by	Mainly relevant for (sectors, transactions)	Link ¹⁰
Government finance statistics (Financial Accounts of the Government Sector)	Statistics Austria	Assets and liabilities using data provided by the OeNB for the general government sector	Standard documentation
Balance of payments/international investment position	OeNB, Statistics Austria	Cross-border financial activities of all domestic sectors (S.2)	Reporting requirements
MFI balance sheet statistics	OeNB	MFIs: deposits, loans, equity (as applicable), debt securities for own account	Reporting requirements
Asset, income and risk statements of banks	OeNB	Non-MFIs: loans and advances	Reporting requirements
Securities holdings statistics	OeNB	All sectors: debt securities, quoted shares, unquoted shares (where applicable) including outstanding volumes, investment fund shares, securitized financial derivatives	Reporting requirements
Mutual fund statistics	OeNB	Mutual funds, including money market funds: loans, shares, funds-in-funds volume	Reporting requirements
Insurance corporations statistics (Solvency II)	OeNB	Sector S.128: deposits, loans, shares, insurance technical reserves, guarantee capital	Reporting requirements
Insurance statistics	Financial Market Authority	Sector S.128: Balance sheet data	FMA website
Pension fund statistics	OeNB	Sector S.129: Loans, investment portfolio	Reporting requirements

⁹ Financial accounts of the government sector – Manual of sources and surveys: [std_v_fkss_schuldenstand.pdf \(statistik.at\)](#)
OeNB reporting requirements and guidelines: [OeNB reporting requirements](#).
FMA insurance statistics: <https://www.fma.gv.at/versicherungen/offenlegung/statistiken/>

Data source	Data compiled by	Mainly relevant for (sectors, transactions)	Link
Balance sheet data of pension funds	Financial Market Authority	Sector S.129: Balance sheet data	FMA website
Balance sheet data	External data providers	Intrasectoral corporate loans, trade credits, calculation basis for financial leasing loans, assets of financial holdings, participating interests	See section 2.2.3
Central credit register	OeNB	Loans from financial leasing companies	

For a more detailed description of the data sources, see the discussion of the transactions (and stocks) based on those sources in section 2.2.

2.1.4 Compilation and presentation of data: Accounts

2.1.4.1 Sequence of accounts

The core structure of ESA 2010 is a sequence of integrated accounts, including current accounts, accumulation accounts and balance sheets for each of the individual institutional units and sectors:

- (a) Current accounts
 - (1) Production account (I)
 - (2) Distribution and use of income accounts (II)
- (b) Accumulation accounts (III)
- (c) Balance sheets (IV)

Essentially, the national accounts serve the purpose of providing a complete and integrated view of the flow and stock accounts for the individual units and sector. In the first instance, the sequence of accounts is used to record transactions (plus other flows). A transaction is an economic flow that is an interaction between institutional units by mutual agreement or an operation within an institutional unit. Transactions are divided into transactions in products (P), distributive transactions (D) and financial transactions (F). Other flows (K) are defined as changes in assets, liabilities and net worth that are not the result of transactions.

The sequence of accounts is complete: for every single sector, the sum of all transactions (i.e. the flows of accounts I through III.2) recorded on the liability side of the accounts (use of, and changes in liabilities) equals the sum of all transactions recorded on the asset side (resources and changes in assets). Balancing items may be shown net (i.e. without deducting consumption of fixed capital) or gross.

The flow accounts include:

I	Production account
II.1.1	Generation of income account
II.1.2	Allocation of primary income account
II.2	Secondary distribution of income account
II.4.1	Use of income account
III.1.1	Change in net worth due to saving and capital transfers account
III.1.2	Acquisition of non-financial assets account
III.2	Financial account
III.3.1	Other changes in volume of assets account
III.3.2	Revaluation account

The stock accounts include:

IV.1	Opening balance sheet
IV.2	Difference between the amount of financial transactions and the changes in financial balance sheets (price effects and other changes)
IV.3	Closing balance sheet

The financial accounts include the flow accounts from the financial account (III.2) and all stock accounts to the extent that they are related to financial assets and liabilities.

2.1.4.2 The individual accounts¹¹

I. Production account

The production account reflects the value added by the respective units engaged in production activity. The balancing item for the economy as a whole is the gross domestic product.

II.1.1 Generation of income account

The allocation of primary income account (II.1) reflects the income generated directly in the production process as well as its allocation to the production factors (labor, capital) and the government sector (via taxes on production and imports and subsidies).

The generation of income account (II.1.1) records the sectors which are the source, rather than the destination, of primary income.

II.1.2 Allocation of primary income account

Unlike the generation account, the allocation of primary income account (II.2.1) concerns the institutional sectors as recipients rather than producers of primary income. Primary income (B.5) is defined as the income that the institutional sectors earn in the production process. Primary income includes compensation of employees (D.1), taxes on production (D.2) and subsidies (D.3) as well as property income (D.4). The balancing item for the economy as a whole is net national income (B.5*).

Property income (D.4) is the income receivable by owners of financial assets or tangible nonproduced assets in return for providing funds to other institutional units or putting such assets at

¹¹ Information on the individual accounts is provided when they relate to the financial account or to financial assets and liabilities.

their disposal. This includes interest, dividends/withdrawals from income, rents and property income as well as “other capital income” and “reinvested earnings” on direct investment.

Interest (D.41) is the amount that debtors are liable to pay to their creditors on financial assets owned by the latter (deposits, debt securities, loans). In contrast, dividends and withdrawals from income (D.42) constitute a compensation for the provision of capital. D.42 relates to the income of (quasi) corporations that is distributed to owners of shares and other equity or that the owners of quasi corporations withdraw. In the case of foreign direct investment relationships, reinvested earnings are also classified as property income. In other words, reinvested earnings from foreign direct investment (D.43) are assumed to have been distributed and reinvested, and the corresponding reinvestment is being treated as a financial transaction (F.5).

Other investment income (D.44) consists of investment income attributable to insurance policy holders, to pension fund entitlements and to investment fund shares/units. The first two instances are income from the investment of insurance technical reserves. Insurance technical reserves qualify as assets owned by the insurance policy holders but invested by insurance enterprises or pension funds. Hence the resulting investment income, while being part of the production value and the value added of insurance enterprises or pension funds, qualifies as property income of the insured. Investment income from investment fund shares consists of distributed and retained (reinvested) earnings from investment fund shares. Rents (D.45) typically result from ownership rights in non-produced, non-financial assets and mostly relate to rents on land and subsoil assets.

Property income includes only interest, dividends and distributed income, but not any income derived from price gains of the underlying debt securities, shares or investment fund shares. Price gains constitute changes in the value of assets rather than transactions and are recorded as such in a revaluation account (III.3.2) beyond the sequence of accounts discussed here. Consequently, they do not impact the balancing items, such as disposable income.

II.2 Secondary distribution of income account

The secondary distribution of income account (II.2) reflects the redistribution of primary income through current unrequited payments. It covers only monetary transfers, no transfers in kind.

II.4.1 Use of income account

For the institutional sectors with final consumption, the use of income account shows how disposable income is divided between consumption and saving. Disposable income (B.6) constitutes the amount of money that is available for consumption expenditure (P.3), i.e. expenditure incurred for the purchase of goods or services by households for the satisfaction of individual needs, or by the general government or non-profit institutions serving households (i.e. nonmarket producers) for the satisfaction of collective needs. Corporations do not make final consumption expenditures by definition. The balancing item of the account is saving (B.8). Saving is that part of the disposable income that is not used for final consumption expenditure, as adjusted for the change in the net equity of households in pension fund reserves.

Under ESA 2010, saving is:

1. disposable income minus consumption expenditure
2. plus transactions in (funded) occupational pension entitlements
3. plus transactions in pension provisions made under group insurance programs
4. plus transactions in pension provisions made by pension funds
5. plus transactions in occupational pension fund assets allocated to collective investment schemes

The values for items 2 to 5 are recorded as “adjustment for the change in pension entitlements” (D.8) and increase both “savings” (saving ratio numerator) and “available income” (saving ratio denominator). The counterpart entries for the D.8 transactions are made in the financial accounts under “pension entitlements” (F.63) and “entitlements to non-pension benefits” (F.65).

III.1.1 Change in net worth due to saving and capital transfers account

The capital account (III.1) and the financial account (III.2) reflect changes in assets, i.e. they are flows which are directly related with balance sheet stocks. Hence changes in assets are recorded on the left-hand side of the balance sheet, and changes in liabilities on the right-hand side.

Account III.1.1 shows the change in net worth due to saving and capital transfers, which corresponds to (net) saving plus capital transfers receivable, minus capital transfers payable (D.9). The resulting balance is the change in net worth due to saving and capital transfers (B.10.1).

III.1.2 Acquisition of non-financial assets account

By aligning net acquisitions of non-financial assets (account III.1.2) with the change in net worth due to saving and capital transfers we establish whether a sector is a net lender or a net borrower (B.9). Acquisitions less disposals of non-financial assets comprise gross capital formation (P.5) and the acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets (NP).

When saving and net capital transfers exceed net acquisitions of non-financial assets in the capital account (III.1), the balancing item of the capital account is positive and equivalent to net lending by the given institutional sector, representing the net resources that this sector makes available directly or indirectly to the other units or sectors of the economy. A negative balance, which makes a unit or sector a net borrower, represents the net resources received by this sector from the other units or sectors. The general government sector (S.13) tends to be a net borrower (B.9); its net borrowing balance has typically been a deficit ("Maastricht deficit").

Net lending/net borrowing (B.9) is also the balance of the financial account (III.2) reflecting financial transactions. **Financial transactions** always translate into an increase or decrease of financial assets or liabilities, specifically transactions in monetary gold and special drawing rights (F.1), currency and deposits (F.2), debt securities (F.3), loans (F.4), shares (F.5), insurance, pensions and standardized guarantee schemes (F.6), financial derivatives (F.7) and other accounts receivable/payable including trade credits (F.8). Mere changes in the value of financial assets, such as price gains or losses of shares and other securities (irrespective of whether they were realized or not) do not qualify as financial transactions.

See the following table for an overview of the capital account and the financial account as integral parts of the national accounts.¹²

Table 2: Capital account and financial account within the system of national accounts

Capital account	
Use	Resources
Acquisitions less disposals of non-financial assets Net fixed capital formation (P.51n);	Change in net worth due to saving and capital transfers Net saving (B.8n)

¹² The rest of the world account (transactions with the rest of the world and the resulting cross-border assets or liabilities) is also shown in the balance of payments and the international investment position.

Changes in inventories (P.52)	Net capital transfers (D.9)
Acquisitions less disposals of valuables (P.53)	
Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced, non-financial assets (NP)	
Net lending/net borrowing (B.9)	
Acquisitions less disposals of non-financial assets > change in net worth = net borrowing	Acquisitions less disposals of non-financial assets < change in net worth = net lending
Financial account	
<i>Changes in assets</i>	<i>Changes in liabilities</i>
Financial investment	Financing
Monetary gold and SDR (F.1)	SDRs (F.1)
Currency and deposits (F.2)	Currency and deposits (F.2)
Debt securities (F.3)	Debt securities (F.3)
Loans (F.4)	Loans (F.4)
Equity and investment fund shares or units (F.5)	Equity and investment fund shares or units (F.5)
Insurance, pension and standardized guarantee schemes (F.6)	Insurance, pension and standardized guarantee schemes (F.6)
Financial derivatives and employee stock options (F.7)	Financial derivatives and employee stock options (F.7)
Other accounts receivable (F.8)	Other accounts payable (F.8)
Net lending/net borrowing (BF.9)	
Financial investment > financing = net lending	Financial investment < financing = net borrowing

2.1.5 Classification: institutional sectors in Austria's national accounts

Each institutional unit belongs to a given institutional sector. For the purpose of sectoral classification, we distinguish among other things between market producers and nonmarket producers.¹³

The Austrian national accounts are based on the following classification system:

Table 3: Institutional sectors in the system of national accounts

Sectors of the economy		Subsectors
S.1	(Domestic) economy	
S.11	Non-financial corporations	
S.12	Financial corporations	S.121 Central bank S.122 Deposit-taking corporations except the central bank S.123 Money market funds (MMFs) S.124 Non-MMF investment funds S.125-7 Other non-monetary financial institutions ¹⁴ S.128 Insurance corporations S.129 Pension funds
S.13	General government	S.1311 Central government S.1312 State government (excluding Vienna) S.1313 Local governments (including Vienna) S.1314 Social security funds
S.14	Households (including own-account workers and sole proprietorships)	
S.15	Non-profit institutions serving households	
S.2	Rest of the world	

Whether an institutional unit is a market producer, or a non-market producer depends on whether it (typically) sells its production at economically significant prices, or whether it provides them (virtually) for free. Non-market producers finance their production through mandatory taxes (general government) or membership fees, donations, etc. (S.15) rather than through sales revenues. The principle of economically significant prices has, moreover, been enhanced with quantitative criteria (50% rule) and qualitative criteria.¹⁵ The 50% criterion postulates that an institutional unit is a market producer (i.e. its output is sold at economically significant prices) if more than 50% of the production costs are covered by sales.

- **Non-financial corporations and quasi-corporations** (S.11 *ESA 2010*, paragraph 2.45) are corporations whose main activity is the production of goods and non-financial services. This also includes (a) companies that are market producers and that have been reclassified from the government sector to the private sector, (b) NPISHs that are market producers (elderly

¹³ Strictly speaking, market producers are "other" non-market producers, as the ESA framework distinguishes between three types of producers: market producers, (non-market) producers for own final use and non-market producers other than producers for own final use. Producers for own final use (de facto subsistence farmers), whose role in the Austrian economy appears to be limited, would be classified in the household sector.

¹⁴ Includes the ESA sectors other financial intermediaries (S.125), financial auxiliaries (S.126) and captive financial institutions and money lenders (S.127), including holding companies, SPEs, private foundations and savings bank foundations.

¹⁵ For more details see *ESA 2010*, section 2, in particular section 20.

care homes, research institutions) and (c) NPISHs serving businesses (Federation of Industry, etc.) as well as (d) head offices managing a group of non-financial corporations. In terms of corporate form, such corporations may have been organized as stock corporations, limited liability companies, cooperatives or partnerships (limited or other), sole proprietorships with more than 50 employees and a turnover of more than EUR 10 million,¹⁶ but not own-account workers, farmers and partnerships of own-account workers (such as physician group practices).

- **Financial corporations** (S.12 ESA 2010 paragraph 2.55) refer to
 - The **OeNB** (S.121 ESA 2010 paragraph 2.72);
 - **Deposit-taking corporations except the central bank** (S.122 ESA 2010 paragraph 2.75);
 - **Money market funds** - MMA (S.123 ESA 2010 paragraph 2.79);
 - **Non-MMF** investment funds (S.124 ESA 2010 paragraph 2.82) including private equity funds;
 - **Other financial intermediaries** (S.125 ESA 2010 paragraph 2.86) consisting of security and derivative dealers, financial vehicle corporations, private equity companies, venture capital companies and financial leasing companies;
 - **Financial auxiliaries** (S.126 ESA 2010 paragraph 2.95), consisting of managers of pension funds and mutual funds, the Vienna stock exchange, as well as financial management companies (head offices) which control groups of financial corporations;
 - **Captive financial institutions and money lenders** (S.127 ESA 2010 paragraph 2.98), consisting of holding companies, SPEs, savings bank trusts, private foundations and special purpose entities operating independently which raise open market funds for their parent companies;
 - **Insurance corporations** - IC (S.128 ESA 2010 paragraph 2.1002.100)
 - **Pension funds** - PF (S.125 ESA 2010 paragraph 2.60).

This definition broadly matches the definition of "financial and insurance activities" (NACE divisions 64-66);

- The **general government sector** (S.13 ESA 2010 paragraph 2.111) consists of all levels of government: the **central government** (S.1311), including ÖBFA (the Austrian Federal Financing Agency), FIMBAG (the company managing the central government's financial market investments) as well as funds (such as the ERP funds), chambers at the federal level and universities; the **state governments, excluding Vienna** (S.1312) but including regional funds and regional chambers; **local governments, including Vienna** (S.1313) as well as funds and associations at the municipal level; **social security funds** (S.1314). Public controlled entities classified as government units are allocated according to the controlling subsector of the government sector.
- **Households** (S.14 ESA 95 paragraph 2.75) include sole proprietorships with up to 50 employees or annual sales of up to EUR 10 million; self-employed farmers, employers (including own-account workers), groups of own-account workers (such as physician group practices) and individuals (employee households, recipients of property incomes or pensions as well as other households, including persons living permanently in institutions).
- **Non-profit institutions serving households** - NPISH (S.15 ESA 2010 paragraph 2.129), includes churches, political parties, the Austrian Trade Union Federation, charities,

¹⁶ "Small enterprises" as defined by the EU.

environmental associations, lifelong learning institutions and the like, and foundations other than private foundations under the private foundations act.

The workflow for classification in a particular sector is as follows:

- When reporting MFI balance sheet data, reporting entities are advised to classify the so-called counterpart sectors¹⁷ in line with ECB and OeNB reporting guidelines. In this respect, reporting entities are expected to cross-check their master data with the OeNB.
- When reporting asset, income and risk data to the supervisory authorities, reporting entities are advised to classify the counterpart sectors in line with OeNB and FMA reporting guidelines.
- When reporting securities holdings, domestic banks are advised to classify custody account holders in custody account groups (i.e. detailed groups of clients, reflecting sector classification), with sectoral classification to be done by the OeNB. When reporting securities issued, reporting agents are advised to identify security by security based on ISIN numbers, with sectoral classification to be done by the OeNB based on existing securities and firm-identifying data.
- The financial accounts of the general government sector are classified by Statistics Austria.
- Agents reporting to the OeNB are classified by the OeNB on the basis of firm-identifying data
- Classifications are also made on the basis of calculations and estimations produced by the OeNB (which may result in the reclassification to a sector other than the one under which data were reported).

Comprehensive classification lists have been compiled by the OeNB for monetary financial institutions,¹⁸ by the FMA for insurance companies (S.128) and pension funds (S.129); and by Statistics Austria for the general government sector (S.13).¹⁹ Note that these lists are in German. Statistics Austria moreover implements the classification of industries based on the classification framework of NACE 2008.²⁰ The ministry for economic affairs, finally, provides (German-language) information on the forms of corporate organization relevant for doing business in Austria.

¹⁷ The counterpart sector is defined as the sector with which the reporting entity conducts the transactions reported to the OeNB (e.g. In the case of a bank reporting deposits made by households, the household sector is the counterpart sector).

¹⁸ <http://www.oenb.at/Statistik/Klassifikationen/Listen-Finanzinstitute.html>

¹⁹ <https://www.statistik.at/statistiken/volkswirtschaft-und-oeffentliche-finanzen/oeffentliche-finanzen/oeffentlicher-sektor>

²⁰ <http://www.oenb.at/Statistik/Klassifikationen/OENACE-2008.html>

2.1.6 Classification: financial instruments in Austria's national accounts

Table 4: Financial instruments in the national accounts

Financial instruments		Breakdown
F.1	Monetary gold and SDRs ²¹	F.11 Monetary gold F.12 Special drawing rights
F.2	Currency and deposits	F.21 Currency F.22 Transferable deposits F.29 Other deposits
F.3	Debt securities	F.31 Short-term debt securities F.32 Long-term debt securities
F.4	Loans	F.41 Short-term loans F.42 Long-term loans
F.5	Equity and investment fund shares or units	F.51 Equity F.511 Listed shares F.512 Unlisted shares F.519 Other equity F.52 Investment fund shares F.521 Money market fund (MMF) shares or units F.522 Non-MMF investment fund shares or units
F.6	Insurance, pension and standardized guarantee schemes	F.61 Non-life insurance technical reserves including reinsurance for all types of reserves including F.62 Life insurance and annuity entitlements F.63 Pension entitlements F.64 Claims of pension funds on pension managers F.65 Entitlements to non-pension benefits F.66 Provisions for calls under standardized guarantees
F.7	Financial derivatives and employee stock options ²²	
F.8	Other accounts receivable/payable:	F.81 Trade credits F.89 Other accounts receivable/payable

- **Monetary gold** (F.11, *ESA 2010 paragraph 5.57*) and **special drawing rights** (F.12, *ESA 2010 paragraph 5.69*): Gold (gold bullions, collective custody gold accounts) held as part of reserve assets as well as special drawing rights created by the IMF and their allocation. Monetary gold is only recorded in the OeNB's balance sheet (on the asset side), but in line with *ESA 2010* there are no corresponding liability-side entries in the books of the respective nonresident counterparties.
- **Currency** (F.21, *ESA 2010 paragraph 5.76*) consists of banknotes, base metal coins, bimetallic coins, silver and gold coins (if readily convertible into cash). Domestic currency includes:
 - euro-denominated banknotes (from the reporting year 2002 onward), i.e. Austria's share in total banknotes in circulation in the euro area based on the Eurosystem's

²¹ Monetary gold (gold bullions) are only recorded on the asset side of the central bank.

²² In Austria, we do not differentiate between financial derivatives (F.71) and employee stock options (F.72).

capital share mechanism,²³ and euro-denominated coins as put into circulation. Schilling-denominated banknotes and coins that remain eligible for exchange are shown under “other accounts receivable” (F.89) as reported from 2002.

- schilling-denominated banknotes and coins (pre-2002 reporting periods).
- **Transferable deposits** (F.22, *ESA 2010 paragraph 5.80*) are deposits that are not subject to a maturity period as defined in the MFI balance sheet reporting guidelines. Loan assets without an agreed maturity to other monetary financial institutions (including nonresident institutions) are recorded as deposits in the flow-of-funds accounts, as the corresponding counterpart (liability-side) entry is also deposits. The deposits are recorded at nominal value.
- **Other deposits** (F.29, *ESA 2010 paragraph 5.85*) have been defined to include deposits that are subject to a fixed term/period of notice before withdrawal as well as repo transactions as defined in the MFI balance sheet reporting guidelines. Nontransferable loans to other monetary financial institutions (including nonresident MFIs) are classified as deposits in the financial accounts. Other deposits also include the “net position arising from the allocation of euro banknotes within the Eurosystem” as agreed among the euro area countries. The deposits are recorded at nominal value. Circulating euro coins are classified as liabilities of the central government to the OeNB and as central government claims against the OeNB.
- **Short-term debt securities** (F.31, *ESA 2010 paragraph 5.92a*) are defined as securities with an originally agreed-upon maturity period of up to one year. The securities are recorded at market value (including accrued interest in accordance with ESA 2010 rules).
- **Long-term debt securities** (F.32, *ESA 2010 paragraph 5.92b*) are bonds, zero coupon bonds, bonds with integrated financial derivatives (e.g. convertible bonds) and other securities under which the issuer owes the holders a debt that is to be repaid at more or less nominal value and for which a maturity period of more than a year has been agreed. For technical reasons, increases to existing issues are classified as having the same maturity period as the original tranche in the financial accounts. The securities are recorded at market value (including accrued interest in accordance with ESA 2010 rules).
- **Short-term loans** (F.41, *ESA 2010 paragraph 5.115a*) are defined as loans with an original period of up to one year. Maturity is calculated from the start of loan utilization rather than the point when the (revolving) credit line is fixed. Loan overdrafts or loans that are overdue have also been defined as short-term loans, as have working balance accounts serving as netting accounts for (typically) fellow companies. This item includes also guarantee capital under reinsurance transactions, as agreed within the Eurosystem. Short-term loans among monetary financial institutions are shown as either transferable or other deposits, depending on the agreed maturity period. The loans are recorded at nominal value or book value excluding any adjustments.
- **Long-term loans** (F.42, *ESA 2010 paragraph 5.115b*) are loans with an original maturity of more than one year. Maturity is calculated from the start of loan utilization rather than the point when the (revolving) credit line is fixed. Loans among domestic corporations as evidenced by balance sheets are classified by default as long-term loans in the financial accounts because of the lack of maturity breakdown of balance sheet data. Financial leasing loans are also recorded as long-term loans by default. Long-term loans among monetary financial institutions are shown as either transferable or other deposits, depending on the

²³ For details, see the OeNB's annual reports (liabilities – banknotes in circulation).

agreed maturity period. The loans are recorded at nominal value or book value excluding any adjustments.

- **Housing loans to households** (S.14) are loans to build, buy or improve residential housing. This also includes home loans sold by government entities to third parties (at nominal value).
- **Consumer loans to households** (S.14) are bank loans to finance individual consumption of goods and services. This includes checking account overdrafts made for the consumption of goods and services by self-employed workers as well as any kind of overdraft or instalment loan used by consumer households.
- **Other loans to households** (S.14) are loans other than housing and consumer loans. This includes above all loans to self-employed workers and sole proprietorships for investment purposes, debt consolidation loans, education loans and pension plans. Other loans also include loans (advances) by insurance companies, salary advances and loans among households.
- **Listed shares** (F.511, *ESA 2010 paragraph 5.146*) are corporate shares or certificates of participation of corporations listed on a stock exchange or traded otherwise on a market. In the case of FDI transactions, the value of the shares also contains the corresponding reinvested earnings (as estimated or reported). Listed shares are recorded at market value.
- **Unlisted shares** (F.512, *ESA 2010 paragraph 5.147*) are corporate shares or certificates of participation of corporations that are not listed on a stock exchange or traded otherwise on a market. In the case of FDI transactions, the value of the shares also contains the corresponding reinvested earnings (as estimated or reported). The shares are valued at market prices or book value.
- **Other equity** (F.519, *ESA 2010 paragraph 5.153*) refers to equity held in companies other than stock corporations. In Austria this would above all be equity held in limited liability companies. Other equity also refers to investments made by the central government in international organizations, to the extent that such investments are indeed equity investments (including corresponding revenue) rather than transfers, when the capital is not expected to be repaid. In the case of FDI transactions, the value of the shares also contains the corresponding reinvested earnings (as estimated or reported). By ESA convention, other capital also refers to capital invested abroad in real estate, qualifying as capital invested in a quasi-corporation. Equity held in private foundations is imputed from the latter's net financial assets (gross financial assets minus loans) plus their real property. These assets are, as a rule, valued at book value.
- **Investment fund shares** (F.52, *ESA 2010 paragraph 5.160*) are shares in financial corporations which may be traded on a stock exchange (closed-end funds) or which may be issued and redeemed at the discretion of the respective corporation (open-ended funds). This category covers both shares in money market funds (issued by other monetary financial institutions, counted as deposits and hence as monetary aggregates) as well as other investment fund shares. Investment fund shares are recorded at market value.
- **Non-life insurance technical reserves**²⁴ (F.61, *ESA 2010 paragraph 5.169*) consists of payout reserves and insurance technical reserves set aside to satisfy claims against domestic insurance companies with regard to non-life and health care insurance plans. This position also includes reinsurance positions (both reinsurance services received and delivered).

²⁴ This position includes provisions for calls under standardized guarantees as defined in ESA 2010 paragraph 5.197.

- **Life insurance and annuity entitlements** (F.62, *ESA 2010 paragraph 5.174*) consist of payout reserves and other insurance technical reserves set aside to satisfy claims against domestic and foreign insurance companies. The sum is adjusted for the benefits of nonresident households accrued with domestic insurance companies, based on balance of payments data. The equity of domestic households is divided into unit-linked claims and non-unit-linked claims, which are valued differently.
- **Pension entitlements**²⁵ (F.63, *ESA 2010 paragraph 5.180*) refer to payout reserves held in single- or multi-employer plans (including group insurance) or provisions made for internally funded pensions by non-financial corporations, banks, insurance companies and the OeNB. These assets cover both benefits accrued under defined-benefit plans and defined contribution plans.
- **Claims of pension funds on pension managers** (F.64, *ESA 2010 paragraph 5.185*) in the case of claims arising temporarily from additional payment liabilities of the employer vis à vis the pension funds.
- **Entitlements to non-pension benefits** (F.65, *ESA 2010 paragraph 5.187*) include households' entitlements under severance fund schemes.
- **Provisions for calls under standardized guarantees** (F.66, *ESA 2010 paragraph 5.188*) include financial claims that holders of standardized guarantees have against institutional units providing them.
- **Financial derivatives** (F.7, *ESA 2010 paragraph 5.199*) are financial instruments linked to a specified financial instrument or indicator or commodity, through which specific financial risks can be traded in financial markets in their own right. This includes tradable options and over-the-counter contracts as well as stock exchange-traded futures contracts and employee stock options. Margin accounts are not recorded as financial derivatives but as deposits or loans.
- **Trade credits and advances** (F.81, *ESA 2010 paragraph 5.124*) are financial claims arising from the direct extension of credit by the suppliers of goods and services to their customers, and advances for work that is in progress or in the pipeline, in the form of prepayment by customers for goods and services not yet provided. This includes payments due within the agreed payment periods.²⁶
- **Other accounts receivable/payable** (F.89, *ESA 2010 paragraph 5.240*) include claims and liabilities that arise in the context of payments for distribution transactions or financial transactions that have fallen due but have not yet been paid. This includes taxes and social security contributions, distributions, wages, EU transfers, etc. as well as holdings of Schilling banknotes and coins (from the reporting year 2002 onward).

The workflow for classifying individual financial instruments is as follows:

- When reporting MFI balance sheet data, reporting entities are advised to classify the financial instruments in line with ECB and OeNB reporting guidelines (possibly subject to reclassification by the OeNB).
- When reporting asset, income and risk data to supervisory authorities, reporting agents are advised to classify financial instruments in line with OeNB and FMA reporting guidelines.

²⁵ This includes the requirement for supplementary contributions to be made to pension funds by employers, i.e. claims of pension funds on pension managers (F.64 *ESA 2010 paragraph 5.185*).

²⁶ In the absence of available data, prepaid coupons are, at present, not recorded under trade credits to non-financial corporations.

- The financial accounts of the general government sectors are classified by Statistics Austria.
- When reporting securities holdings, domestic banks or individual securities holders are advised to classify the financial instruments on the basis of harmonized securities identification (ISIN) numbers; in reports to be submitted by the OeNB about securities held, the OeNB classifies the securities based on the available securities identification information.
- In reports to be submitted by the OeNB about securities issuers, the OeNB classifies the data based on the security-by-security information provided by issuers.
- For projections from individual balance sheet data, see section 2.2.3.
- OeNB calculations and estimations are classified by the OeNB (and may result in the reclassification to a sector other than the one under which the financial instruments were reported).

2.2 Compilation of the financial accounts

2.2.1 Plausibility checks and quality checks of data sources

The financial accounts are derived from a number of statistics and other data that were checked for plausibility during compilation.

Primary statistics (such as MFI balance sheet statistics, securities holdings statistics, balance of payments) are subject to the specific checking procedures defined for the respective statistics, as laid down in the respective reporting requirements.

Basically, the financial accounts are meant to provide a realistic and meaningful overview of financial flows and stocks within the broader context of the national accounts, and to reflect developments over time as accurately as possible. Together with the consistency requirements of the national accounts framework and the strict application of the conceptual framework of ESA, these requirements define the benchmark for the plausibility of the financial accounts, and thus for the plausibility of the underlying data.

With regard to individual underlying statistics, the OeNB has defined the following hierarchy of priorities for using statistics, especially when they measure the same thing (e.g. bank loans to the general government sector, which are an integral part of the OeNB's MFI balance sheet statistics and of the general government finance statistics of Statistics Austria):

1. Vertical consistency within a sector or subsector (also with non-financial accounts data). In this respect, the data for the subsectors OeNB (S.121), general government (S.13) and the rest of the world (S.2) have the highest priority.
2. Horizontal consistency within a financial instrument for all sectors, unless overruled by vertical consistency. This is the case in particular for the financial instruments "debt securities" (F.3), "listed shares" (F.511) and "investment fund shares" (F.52) derived from the securities holdings statistics, as well as for the data for monetary financial institutions (S.122) regarding deposits and loans.

2.2.2 Imputation (within the national accounts framework)

In the context of the national accounts, "imputed" is defined as follows: Imputed transactions are transactions which are not observable as such but which are deemed to have happened nonetheless economically speaking and are therefore recorded as such. Example: For financial private foundations (within the financial sector as defined in S.127, captive financial institutions and money lenders), shares (liability side) are imputed from the net financial

assets plus real estate property (asset side) held by the respective beneficiaries (households, non-profit institutions serving households and non-financial corporations).

2.2.3 Projections from individual balance sheet data

Data on loans and trade credits between domestic non-financial corporations as well as equity held in domestic limited liability companies²⁷ by domestic non-financial corporations, other non-monetary financial institutions (which are not required to report data to the OeNB) as well as general government entities and the household sector are extrapolated from balance sheet data (for some 110,000 companies) and from register data.

Financial accounts data are extrapolated for the following sectors:

- Non-financial corporations (S.11)
- Other non-monetary financial institutions (S.125 to S.127)
- General government (S.13)
- Households (S.14) as well as

for the following financial instruments:

- Loans (F.4)
- Trade credits (F.81) and
- (Some) unlisted shares (F.512) and other equity (F.519)

2.2.3.1 Calculation of loans/trade credits between domestic businesses

Altogether, the OeNB analyzes the balance sheet data of some 100,000 non-financial corporations (available from the reporting year 2006), which are extracted from an external database (SABINA) built on company register data.²⁸ The data become available some 15 months after the end of the reporting year and are used to calculate the credit relationships that result from loans or trade credits²⁹ among domestic non-financial corporations.

The following balance sheet items are used:

Table 5: Balance sheet items used to calculate credits between domestic businesses

Asset or liability side	Item	Financial accounts item
Assets	Prepayments	Trade credits (F.81)
	Accounts receivable	
	Loans granted to fellow companies	Loans, long-term (F.42)
	Loans granted to affiliated companies	
	Other loans	
Liabilities	Prepayments	Trade credits (F.81)
	Accounts payable	
	Total liabilities	<i>Control variable</i>
	Liabilities to credit institutions	Loans, long-term (F.42)
	Advances	

²⁷ Or, to some extent, also unlisted shares of domestic stock corporations.

²⁸ Based on data on bank loans, loans by nonresidents and gross value added of non-financial corporations (positively correlated with the development of intra-NFC loans) data for the years 1995-2005 are estimated. Trade credit data between domestic businesses were extrapolated for the period from 1995 to 2005 and "quartalized" for the period since 1999, based on valued added trends.

²⁹ The trade credits essentially reflect payments due within the agreed payment periods.

	Loans granted by fellow companies	
	Loans granted by affiliated companies	

The calculations are based on the asset side; the liability side is used for control purposes. As these items (other than “liabilities to credit institutions”) do not provide any information on the counterpart sectors,³⁰ we linked balance of payments/international investment position data (which reflect the external sector in the financial accounts) with year-end corporate balance sheet data to calculate the borrowing and lending relationships between domestic businesses:

- Sum total of balance sheet items reflecting loans granted to fellow companies or affiliated companies (without alignment with the sum total for all non-financial corporations)
less

Sum total from short-term and long-term loans to nonresident businesses (based on the financial accounts)
yields

Total (long-term) loans among domestic non-financial corporations

Lending to the general government sector was calculated separately. Loans to other domestic sectors, especially households, were excluded by convention, as such loans tend to be trade credits or claims assigned to banks.³¹

The annual data are broken down to quarterly data through interpolation. For quarters beyond the latest available balance sheet data, loans among domestic non-financial corporations are extrapolated from the development of cross-border loans and domestic bank loans. Quarterly data between existing annual balance sheet data are adjusted on a linear basis with the ratio between consolidated and unconsolidated figures and gross value added based on annual figures (t-1) and (t). Data for Q4 are overwritten with balance sheet data. Post-balance sheet date quarters are extrapolated with the before mentioned ratio calculated for the preceding year.

- Sum total of balance sheet items reflecting trade credits (without alignment with the sum total for all non-financial corporations)
less

Sum total of trade credits to non-resident businesses (based on the financial accounts)
yields

Total trade credits among domestic non-financial corporations

Trade credits from businesses to households and vice versa were ignored for data availability reasons.

The annual data are broken down to quarterly data through interpolation. Post-balance sheet date quarters are extrapolated from the development of cross-border trade credits among domestic companies and nominal GDP growth.

2.2.3.2 Calculation of equity held in domestic limited liability companies

Balance sheet data (from the reporting year 2006) and company register data serve as sources of information on the amount of equity held in domestic limited liability companies. The balance sheet data become available on an annual basis some 15 months after the end of the reporting year. The company register serves as an additional source of quarterly data on nominal capital values and

³⁰ The economic sectors which conduct transactions with non-financial corporations.

³¹ Instalment loans (e.g. for the purchase of furniture or cars) are typically assigned to banks through factoring and therefore shown as bank loans in the financial accounts.

shareholder structures. Annual data for the years prior to 2006 have been estimated, using developments in Germany as a benchmark.

Data from a commercial database: The OeNB uses a special database called SABINA, maintained by Moody's Analytics. This database contains information on the composition of capital, the amount of nominal capital and the scope of reserves. The data are derived from the balance sheets recorded – not necessarily in electronic format – in the company register. Usually, it takes about 15 months until the data for a specific balance sheet reporting date are available in a format that may be analyzed electronically. At present, the database contains data on more than 100,000 companies domiciled in Austria. The analysis is based on the following balance sheet items:

Table 6: Balance sheet item used to calculate participating interests in domestic limited liability companies

Asset or liability side	Item	Financial accounts item
Liabilities	Equity	Other equity (F.519).
	Nominal capital (authorized capital)	
	Total assets	Control variable

Company register information on all enterprises organized as a limited liability company: For such companies, figures on the nominal capital are available. The information on the nominal capital refers to the amount of nominal capital that has been authorized but not necessarily paid in. The company register also sheds light on (a) the domicile and industry of the company and (b) the nominal capital ownership structure, including the number and domicile of the owners. This analysis is performed for more than 70,000 limited liability companies with more than 130,000 separate ownership relationships.

The analysis of the company register data is based on the following data:

Table 7: Company register data for calculating participating interests in domestic limited liability companies

Item	Use
Nominal capital held by shareholders (by shareholder, broken down by industry and institutional sector of the national accounts)	Calculation of shares in capital
Nominal capital issued by the limited liability company (by industry and institutional sector of the national accounts)	Calculation of shares in capital

Linking these two data sources via the company register number makes it possible to calculate the aggregate amount of corporate capital and the allocation of equity based on the nominal capital structures evident from the company register. The SABINA database allows us to calculate the unweighted share of nominal capital in equity capital, on the assumption that (positive or negative) corporate reserves are allocated equally across all shareholders. This assumption is made because of the lack of detailed information that is available for digital analysis. In the case of negative reserves (especially from loss carryovers) that impact on the equity capital, we calculate the respective negative shares for individual households. For equity stakes that are recorded in the company register but not reflected by the SABINA database, we use the pro rata shares of all shareholders in the nominal capital. Equity that is recorded only in the SABINA database but not in the company register records is not considered in our analysis, as we cannot identify the owners.

Specifically, all shares held in limited liability companies are summed up per shareholder sector (in particular non-financial corporations, households and private foundations as part of the sector “captive financial institutions”) for the limited liability companies attributable to each sector (in particular non-financial corporations).

2.2.3.3 Calculation of assets held by holding companies in the financial sector

Holding company assets are calculated based on a decision tree, agreed with Statistics Austria, that allows for the analysis of participation level, number of employees and sales volume. This decision tree was worked out by the working group on harmonizing the statistical treatment of managing and holding companies and special purpose entities.³²

The data sources are register data compiled by Statistics Austria, annual balance sheet data (SABINA database) for the period from 2006 to 2012 and a limited liability company (LLC) analysis (ownership relationships of companies set up as LLCs). These data were processed as follows:

1. Identification of units (80% shares on the asset side, max. 3 employees, max. sales volume of EUR 500,000). For details see annex, “Stylized view of decision tree.”
2. Extrapolation for the period from 1995 to 2005 based on change rates from 2006 to 2012 and the founding date.
3. Compilation of counterpart sectors, essentially based on LLC analysis
4. Interpolation of quarterly data

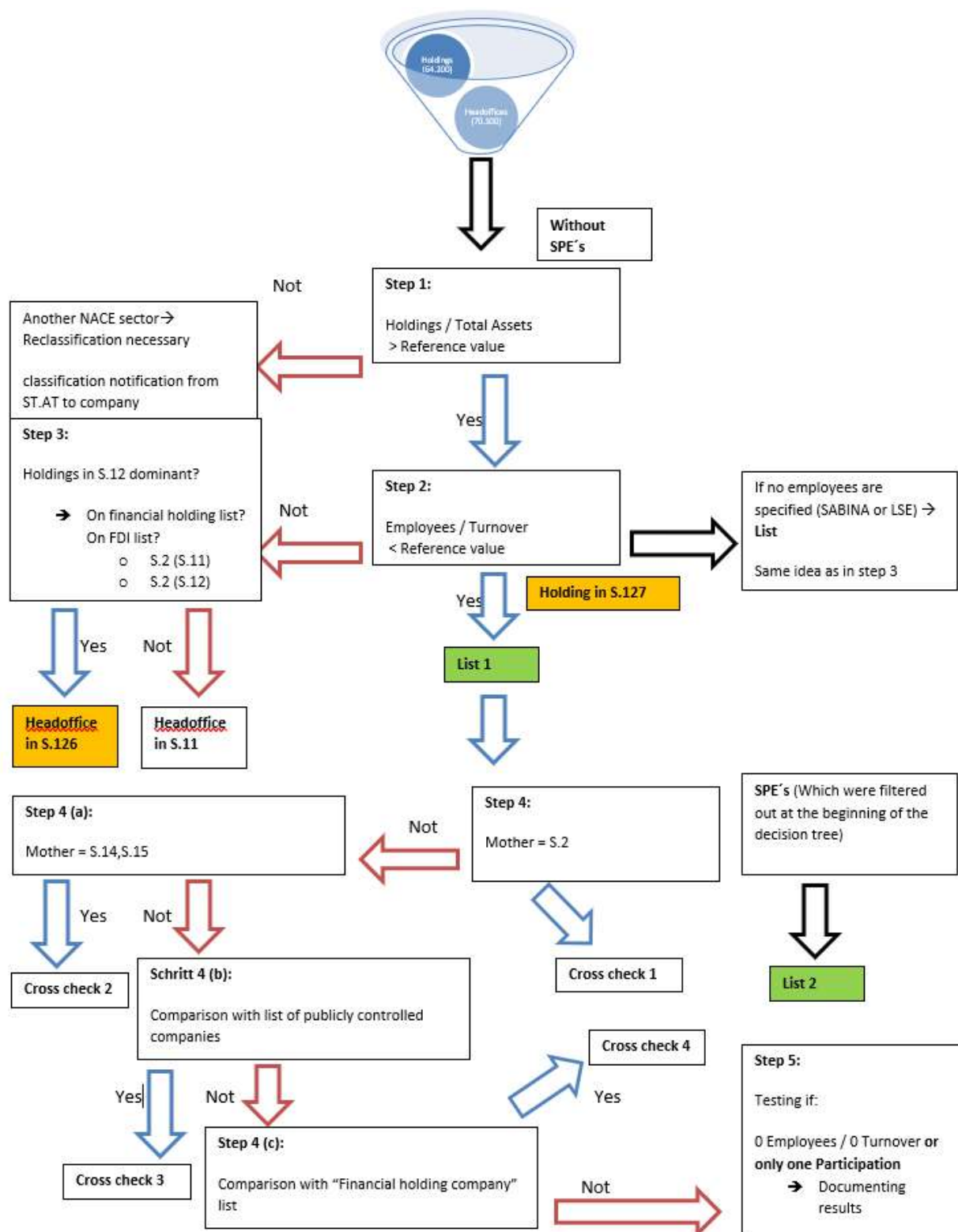
Starting from the baseline calculation for the reporting period 2011, calculations were performed for the entire period until 1995. The following balance sheet items were used for mapping individual financial instruments:

Table 8: Balance sheet items for calculating holding company assets in the financial sector

Asset or liability side	Item	Financial accounts item
Assets	Currency and deposits	Deposits (F.22)
	Debt securities	Debt securities (F.32)
	Accounts receivable	Trade credits (F.81)
	Loans granted to fellow companies	Loans, long-term (F.42)
	Loans granted to affiliated companies	
	Other loans	
	Shares in fellow companies	Other equity (F.519)
	Other equity	
Liabilities	Equity	Other equity (F.519)
	Prepayments	Trade credits (F.81)
	Trade credits	
	Total liabilities	Control variable
	Liabilities to credit institutions	Loans, long-term (F.42)
	Advances	
	Loans granted by fellow companies	
	Loans granted by affiliated companies	
	Debt security liabilities	Debt securities (F.32)

³² Advisory Expert Group on National Accounts, 8th meeting May 2013, agenda item 3: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/aeg/2013/M8b-3.pdf>

Chart 2: “Decision tree for calculating holding company assets”



Step-by-step analysis:

Step 0: Filter SPEs from the dataset and create a separate SPE list (= list 1)

Step 1: Equity/total assets (divide the share of asset-side participating interests by total assets) – values exist, and metrics exceed a) 50% or b) 80% as the ESA 2010 threshold for “controlling-levels,” paragraph 2.98b.

Step 2: Number of employees and sales turnover – values exist, and metrics exceed 3/are below EUR 500,000 based on current usage at Statistics Austria (in line with NACE 2, section 3.4.3)

Note:

The staffing criterion is more important for the assessment than the sales turnover criterion. When staffing figures are not available (neither from the structural business statistics nor from the SABINA balance sheet database), make a note in a separate list.

Step 3: Check for participating interests in subsidiaries with data from

- a) Reports on participating interests in banks
- b) List of FDIs
- c) Insurance corporations
- d) Cross-check with list of financial holdings

Step 4: Establish whether the parent company (majority owner) is a non-resident (sector S.2). If so, put the companies in question on list 2, because this means there is no superordinate domestic unit with which it might be merged statistically.

Note on list 2 (special case) Check the FDI data to establish whether the holding's parent company resides abroad and whether one of its constituent companies is a producing company.

Step 4 (a): Establish whether the parent company (majority owner) is a household (sector S.14) or a non-profit institutions serving households (S.15). If so, put the unit on list 3.

Step 4 (b): Establish whether the company figures on the list of “publicly controlled entities” compiled by Statistics Austria. If so, put the unit on list 4.

Step 4 (c): Establish whether the company figures on the list of “financial holdings” (as defined in the Austrian Banking Act). If so, put the unit on list 5.

Step 5 (a) Finally, check whether the holding has zero employees or zero sales turnover, or whether (Step 5 (b)) the number of companies held by the holding is one. If so, this resolves the question as to whether the holding company is indeed a holding company.

The results of the individual lists serve to enhance the sector classification of the units under review.

This decision-tree exercise is performed for all potential holding companies/head offices and, once a year, the list of all units is cross-checked with the list run by Statistics Austria. The annual meeting serves to discuss and analyze individual deviations (reflecting the availability of different sources), with a view to working out a consistent list.

2.2.3.4 Calculation of lease financing companies under ESA 2010

Current legislation (accounting regulations, etc.) leaves a gray area between finance leases and operating leases. ESA 2010, in contrast, is very clear about what a finance lease is.

Definition: "A finance lease passes the economic ownership of an asset to the lessee, who accepts the risks and receives the economic benefits from the exploitation of the asset."

Furthermore:

"The legal owner (lessor) is shown as granting a loan to the lessee, and the lessee receives the asset. Thereafter, the leased asset is shown on the balance sheet of the lessee and not the lessor; the corresponding loan is shown as an asset of the lessor and a liability of the lessee."

When accounting for individual leasing units, companies typically do not explicitly indicate finance leases (finance leases typically do not show up as loan receivables), we use an additional data source (central credit register).

For every reporting entity, we calculate the ratio of the reported lending volume with the total assets from the latest balance sheet. If this ratio meets a particular threshold, it is safe to assume that the respective company is engaged in lease financing. Therefore, the units in question will then be classified in the financial sector.

This classification exercise is performed once a year, based on the latest balance sheet data.

The statistics do not include loans that remain below the reporting threshold and therefore do not support classification in this regard. In such case, we rely only on the annual balance sheets of individual companies, irrespective of any NACE classifications.

2.2.4 Using a "from whom to whom" matrix to compile the financial accounts-

Principally, the individual cells within the matrix (vertically: creditor on the asset side, debtor on the liability side; horizontally: financial instrument per debtor sector) are calculated based on asset side information, broken down by financial instruments and debtor sectors. This allows us to sum up the items on the liability side and ensures that the asset side of the financial accounts matches the liability side.

If the asset-side information for all sectors is incomplete, we use a top-down approach, starting from the total value of the liability side and calculating the missing value on the asset side as a residual value. The latter approach is used above all for the financial instrument "currency" (for the rest of the world).

The category containing the financial instruments "insurance, pension and standardized guarantee schemes" (F.6) is calculated based on liability-side data. Data on holdings of domestic marketable securities (debt securities, shares and investment fund shares as well as marketable financial derivatives) are calculated based on reports for domestic creditors and the total issuance per financial instrument and debtor. The difference between total liabilities (outstanding volume of securities) and the sum of domestic creditors is assigned to the rest of the world, mirroring the procedure for calculating the corresponding balance of payments data.

The data are calculated based on quarterly data. In the case of stocks, the annual data equal the data for the fourth quarter; in the case of transactions, the annual data correspond to the sum of the four

quarters. If only annual data are available, the quarterly data are typically interpolated (for details see section 2.2.3 or below).

This financial accounts matrix is structured as follows:

The following list shows the use of sources, the additional calculations and estimations for each sector of the economy by financial instruments, including an assessment of the quality of the results. On an ad hoc basis, we intervene manually to make adjustments, in consultation with Statistics Austria. The data refer to the reporting period that started in the first quarter of 2006. The data for earlier reporting periods may have been derived differently.

The manual does not contain a description for the general government sector (S.13), since these accounts are being compiled by Statistics Austria.

Column definition:

Column 1: Asset or liability side: assets or liabilities of the respective sector

Column 2: Economic sector

Column 3: Financial instrument: classification according to ESA 2010

Column 4: Calculation of stocks (sources, calculations) Calculation of flows (sources, calculations)

Assessment of data quality:

Quality scaling and assessment for data integrity and compliance with ESA requirements

- (1) High alignment with primary statistics (mostly comprehensive coverage), limited need for additional estimations
- (2) Low alignment with primary statistics, need for additional estimations (internal calculations)
- (3) Data missing or set to zero

Table 9: Matrix for compiling the financial accounts

Vertical columns: creditors of assets; horizontal columns: issuers of financial instruments	Creditor or debtor
	Sum total of domestic and nondomestic liability items per line
	Domestic
	Non-financial corporations (S.11)
	Financial corporations (S.12)
	Central bank and other monetary financial institutions, including money market funds (S.121-S.123)
	Central bank (S.121)
	Deposit-taking corporations except the central bank (S.122)
	Money market funds (S.123 GMF)
	Other financial intermediaries, (S.125)
	Investment funds except money market funds (S.124)
	Other non-monetary financial institutions (S.125 to S.127)
	Insurance corporations and pension funds (S.128 and S.129)
	Insurance corporations (S.128)
	(Single-employer and multi-employer) pension funds (S.129 PK)
	General government (S.13)
	Central government (S.1311)
	State government, excluding Vienna (S.1312)
	Local governments, including Vienna (S.1313)
	Social security funds (S.1314)
	Households and non-profit institutions serving households (S.14+S.15)
	Households (S.14)
	Non-profit institutions serving households (S.15)
	Rest of the world (S.2)
Horizontal	Financial instruments
	Monetary gold and special drawing rights (F.1)
	Monetary gold (F.11)
	Special drawing rights (F.12)
	Currency and deposits (F.2)
	Currency (F.21)
	Transferable deposits or sight deposits (F.22)
	Other deposits (F.29)
	Debt securities (F.3)
	Short-term securities (F.31)
	Long-term securities (F.32)
	Loans (F.4)
	Short-term loans (F.41)
	Long-term loans (F.42)
	Equity and investment fund shares or units (F.5)
	Equity (F.51)
	Listed shares (F.511)
	Unlisted shares (F.512)
	Other equity (F.519)
	Investment fund shares (F.52)
	Money market fund shares or units (F.521)
	Non-MMF investment fund shares/units (F.522)
	Insurance technical reserves (F.6)
	Non-life insurance technical reserves (F.61)
	Life insurance and annuity entitlements (F.62)
	Pension entitlements (F.63);
	Entitlements to non-pension benefits (F.65)
	Financial derivatives (F.7)
	Other accounts receivable/payable (F.8)
	Trade credits (F.81)
	Other accounts receivable/payable, excluding trade credits (F.89)

2.2.4.1 Non-financial corporations (S.11)

Table 10: Non-financial corporations (S.11)

Assets/ liabilities	Economic sector	Financial instrument	Stocks	Flows	Quality score (Q: 1–3)
Assets	S.11	F.21	Currency issued in Austria as shown in the OeNB's balance sheet (banknotes in circulation in line with ECB banknote reallocation key and circulating coins), sectoral breakdown based on the OeNB currency estimation model	Net change of stocks	Q:2
Assets	S.11	F.22, F.29	Data based on MFI balance sheet statistics and balance of payments data (direct reports plus estimates of additional cross-border bank deposits)	Transaction data derived from MFI balance sheet and balance of payments statistics	Q:1
Assets	S.11	F.3	Market value (including accrued interest) derived from securities holdings statistics, reported on a security-by-security basis	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics	Q:1
Liabilities	S.11	F.3	Market value (including accrued interest) derived from securities holdings statistics, reported on a security-by-security basis	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics	Q:1
Assets	S.11	F.4	Intrasectoral loans (based on balance sheet data (annual data, not grossed up) minus BoP data); Loans to S.2 (BoP); Loans to S.13 (government's financial accounts); Loans to S.125/6 (banks' statements on assets, income and risks); Loans from financial leasing companies S11, S125, S14/15 (central credit register)	Net change of stocks other than loans S.2 (transaction value from BoP data) and flows to S.13 (transaction value of the government's financial accounts)	Q:2
Liabilities	S.11	F.4	Total assets of counterpart sectors Data sources: Lending to S.11 or to quasi-public corporations classifiable under sector 11 according to Statistics Austria (MFI balance sheet statistics); lending by insurance corporations to S.11 (insurance statistics); lending by pension funds to S.11 (pension fund statistics); lending by S.13 (Statistics Austria, government financial accounts); lending by nonresidents to S.11 (BoP); intrasectoral lending (balance sheet data analysis); lending by S.125/6 to S.11 (banks' asset, income and risk statements); Loans from financial leasing companies to S.11 (central credit register)	Transaction data derived from MFI balance sheet statistics, insurance statistics, government financial accounts or BoP data; otherwise, net changes in stocks	Q:2

Assets/ liabilities	Economic sector	Financial instrument	Stocks	Flows	Quality score (Q: 1– 3)
Assets	S.11	F.511	Market values (securities holdings statistics) reported on a security-by-security basis	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics	Q:1
Liabilities	S.11	F.511	Market values (securities holdings statistics) reported on a security-by-security basis	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics	Q:1
Assets	S.11	F.512	Market value (securities holdings statistics) or equity capital at book value, reported on a security-by-security basis Data added for shares issued by domestic issuers for whom reporting data are not available (cast forward)	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics; data added for transactions for domestic issuers for which no reporting data are available (case-by-case analysis).	Q:2
Liabilities	S.11	F.512	Market value (securities holdings statistics) or equity capital at book value, reported on a security-by-security basis Data added for shares issued by domestic issuers for whom reporting data are not available (cast forward)	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics; data added for transactions for domestic issuers for which no reporting data are available (case-by-case analysis).	Q:2
Assets	S.11	F.519	Balance sheet data (annual data, not grossed up) and company register data to map counterpart sectors for participations in domestic LLCs and derived from BoP data for cross-border participations (case-by-case reporting or data from FDI statistics, subject to reporting thresholds); Special case 1: proportional imputed shares in private foundations (S.127) based on gross financial assets less loans plus real estate owned by the foundation; Special case 2: participations in MFIs are derived from estimates based on MFI balance sheet data.	change of nominal capital (balance sheet analysis for participations in domestic LLCs); transaction data derived from BoP data; transaction data as estimated for private foundations	Q:2
Liabilities	S.11	F.519	Total sum of assets held by counterpart sectors; includes also real estate assets held by nonresidents in Austria (BoP).	Total assets of counterpart sectors	Q:2
Assets	S.11	F.52	Market values (securities holdings statistics) reported on a security-by-security basis	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics	Q:1
Assets	S.11	F.61	Insurance data - Solvency II on payout reserves and other insurance-technical provisions from non-life, accident and health insurance, less reinsurance provisions. Split among S.11 and S.14 in line with the splitting of premiums (based on estimates from Statistics Austria)	Transaction data derived from insurance data	Q:2

Assets/ liabilities	Economic sector	Financial instrument	Stocks	Flows	Quality score (Q: 1– 3)
Liabilities	S.11	F.63	Balance sheet data, item “pension reserves,” adjusted for underestimation inherent in balance sheet data	Derived from non-financial accounts (calculated by Statistics Austria)	Q:2
Assets	S.11	F.7	Stock data derived from MFI balance sheet statistics and BoP data	Transaction data derived from BoP data	Q:2
Liabilities	S.11	F.7	Stock data derived from MFI balance sheet statistics and BoP data	Transaction data derived from BoP data	Q:2
Assets	S.11	F.81	Trade credits to other units in sector S.11 based on balance sheet data (annual data, not grossed up) less BoP data; trade credits from S.13 derived from the general government financial accounts (Statistics Austria); trade credits to S.2 derived from BoP	Trade credits to other units in sector S.11 as net change of stocks; trade credits by S.13 derived from the general government financial accounts (Statistics Austria); loans to S.2 derived from BoP	Q:2
Liabilities	S.11	F.81	Total assets of S.11, trade credits from S.13 derived from the general government financial accounts (Statistics Austria) and S.2	Total assets of S.11, trade credits from S.13 derived from the general government financial accounts (Statistics Austria) and S.2	Q:2
Assets	S.11	F.89	Insurance balance sheet data (receivables from direct insurance operations) based on FMA and BoP data; Other accounts receivable/payable from general government financial accounts.	Net change of stocks or transaction data derived from BoP- or derived from general government financial accounts	Q:2
Liabilities	S.11	F.89	Insurance balance sheet data (receivables from direct insurance operations) based on FMA and BoP data; Other accounts receivable/payable from general government financial accounts; Outstanding transfers and requirement for supplementary contributions to pension funds; other liabilities from calendar effects in the context of (accrued) salary pay to S.14	Net change of stocks or derived from BoP data or from general government financial accounts	Q:2

2.2.4.2 OeNB (S.121)

Table 11: Sector OeNB (S.121)

Assets/ liabilities	Economic sector	Financial instrument	Stocks	Flows	Quality score (Q: 1–3)
Assets	S.121	F.1	Derived from BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:1
Liabilities	S.121	F.1	Derived from BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:1
Assets	S.121	F.21	Data derived from MFI balance sheet statistics and BoP data	Transaction data derived from MFI balance sheet and BoP	Q:1
Liabilities	S.121	F.21	Currency issued in Austria as shown in the OeNB's books (banknotes in circulation in line with ECB banknote reallocation key and circulating coins)	Net change of stocks	Q:1
Assets	S.121	F.22, F.29	MFI balance sheet statistics and BoP data including net position from euro banknote reallocation; rerouting of euro coins in circulation among S.13 and S.121	Transaction data derived from MFI balance sheet and BoP data	Q:1
Liabilities	S.121	F.22, F.29	MFI balance sheet statistics and BoP data including net position from euro banknote reallocation; rerouting of euro coins in circulation among S.13 and S.121	Transaction data derived from MFI balance sheet and BoP data	Q:1
Assets	S.121	F.3	Market value (including accrued interest) derived from securities holdings statistics, reported on a security-by-security basis	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics	Q:1
Liabilities	S.121	F.3	Data derived from securities holdings statistics (there are no securities issues statistics for the time being)	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics (there are no securities issues statistics for the time being).	Q:1
Assets	S.121	F.4	Data from MFI balance sheet statistics, less redeemable amount outstanding from the Austrian Federal Treasury for silver commemorative coins issued before 1989	Transaction data derived from balance sheet statistics	Q:1
Liabilities	S.121	F.4	Shown as deposits by convention (F.22/29)	Shown as deposits by convention (F.22/29).	Q:1
Assets	S.121	F.511	Market values derived from securities holdings statistics, reported on a security-by-security basis	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics	Q:1

Assets/ liabilities	Economic sector	Financial instrument	Stocks	Flows	Quality score (Q: 1–3)
Assets	S.121	F.512	Market value (securities holdings statistics) or equity capital at book value, reported on a security-by-security basis	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics	Q:2
Liabilities	S.121	F.512	Calculations based on MFI balance sheet statistics	Transaction data derived from general government financial accounts (Statistics Austria)	Q:2
Assets	S.121	F.519	Data from OeNB financial statements (book value)	Net change of price effects for domestic assets, transaction data for foreign assets	Q:2
Liabilities	S.121	F.519	F.519 participations are not possible, as the OeNB is a stock corporation	F.519 participations are not possible, as the OeNB is a stock corporation	Q:2
Assets	S.121	F.52	Market values derived from securities holdings statistics, reported on a security-by-security basis	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics	Q:1
Liabilities	S.121	F.63	Data as derived from the statistics on OeNB pension reserves	Derived from non-financial accounts (calculated by Statistics Austria)	Q:1
Assets	S.121	F.7	Stock data according to BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:1
Liabilities	S.121	F.7	Shown as a net asset position by convention	Shown as a net asset position by convention	Q:1
Assets	S.121	F.81	Domestic data as derived from the OeNB balance sheet (book values), data for nonresidents from BoP data	Net change of stocks	Q:2
Liabilities	S.121	F.81	Domestic data not available, foreign data based on BoP data	Domestic data not available, foreign data derived from BoP data	Q:2
Assets	S.121	F.89	Data from general government financial accounts	Data from general government financial accounts	Q:2
Liabilities	S.121	F.89	Data from general government financial accounts and schilling liabilities to S.14 based on OeNB data	Net change of stocks or data from general government financial accounts.	Q:2

2.2.4.3 Other monetary financial institutions excluding money market funds (S.122)

Table 12: Sector other MFIs excluding money market funds (S.122)

Assets/ liabilities	Economic sector	Financial instrument	Stocks	Flows	Quality score (Q: 1–3)
Assets	S.122	F.21	MFI balance sheet data	Net change of stocks	Q:1
Assets	S.122	F.22, F.29	Data derived from MFI balance sheet and BoP data as well as adjustments (regarding counterpart sectors) made by ST.AT (differences arise from differences in the master data for individual units)	Transaction data derived from MFI balance sheet and BoP data	Q:1
Liabilities	S.122	F.22, F.29	Data derived from MFI balance sheet and BoP data	Transaction data derived from MFI balance sheet and BoP data	Q:1
Assets	S.122	F.3	Market value (including accrued interest), excluding own-use assets as derived from securities holding statistics, reported on a security-by-security basis	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics	Q:1
Liabilities	S.122	F.3	Market value (including accrued interest), excluding own-use assets as derived from securities holding statistics, reported on a security-by-security basis	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics	Q:1
Assets	S.122	F.4	Data derived from MFI balance sheet and BoP data, plus difference between present value and nominal value of residential loans bought by banks (banks buy public residential loans	Transaction data derived from MFI balance sheet and BoP data; estimated transactions for receivables related to the acquisition of public residential loans	Q:2
Liabilities	S.122	F.4	Shown as deposits by convention (F.22/29)	Shown as deposits by convention (F.22/29)	Q:1
Assets	S.122	F.511	Market values derived from securities holdings statistics, reported on a security-by-security basis	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics	Q:1
Liabilities	S.122	F.511	Market values derived from securities holdings statistics, reported on a security-by-security basis	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics	Q:1
Assets	S.122	F.512	Market value (securities holdings statistics) or equity capital at book value, reported on a security-by-security basis Data added for shares issued by domestic issuers for whom reporting data are not available (cast forward)	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics; data added for transactions for domestic issuers for which no reporting data are available (case-by-case analysis).	Q:2
Liabilities	S.122	F.512	Market value (securities holdings statistics) or equity capital at book value, reported on a security-by-security basis Data added for shares issued by domestic issuers for whom reporting data are not available (cast forward)	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics; data added for transactions for domestic issuers for which no reporting data are available (case-by-case analysis).	Q:2

Assets/ liabilities	Economic sector	Financial instrument	Stocks	Flows	Quality score (Q: 1–3)
Assets	S.122	F.519	Fundamentals derived from MFI balance sheet statistics, cross-border holdings as reported for BoP	Net change of price effects for domestic assets, transaction data for foreign assets	Q:2
Liabilities	S.122	F.519	MFI balance sheet data, estimates for counterpart sectors	Net change as price effects	Q:2
Assets	S.122	F.52	Market values derived from securities holdings statistics, reported on a security-by-security basis	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics	Q:1
Liabilities	S.122	F.63	MFI balance sheet data	Derived from non-financial accounts (calculated by Statistics Austria)	Q:1
Assets	S.122	F.7	Stock data as derived from MFI balance sheet and BoP data; financial derivatives issued by S.13 derived from general government financial accounts (Statistics Austria)	Derived from BoP data; financial derivatives issued by S.13 as derived from government financial accounts (Statistics Austria)	Q:2
Liabilities	S.122	F.7	Stock data derived from MFI balance sheet and BoP data; financial derivatives issued by S.13 as derived from general government financial accounts (Statistics Austria)	Derived from BoP data; financial derivatives issued by S.13 as derived from government financial accounts (Statistics Austria)	Q:2
Assets	S.122	F.81	No domestic data available; trade credits from S.13 derived from general government financial accounts (Statistics Austria); rest of the world derived from BoP data	No domestic data available; trade credits from S.13 derived from general government financial accounts (Statistics Austria); rest of the world derived from BoP data	Q:2
Liabilities	S.122	F.81	No domestic data available; trade credits from S.13 derived from general government financial accounts (Statistics Austria); rest of the world as derived from BoP data	No domestic data available; trade credits from S.13 derived from general government financial accounts (Statistics Austria); rest of the world as derived from BoP data	Q:2
Assets	S.122	F.89	Data derived from general government financial accounts and BoP data	Data derived from general government financial accounts and BoP data	Q:2
Liabilities	S.122	F.89	Data derived from general government financial accounts and BoP data	Data derived from general government financial accounts and BoP data	Q:2

2.2.4.4 Mutual funds including money market funds (S.123/4)

Table 13: Sector Mutual funds including money market funds (S.123/4)

Assets/ liabilities	Economic sector	Financial instrument	Stocks	Flows	Quality score (Q: 1–3)
Assets	S.123 4	F.21	No data available.	No data available.	Q:3
Assets	S.123 4	F.22, F.29.	MFI balance sheet data, cross-border data derived from BoP data (direct reporting)	Transaction data derived from MFI balance sheet and BoP data	Q:1
Assets	S.123 4	F.3	Market value (including accrued interest) derived from securities holdings statistics, reported on a security-by-security basis	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics	Q:1
Assets	S.123 4	F.4	Data based on mutual funds statistics; cross-border loans derived from BoP data	Net change of stocks or derived from BoP data	Q:1
Liabilities	S.123 4	F.4	Total assets of counterpart sectors	Total assets of counterpart sectors	Q:2
Assets	S.123 4	F.511	Market values (securities holdings statistics), reported on a security-by-security basis	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics	Q:1
Liabilities	S.123 4	F.511	Alternative investment funds issues are shown as mutual funds shares (F52) as a rule.	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics	Q:1
Assets	S.123 4	F.512	Market value (securities holdings statistics) or equity capital at book value. Reported on a security-by-security basis Addition of shares issued by domestic issuers for whom reporting data are not available (cast forward)	Transaction data (securities holdings statistics); data added for transactions for domestic issuers for which no reporting data are available (case-by-case research).	Q:2
Liabilities	S.123 4	F.512	Alternative investment funds issues are shown as mutual funds shares (F52) as a rule.	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics	Q:2
Assets	S.123 4	F.519	Data on domestic participations derived from mutual funds statistics; for participations, in S.2 derived from BoP data	Transactions as shown in mutual funds statistics and BoP data	Q:2

Assets/ liabilities	Economic sector	Financial instrument	Stocks	Flows	Quality score (Q: 1–3)
Liabilities	S.123 4	F.519	Total assets of counterpart sectors	Total assets of counterpart sectors	Q:2
Assets	S.123 4	F.52	Market values (securities holdings statistics), reported on a security-by-security basis	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics	Q:1
Liabilities	S.123 4	F.52	Market values (securities holdings statistics), reported on a security-by-security basis	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics	Q:1
Assets	S.123 4	F.7	Stock data derived from MFI balance sheet statistics and BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:2
Liabilities	S.123 4	F.7	Stock data derived from MFI balance sheet statistics and BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:2
Assets	S.123 4	F.81	Domestic data not available, foreign data BoP-based	Domestic data not available, foreign data BoP-based	Q:2
Liabilities	S.123 4	F.81	Domestic data not available, foreign data BoP-based	Domestic data not available, foreign data BoP-based	Q:2
Assets	S.123 4	F.89	Derived from BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:2
Liabilities	S.123 4	F.89	Derived from BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:2

2.2.4.5 Other non-monetary financial institutions (S.125-7)

Table 14: Sector Other non-monetary financial institutions (S.125-7)

Assets/ liabilities	Economic sector	Financial instrument	Stocks	Flows	Quality score (Q: 1–3)
Assets	S.125-7	F.21	Data for other non-monetary financial institutions (nonbanks) derived from banks' asset, income and risk statements	Net change of stocks	Q:2
Assets	S.125-7	F.22, F.29	Data based on MFI balance sheet and BoP data (direct reports plus estimates of additional cross-border bank deposits)	Transaction data derived from MFI balance sheet and BoP data	Q:1
Assets	S.125-7	F.3	Market value (including accrued interest) derived from securities holdings statistics, reported on a security-by-security basis	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics	Q:1
Liabilities	S.125-7	F.3	Market value (including accrued interest) derived from securities holdings statistics, reported on a security-by-security basis	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics	Q:1
Assets	S.125-7	F.4	Data derived from MFI balance sheet statistics for banks; data derived from banks' asset, income and risk statements for other non-monetary financial institutions (S.125/6); data derived from central credit register and balance sheet data for finance lease companies; balance sheet data for holding companies; BoP data used for cross-border loans.	Net change of stocks or transaction data derived from MFI balance sheet and BoP data	Q:2
Liabilities	S.125-7	F.4	Total assets of counterpart sectors	Total assets of counterpart sectors	Q:2
Assets	S.125-7	F.511	Market values (securities holdings statistics), reported on a security-by-security basis	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics	Q:1
Liabilities	S.125-7	F.511	Market values (securities holdings statistics), reported on a security-by-security basis	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics	Q:1
Assets	S.125-7	F.512	Market value (securities holdings statistics) or equity capital at book value, reported on a security-by-security basis. Data added for shares issued by domestic issuers for whom reporting data are not available (cast forward)	Transaction data (securities holdings statistics); data added for transactions by domestic issuers for which no reporting data are available (case-by-case analysis)	Q:2

Assets/ liabilities	Economic sector	Financial instrument	Stocks	Flows	Quality score (Q: 1–3)
Liabilities	S.125-7	F.512	Market value (securities holdings statistics) or equity capital at book value, reported on a security-by-security basis Data added for shares issued by domestic issuers for whom reporting data are not available (cast forward)	Transaction data (securities holdings statistics); data added for transactions by domestic issuers for which no reporting data are available (case-by-case analysis)	Q:2
Assets	S.125-7	F.519	Data derived from MFI balance sheet statistics (estimates for counterpart sectors); shares held by private foundations derived from LLC analysis (company register, balance sheet data); shares held by S.125 entities as estimated; participations in S.2 entities derived from BoP data	Net change in stocks other than price effects for MFI balance sheet statistics and transactions derived from BoP data	Q:2
Liabilities	S.125-7	F.519	Total assets of counterpart sectors	Total assets of counterpart sectors	Q:2
Assets	S.125-7	F.52	Market values (securities holdings statistics), reported on a security-by-security basis	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics	Q:1
Liabilities	S.125-7	F.65	Supervisory data on stocks of occupational funds	Derived from non-financial accounts (calculated by Statistics Austria)	Q:1
Assets	S.125-7	F.7	Stock data as derived from MFI balance sheet and BoP data; financial derivatives issued by S.13 as derived from general government financial accounts (Statistics Austria)	Transaction data derived from BoP data; financial derivatives issued by S.13 as derived from government financial accounts (Statistics Austria)	Q:2
Liabilities	S.125-7	F.7	Stock data as derived from MFI balance sheet and from BoP data; financial derivatives issued by S.13 as derived from general government financial accounts (Statistics Austria)	BoP-based transaction data; financial derivatives issued by S.13 as derived from government financial accounts (Statistics Austria)	Q:2
Assets	S.125-7	F.81	Domestic data not available, cross border data derived from BoP data	Domestic data not available, foreign data derived from BoP data	Q:2
Liabilities	S.125-7	F.81	Domestic data not available, cross border data derived from BoP data	Domestic data not available, foreign data derived from BoP data	Q:2
Assets	S.125-7	F.89	Insurance balance sheet data (receivables from direct insurance operations) based on FMA and BoP data; other accounts receivable/payable as derived from general government financial accounts	Net change of stocks or derived from BoP data and transaction data derived from general government financial accounts	Q:2
Liabilities	S.125-7	F.89	Insurance balance sheet data (receivables from direct insurance operations) based on FMA and BoP data; other accounts receivable/payable as derived from general government financial accounts	Net change of stocks or derived from BoP data and transaction data as derived from general government financial accounts	Q:2

2.2.4.6 Insurance corporations (S.128)

Table 15: Sector insurance corporations (S.128)

Assets/ liabilities	Economic sector	Financial instrument	Stocks	Flows	Quality score (Q: 1–3)
Assets	S.128	F.21	Insurance data - Solvency II	Net change of stocks	Q:1
Assets	S.128	F.22, F.29	MFI balance sheet data, cross-border data derived from BoP data (direct reporting)	Transaction data derived from MFI balance sheet and from BoP data	Q:1
Assets	S.128	F.3	Market value (including accrued interest) derived from securities holdings statistics, reported on a security-by-security basis	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics	Q:1
Liabilities	S.128	F.3	Market value (including accrued interest) derived from securities holdings statistics, reported on a security-by-security basis	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics	Q:1
Assets	S.128	F.4	Data derived from insurance statistics (based on Solvency II; includes data on guarantee capital). Data for cross-border loans BoP-based	Net change of stocks (guarantee capital) or derived from BoP data and transaction data derived from insurance statistics	Q:1
Liabilities	S.128	F.4	Total assets of counterpart sectors	Total assets of counterpart sectors	Q:2
Assets	S.128	F.511	Market values (securities holdings statistics), reported on a security-by-security basis	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics	Q:1
Liabilities	S.128	F.511	Market values (securities holdings statistics), reported on a security-by-security basis	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics	Q:1
Assets	S.128	F.512	Market value (securities holdings statistics) or equity capital at book value, reported on a security-by-security basis Data added for shares issued by domestic issuers for whom reporting data are not available (cast forward)	Transaction data (securities holdings statistics); data added for transactions by domestic issuers for which no reporting data are available (case-by-case analysis).	Q:2
Liabilities	S.128	F.512	Market value (securities holdings statistics) or equity capital at book value, reported on a security-by-security basis Data added for shares issued by domestic issuers for whom reporting data are not available (cast forward)	Transaction data (securities holdings statistics); plus data on transactions for domestic issuers for which no reporting data are available (case-by-case research).	Q:2
Assets	S.128	F.519	Insurance data derived from Solvency II; cross border derived from BoP data	Transaction data derived from insurance and BoP data	Q:2

Liabilities	S.128	F.519	Insurance corporations are stock corporations as a rule in Austria and as such do not issue other equity.	Insurance corporations are stock corporations as a rule in Austria and as such do not issue other equity.	Q:2
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Assets/ liabilities	Economic sector	Financial instrument	Stocks	Flows	Quality score (Q: 1–3)
Assets	S.128	F.52	Market values (securities holdings statistics), reported on a security-by-security basis	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics	Q:1
Assets	S.128	F.61	Data on reinsurance business derived from Solvency II asset items, broken down by domestic and foreign operations.	Transaction data derived from insurance data	Q:1
Liabilities	S.128	F.61	Insurance data - Solvency II on payout reserves and other insurance technical provisions for non-life, accident and health insurance, including reinsurance provisions.	Transaction data derived from insurance data	Q:1
Liabilities	S.128	F.62	Insurance data - Solvency II on payout reserves and other insurance technical provisions for non-life, accident and health insurance, adjusted for group insurance programs and reinsurance provisions.	Transaction data derived from insurance data, adjusted for group insurance schemes	Q:2
Liabilities	S.128	F.63	a) as employer balance sheet data, item "pension reserves" from FMA balance sheet data b) group insurance programs, FMA report on reserves	Derived from non-financial accounts (calculated by Statistics Austria)	Q:2
Assets	S.128	F.7	Stock data derived from MFI balance sheet statistics and BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:2
Liabilities	S.128	F.7	Stock data derived from MFI balance sheet statistics and BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:2
Assets	S.128	F.81	Domestic data not available, cross border data BoP-based	Domestic data not available, cross border data derived from BoP data	Q:2
Liabilities	S.128	F.81	Domestic data not available, cross border data BoP-based	Domestic data not available, cross border data derived from BoP data	Q:2
Assets	S.128	F.89	Insurance balance sheet data (receivables from direct insurance operations) based on FMA and BoP data; Other accounts receivable/payable derived from general government financial accounts.	Net change of stocks or derived from BoP data and transaction data derived from general government financial accounts.	Q:2
Liabilities	S.128	F.89	Insurance balance sheet data (receivables from direct insurance operations) based on FMA and BoP data; Other accounts receivable/payable derived from general government financial accounts.	Net change of stocks or derived from BoP data and transaction data derived from general government financial accounts.	Q:2

2.2.4.7 Pension funds (S.129)

Table 16 Pension fund sector (S.129)

Assets/ liabilities	Economic sector	Financial instrument	Stocks	Flows	Quality score (Q: 1– 3)
Assets	S.129	F.21	No data available.	No data available.	Q:3
Assets	S.129	F.22, F.29	MFI balance sheet data, cross-border data derived from BoP data (direct reporting)	Transaction data derived from MFI balance sheet and BoP data	Q:1
Assets	S.129	F.3	Market value (including accrued interest) derived from securities holdings statistics, reported on a security-by-security basis	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics	Q:1
Liabilities	S.129	F.3	S.129 covers only the investment group/collective investment scheme (umbrella company in S.126), S.129 cannot issue securities.	S.129 covers only the investment group (umbrella company in S.126), S.129 cannot issue securities.	Q:1
Assets	S.129	F.4	Data related to banks in line pension fund statistics, data for cross-border loans derived from BoP data	Transaction data derived from pension fund and BoP data	Q:1
Liabilities	S.129	F.4	Total assets of counterpart sectors	Total assets of counterpart sectors	Q:2
Assets	S.129	F.511	Market values (securities holdings statistics), reported on a security-by-security basis	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics	Q:1
Liabilities	S.129	F.511	S.129 covers only the investment group (umbrella company in S.126), S.129 cannot issue securities.	S.129 covers only the investment group (umbrella company in S.126), S.129 cannot issue securities.	Q:1
Assets	S.129	F.512	Market value (securities holdings statistics) or equity capital at book value, reported on a security-by-security basis Data added for shares issued by domestic issuers for whom reporting data are not available (cast forward)	Transaction data (securities holdings statistics); data added for transactions for domestic issuers for which no reporting data are available (case-by-case analysis).	Q:2
Liabilities	S.129	F.512	S.129 covers only the investment group (umbrella company in S.126), S.129 cannot issue securities.	S.129 covers only the investment group (umbrella company in S.126), S.129 cannot issue securities.	Q:2

Assets/ liabilities	Economic sector	Financial instrument	Stocks	Flows	Quality score (Q: 1– 3)
Assets	S.129	F.519	Data derived from pension fund statistics	Data derived from pension fund statistics	Q:2
Liabilities	S.129	F.519	Pension funds are stock corporations in Austria and as such do not issue other equity.	Pension funds are stock corporations in Austria and as such do not issue other equity.	Q:2
Assets	S.129	F.52	Market values (securities holdings statistics), reported on a security-by-security basis	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics	Q:1
Assets	S.129	F.63	n.a.	n.a.	
Liabilities	S.129	F.63	Payout reserves derived from pension fund statistics	Derived from non-financial accounts (calculated by Statistics Austria)	Q:1
Assets	S.129	F.7	Stock data derived from MFI balance sheet and BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:2
Liabilities	S.129	F.7	Stock data derived from MFI balance sheet and BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:2
Assets	S.129	F.81	Domestic data not available, cross border BoP data	Domestic data not available, cross border BoP data	Q:2
Liabilities	S.129	F.81	Domestic data not available, cross border BoP data	Domestic data not available, cross border BoP data	Q:2
Assets	S.129	F.89	Other receivables and payables and requirement for supplementary contributions to be made by employers, based on balance sheet data, derived from FMA and balance sheet statistics; other accounts receivable/payable derived from general government financial accounts.	Net change of stocks or derived from BoP data or from general government financial accounts.	Q:2
Liabilities	S.129	F.89	BoP-Based data and data derived from general government financial accounts	Derived from BoP data and data derived from general government financial accounts	Q:2

2.2.4.8 Households (S.14) and non-profit institutions serving households (S.15)

Table 17: Sector households (S.14) and non-profit institutions serving households (S.15)

Assets/ liabilities	Economic sector	Financial instrument	Stocks	Flows	Quality score (Q: 1–3)
Assets	S.14	F.21	Currency issued in Austria as shown in the OeNB's books (banknotes in circulation in line with ECB banknote reallocation key and circulating coins), Sectoral classification based on estimation model.	Net change of stocks	Q:2
Assets	S.14 5	F.22, F.29	Data derived from MFI balance sheet and BoP data (direct reporting system, taking into account cross-border balance with foreign banks)	Transaction data derived from MFI balance sheet and BoP data	Q:1
Assets	S.14 5	F.3	Market value (including accrued interest) derived from securities holdings statistics, reported on a security-by-security basis The data have been rounded up to include "third-party holdings" of domestic households in accounts with banks resident in non-euro area countries.	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics	Q:1
Assets	S.14 5	F.4	Loans to S.125/6 derived from banks' asset, income and risk statements; cross-border loans BoP-based	Net change of stocks or derived from BoP data	Q:4 No data available for the time being for loans from domestic households to households or non-financial corporations
Liabilities	S.14 5	F.4	Total assets of counterpart sectors	Total assets of counterpart sectors	Q:2
Assets	S.14 5	F.511	Market values (securities holdings statistics), reported on a security-by-security basis	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics	Q:1
Assets	S.14 5	F.512	Market value (securities holdings statistics) or equity capital at book value, reported on a security-by-security basis Data added for shares issued by domestic issuers for whom reporting data are not available (cast forward)	Transaction data (securities holdings statistics); data added for transactions by domestic issuers for which no reporting data are available (case-by-case analysis).	Q:2

Assets/ liabilities	Economic sector	Financial instrument	Stocks	Flows	Quality score (Q: 1– 3)
Assets	S.14 5	F.519	Balance sheet analysis data (annual data, not grossed up) and company register data to map counterpart sectors for participations in domestic LLCs and for cross border derived from BoP data, including estimates for foreign real estate holdings; Special case: pro-rata imputed equity shares in private foundations (S.127) based on gross financial assets less loans plus real estate owned by the foundation;	Net change of nominal capital derived from balance sheet analysis for participations in LLCs, and derived from BoP data	Q:2
Liabilities	S.14 5	F.519	Data derived from general government financial accounts (STAT) for S.15	Data derived from general government financial accounts (STAT) for S.15	Q:2
Assets	S.14 5	F.52	Market values (securities holdings statistics), reported on a security-by-security basis	Transaction data derived from securities holdings statistics	Q:1
Assets	S.14	F.61	Insurance data - Solvency II on payout reserves and other insurance technical provisions for non-life, accident and health insurance, less reinsurance provisions. Split among S.11 and S.14 in line with the splitting of premiums (based on estimates from Statistics Austria)	Transaction data derived from insurance data	Q:1
Assets	S.14	F.62	Insurance data - Solvency II on payout reserves and other insurance-technical provisions for non-life, accident and health insurance, adjusted for group insurance programs and reinsurance provisions.	Transaction data derived from insurance data, adjusted for group insurance schemes	Q:2
Assets	S.14	F.63	Data derived from pension reserves of S.11, S.121, S.122, S.128; data derived from group insurance programs S.128, data derived from pension fund reserves S.129 Asset side = sum total of liability-side stocks	Derived from non-financial accounts (calculated by Statistics Austria)	Q:2
Assets	S.14	F.65	Supervisory data on stocks of occupational funds	Derived from non-financial accounts (calculated by Statistics Austria)	Q:1
Assets	S.14 5	F.7	Stock data derived from MFI balance sheet statistics and BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:2

Assets/ liabilities	Economic sector	Financial instrument	Stocks	Flows	Quality score (Q: 1–3)
Liabilities	S.14 5	F.7	Stock data derived from MFI balance sheet and BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:2
Assets	S.14 5	F.81	Domestic data not available; trade credits; trade credits from S.13 derived from general government financial accounts (Statistics Austria); Rest of the world as derived from BoP data	Domestic data not available; trade credits; trade credits from S.13 derived from general government financial accounts (Statistics Austria); Rest of the world as derived from BoP data	Q:2
Liabilities	S.14 5	F.81	Domestic data not available; trade credits; trade credits from S.13 derived from general government financial accounts (Statistics Austria); Rest of the world as derived from BoP data	Domestic data not available; trade credits; trade credits from S.13 derived from general government financial accounts (Statistics Austria); Rest of the world as derived from BoP data	Q:2
Assets	S.14 5	F.89	Stocks of schilling banknotes and coins; data derived from insurance balance sheet statistics (receivables from direct operations) derived from FMA; data derived from BoP data; other accounts payable related to calendar effects regarding the payout of salaries to S.14 (accrual basis); Other accounts receivable/payable derived from general government financial accounts	Net change of stocks or BoP-based transaction data and transaction data derived from general government financial accounts	Q:2
Liabilities	S.14 5	F.89	Insurance balance sheet data (receivables from direct insurance operations) based on FMA and BoP data; Other accounts receivable/payable derived from general government financial accounts	Net change of stocks or derived from BoP data and transaction data derived from general government financial accounts	Q:2

2.2.4.9 Total economy: Cross-border financial relations S.2

Table 18: Rest of the world sector (S.2)

Assets/ liabilities	Economic sector	Financial instrument	Stocks	Flows	Quality score (Q: 1–3)
Liabilities	S.2	F.1	Monetary gold (no cross-border liabilities); gold storage accounts as shown in BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:1
Assets	S.2	F.1	Allocation of SDRs as shown in BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:1
Liabilities	S.2	F.21	Foreign currency as shown in BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:2
Assets	S.2	F.21	Currency issued in Austria as shown in the OeNB's books (banknotes in circulation in line with the ECB banknote reallocation key and circulating coins), Sectoral classification based on estimation model	Net change of stocks	Q:2
Liabilities	S.2	F.22, F.29	Derived from BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:1
Assets	S.2	F.22, F.29	Derived from BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:1
Liabilities	S.2	F.3	Derived from BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:1
Assets	S.2	F.3	Derived from BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:1
Liabilities	S.2	F.4	Derived from BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:1
Assets	S.2	F.4	Derived from BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:1
Liabilities	S.2	F.511	Derived from BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:1
Assets	S.2	F.511	Derived from BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:1
Liabilities	S.2	F.512	Derived from BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:2
Assets	S.2	F.512	Derived from BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:2
Liabilities	S.2	F.519	Derived from BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:1
Assets	S.2	F.519	Derived from BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:1
Liabilities	S.2	F.52	Derived from BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:1
Assets	S.2	F.52	Derived from BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:1
Liabilities	S.2	F.61	Derived from BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:1
Assets	S.2	F.61	Derived from BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:1
Liabilities	S.2	F.62	Derived from BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:1

Assets/ liabilities	Economic sector	Financial instrument	Stocks	FLows	Quality score (Q: 1–3)
Assets	S.2	F.62	Derived from BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:1
Liabilities	S.2	F.7	Derived from BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:2
Assets	S.2	F.7	Derived from BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:2
Liabilities	S.2	F.81	Derived from BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:1
Assets	S.2	F.81	Derived from BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:1
Liabilities	S.2	F.89	Derived from BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:2
Assets	S.2	F.89	Derived from BoP data	Derived from BoP data	Q:2

2.3 Publication

2.3.1 Preliminary results

Preliminary results for a given reporting quarter (t_0) become available at the latest 97 days after the end of each quarter. The initial round of data revisions for the previous reporting year (t_1) becomes available 9 months after the end of the reporting period, together with the revised results for the three previous reporting years.

Quarterly results are produced on a "from whom to whom" basis and published in this format.

The data are shown on an unconsolidated basis, thus reflecting also data relationships within the respective subsectors. Except for one case: for data availability reasons we cannot provide unconsolidated data for the sectors households (S.14) and non-profit organizations serving households (S.15), nor for the interaction between those two sectors. The data for the rest of the world are shown only in relation to the domestic sectors.

In addition, annual tables are produced under the data transmission program for Eurostat. The annual tables are required on an unconsolidated and on a consolidated basis.

2.3.2 Consolidation of annual data

At the subsector level, consolidation means offsetting the assets of a given subsector against this subsector's liabilities, instrument by instrument. We also offset the asset and liability data for the non-financial sector (S.11), for which further breakdowns do not exist. At the sectoral level, consolidation means joining together the assets of all other subsectors against a given subsector within the relevant sector. This exercise yields net balances for all subsectors within the general government (S.13) sector and within the financial corporations (S.12) sector.

2.3.3 Revision policy and timetable

The **revision cycle** for the financial accounts is essentially in line with the revision cycle for the non-financial sector accounts of the national accounts, Statistics Austria's financial accounts for the general government sector and the balance of payments (including the international investment position).

Major revisions involving changes of the entire time series are carried out at larger intervals; they are undertaken as rule at 5-year intervals or on an ad hoc basis to implement new methods and concepts or to incorporate new data sources on a larger scale. The next major review is scheduled for September 2029. The methodology was last revised in September 2014 following the migration to ESA 2010 (see section 4). The next methodological review is scheduled for 2029, to reflect upcoming ESA revisions.

The **time schedule** for compiling and revising the financial accounts is closely related with the deadlines for transmitting data to the ECB and for sending national accounts aggregates to the EU (ESA data transmission program). At present, the deadline for data transmission to the ECB is T+85³³ days and/or T+97 days, and the deadline for the ESA data transmission to Eurostat is t+9 months (e.g. 9 months after the end of the reporting period).

As the individual subsystems necessarily come with different and, in some instances, staggered compilation and revision cycles, data vintages (reflecting different calculation and revision phases) for individual subsystems cannot be avoided despite the integration of data and uniform concepts.

See below for an overview of the compilation **sequence** for the key aggregates of the national accounts:

³³ Only "supplementary items" (see guideline). The deadline for the complete transmission is T+97.

Chart 3: Review plan for system of national accounts, sectoral accounts, financial accounts, balance of payments and IIP

Review plan for system of national accounts, sectoral accounts, financial accounts, BoP and IIP																
Darstellung der Quartals- bzw. Jahresdaten: Anzahl der revidierten Berichtsperioden in den entsprechenden Kalendermonaten		Timeliness	Q1				Q2			Q3			Q4			
			January	February	March	April (Budgetary notification)	April	May	June	July	August	September	October (Budgetary Notification)	October	November	December
Quarterly	Main aggregates	Q+2M	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	17	0	0	0	2	0
	Sector accounts, non-financial	t+85	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	17	0	0	0	2
	Sector accounts, financial	t+85 bzw t+97	0	0	15	0	0	0	1	0	0	17	0	0	0	2
	Government finance statistics	t+85	0	0	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	0	0	2
	Balance of payments	t+82	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	2
	International investment position	t+82	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	2
Annual	Main aggregates	Y+9M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
	Sector accounts, non-financial	Y+9M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
	Sector accounts, financial	Y+9M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
	Government finance statistics	Y+9M	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0

2.3.4 Publication of results

At present, we can provide complete and broadly consistent annual accounts time series from the reporting period 1995 onward. We also provide quarterly data from the reporting period Q1 1999.³⁴

2.3.4.1 Internet

The main channel for publishing the [financial accounts](#)³⁵ is the OeNB's website.

Data availability for the financial accounts is as follows:

We provide sectoral data with a breakdown for financial investment, financial assets, financing and financial liabilities and with a breakdown for individual financial instruments. Specifically, we provide data for the following **economic sectors**: non-financial corporations, households, non-profit institutions serving households, the financial sector as a whole, monetary financial institutions, mutual funds, other non-monetary financial institutions, insurance corporations and pension funds as well as for the domestic economy as a whole in relation to the rest of the world. Moreover, we provide data on the **financial links among sectors through financing instruments**, with a breakdown for deposits, loans, debt securities, listed shares, unlisted shares and investment fund certificates by sector of debtors, the corresponding creditors/ownership sectors in a "from-who-to-whom" matrix for stocks, transactions and valuation effects. We also publish data that adhere to the **IMF's Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS)** Plus. Furthermore, our data show the entirety of cross-border financial flows to and from Austria broken down by balance of payments functions.

The following charts show the areas for which we provide statistics for economic sectors and financial instruments as well as IMF-related data on the OeNB's website:

³⁴ Data release is an ongoing process.

³⁵ <https://www.oenb.at/en/Statistics/Standardized-Tables/financial-accounts.html>

Chart 4: [Economic sector](#) data provided online by the OeNB

Economic sector breakdown

Data contain for each listed economic sector the full set of financial assets and liabilities both for stocks and transactions on a quarterly and annual basis. In addition the net position and net lending/borrowing is illustrated.

Nonfinancial corporations

[Table](#) > [Explanatory note](#) [Publication schedule](#) [Chart](#)

Households

[Table](#) > [Explanatory note](#) [Publication schedule](#) [Chart](#)

Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)

[Table](#) > [Explanatory note](#) [Publication schedule](#) [Chart](#)

Financial corporations

[Table](#) > [Explanatory note](#) [Publication schedule](#) [Chart](#)

Monetary financial institutions (MFIs)

[Table](#) > [Explanatory note](#) [Publication schedule](#) [Chart](#)

Non-MMF investment funds

[Table](#) > [Explanatory note](#) [Publication schedule](#) [Chart](#)

Other non-monetary financial institutions

[Table](#) > [Explanatory note](#) [Publication schedule](#) [Chart](#)

Insurance corporations

[Table](#) > [Explanatory note](#) [Publication schedule](#) [Chart](#)

Pension funds

[Table](#) > [Explanatory note](#) [Publication schedule](#) [Chart](#)

Total economy

[Table](#) > [Explanatory note](#) [Publication schedule](#) [Chart](#)

Total economy: cross-border financial linkages

[Table](#) > [Explanatory note](#) [Publication schedule](#) [Chart](#)

Chart 5: [Financial instruments](#) data provided online by the OeNB

„From-whom-to-whom“ financial inter-linkages for selected financial instruments

Tables contain for each of listed financial instrument and for total liabilities the financial inter-linkage of a respective debtor vis a vis all creditors on an “from-whom-to-whom” basis. The tables contain stocks, transactions and revaluations on a quarterly and annual Basis.

› [Total liabilities](#)

› [Deposits](#)

› [Loans](#)

› [Debt securities](#)

› [Listed shares](#)

› [Unlisted shares](#)

› [Investment fund shares](#)

Chart 6: [IMF-related data](#) provided online by the OeNB

IMF related data

SDDS Plus – sectoral balance sheets

by institutional sector (for financial assets and liabilities)

📄 Table > 📖 Explanatory note 📅 Publication schedule 📊 Chart

SDDS Plus – other financial corporations survey

📄 Table > 📖 Explanatory note 📅 Publication schedule 📊 Chart

SDDS Plus – debt securities holdings

📄 Table > 📖 Explanatory note 📅 Publication schedule 📊 Chart

The data are available for download as Excel files (in German or English) and reporting periods are customizable (quarters or years). Data users will also find summary explanations and a release calendar. We also provide interactive charts and tables as well as a smartphone app for mobile access. The [STATISTIKEN – Daten & Analysen](https://www.oenb.at/Publikationen/Statistik/Statistiken---Daten-und-Analysen.html)³⁶ series provides overviews (PDF tables) summarizing the data for the latest reporting periods (online, in German).

The ECB publishes quarterly financial accounts data for all EU countries through its [Statistical Data Warehouse](https://sdw.ecb.europa.eu/)³⁷.

Eurostat publishes complete detailed sector accounts for Austria and the other EU countries ([macroeconomic statistical database](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database)³⁸). The Eurostat website also provides tables, charts, key indicators and country comparisons for the EU-wide and national sector accounts. Eurostat data are annual data as a rule.

2.3.4.2 Publications (also available for download)

Since 2015, we have been publishing data overviews for the preceding 20 years on household income, consumption and wealth³⁹ as a special [statistical issues](https://www.oenb.at/en/Publications/Statistics/Special-Issues.html) series (now “OeNB reports”).

Moreover, reports and analyses are published ad hoc in the OeNB’s German-language publication [STATISTIKEN - Daten und Analysen](https://www.oenb.at/Publikationen/Statistik/Statistiken---Daten-und-Analysen.html).⁴⁰

2.3.5 Treatment of confidential data

Given the level of aggregation on which the sector accounts are based, the need to treat data confidentially is practically irrelevant.⁴¹ In case measures are required nonetheless to ensure the confidentiality of data, we do take adequate action.

3. Quality

3.1 Relevance

Relevance relates to the question in how far the statistics and calculations meet the requirements of users.

The national accounts, and hence also the sector accounts, constitute a general conceptual framework which serves a variety of economic and political purposes. The main applications include (1) monitoring economic developments, (2) serving macroeconomic analysis (modeling), (3) providing input for policymaking and (4) enabling international comparisons.

In Europe, annual sector accounts have become increasingly relevant because of the related policy implications, given the administrative use of the data for EU purposes. Regarding the sector accounts,

³⁶ <https://www.oenb.at/Publikationen/Statistik/Statistiken---Daten-und-Analysen.html>

³⁷ <https://sdw.ecb.europa.eu/>

³⁸ <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

³⁹ <https://www.oenb.at/en/Publications/Statistics/Special-Issues.html>

⁴⁰ <https://www.oenb.at/Publikationen/Statistik/Statistiken---Daten-und-Analysen.html>

⁴¹ The exception are data on the OeNB, which are submitted to Eurostat as separate sectoral data in the transmission of annual financial stock and flow data. However, these data are essentially equivalent to the balance sheet data published by the OeNB.

these are above all key general government indicators (net lending or borrowing and debt level) which are relevant for the European Stability and Growth Pact (Maastricht) as well as 11 indicators⁴² included in the so-called macroeconomic imbalances scoreboard⁴³. Furthermore, the ECB uses the sectoral national accounts as structural information when briefing the Governing Council of the ECB on monetary policy issues.

From a legal perspective, the compilation of the sector accounts is largely determined by EU rules; as such, the concepts and definitions to be used are binding and have also been harmonized internationally. The scope and the granularity of the accounts is based on the ESA transmission program and on the ECB's data transmission program for the quarterly national accounts in line with the corresponding ECB guideline.

Regarding the integration of major national users, a steering committee with staff experts from Statistics Austria and the OeNB serves to discuss topics of relevance for the sector accounts. Beyond that, we keep up an ongoing dialogue with major expert users.

3.2 Accuracy

For highly aggregate macro statistics like the national accounts, and hence the financial accounts, several requirements and criteria can be determined which are relevant for assessing quality.

Conceptual accuracy: A major quality factor is the thorough and consistent application of the ESA concepts, above all with regard to the exact delineation and definition of the flows and stocks in terms of individual sectors and financial instruments, including accrual basis accounting, and with regard to the required valuation rules. While the major underlying statistics broadly follow ESA 2010 rules, some adjustments are unavoidable. For deviations from the internationally standardized concepts, see section 2 in the detailed description of the financial accounts matrix.

Quality and timeliness of underlying statistics: The quality of the estimates of individual transactions depends significantly on the quality and timeliness of the relevant underlying statistics (not taking into account conceptual adjustments). Such statistics are typically subject to the usual plausibility and quality checks for primary and secondary statistics.

Consistency with the non-financial accounts: A major and final quality check results from the inherent consistency between the financial and the non-financial accounts: The level of statistical discrepancies in net lending or borrowing between the non-financial accounts and the financial accounts serves as a yardstick for the consistency and quality of the overall framework. The OeNB's financial accounts calculation incorporates the data on general government net lending or borrowing compiled by Statistics Austria. Statistics Austria, in turn, aligns its calculation of household net lending or borrowing with the OeNB's financial accounts calculation of household net lending or borrowing. The starting point for the domestic economy's net borrowing/net lending (and the rest of the world's corresponding net lending/net borrowing) is the sum total of current account and capital account transactions as well as the financial account within the balance of payments for the financial accounts.

⁴² The financial accounts serve as the basis for the data on private sector debt (outstanding loans to and securities issued by non-financial corporations and the household sector), private sector financing (debt transactions) as well as the liabilities of the entire financial sector (based on the range of financial instruments). Moreover, the net asset position (international investment position) of the economy is related to the financial accounts data.

⁴³ <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/macroeconomic-imbalances-procedure/database>

Errors and omissions in the balance of payments lead to mismatches with net lending/net borrowing in the rest of the world account for the economy.

Statistics Austria and the OeNB publish their net lending/net borrowing figures “as is” rather than setting the resulting discrepancy to zero. Otherwise, the key aggregates such as saving, consumption, financial investment and financing would need to be adjusted in line with the net lending/borrowing figures in the two accounting frameworks.

Completeness: In the financial accounts, completeness is an issue and a quality factor wherever data cannot be observed directly (such as the cash holdings of the non-financial sector and the rest of the world) or cannot be captured in full (such as cross-border household deposits and holdings of marketable securities or financial derivatives). In such cases, the financial accounts typically include estimates.

Beyond conceptual consistency and harmonization, the quality of the accounts can be assessed only through an analysis of the results. As the sector accounts reflect relatively complex economic activities, they provide for insights into the development and interaction of numerous measures and indicators – not only, but also with regard to the plausibility of the overall picture.

3.3 Timeliness

Timeliness refers to the period that has lapsed between the end of the reporting/monitoring period and the publication of the data. In the context of the national accounts, there is typically a tradeoff between data timeliness and quality, as the availability and the quality of the data sources improves in line with the time lapsed since the end of the reporting year. The OeNB addresses this tradeoff by publishing quarterly data in a fairly timely manner and by aligning the final results as much as possible with the non-financial accounts and the balance of payments.

The results for the financial accounts typically become available 97 days after the end of the reporting period for the current quarter, and annual data roughly nine months after the end of the reporting period for the current year (t) and the three preceding years (t–1 to t–3).

In this context, **timeliness** means whether and to what extent the agreed or announced transmission and publication deadlines have been met. Timeliness is essentially based on EU-wide or euro area-wide rules for data transmission.

The ECB expects quarterly data to be submitted in a timely manner, and Eurostat expects annual data to be submitted in a timely manner. Both the ECB and Eurostat address the timeliness of data submission in their quality reports.

3.4 Comparability

3.4.1 Comparability over time

The time series of the sector accounts are compiled in line with the common concepts and definitions of ESA 2010. Hence, the data for the individual reporting years will be comparable with each other in principle. The goal of data compilation and plausibility checks is to generate meaningful

time series without breaks in the first place. Nonetheless, conceptual adjustments⁴⁴ do lead to breaks in the time series, which we have offset as much as possible, i.e. up to the reporting year 1995.

3.4.2 International and regional comparability

The national sector accounts have been harmonized conceptually through SNA 2008 and ESA 2010. Hence, international comparability is given as a rule. For deviations from the internationally standardized concepts with regard to some financial instruments in some sectors, see section 2 in the detailed description of the financial accounts matrix.

Within the EU, the comparability of the financial accounts data has been enhanced. The ESA transmission program broadly determines the compilation of the national accounts in most countries with regard to the focus of the statistical programs, the compilation deadlines and to some extent even the tables produced. At the same time, the binding and partly more specific ESA 2010 rules and the role of Eurostat or the European Commission as a common higher authority that produces the binding interpretations of the ESA rules also provides for a level of harmonization that goes beyond the level of international harmonization.

3.5 Coherence with underlying statistics and other national accounts statistics

Coherence relates to the issue in how far the concepts and the results of a particular statistic are comparable with or aligned with other statistical products. With regard to the sector accounts, this boils down to two different things: (1) coherence (or consistency) with other subsystems of the national accounts or with other systems which are principally built on the same concepts (such as the balance of payments or data on the general government sector) and (2) coherence with numerous primary and secondary statistics which provide information on the same topics.

The most important primary statistics and macroeconomic aggregates which basically follow the same (national accounts) concepts are:

- (1) General government sector accounts, general government deficit and debt
- (2) Balance of payments
- (3) ECB reporting requirements for MFI balance sheet data
- (4) ECB reporting requirements for securities holding statistics

While Statistics Austria's **general government** finance statistics have the highest priority as the basis for compiling the financial accounts, some methodological differences remain, which lead to discrepancies in the data. For the purpose of EDP notification, general government debt is defined as the consolidated liabilities arising from the financial instruments currency and deposits (AF.2), debt securities (AF.3) and loans (AF.4). These liabilities are shown at nominal values after swap transactions. In the financial accounts, in contrast, the debt level of the general government sector is shown on a consolidated and on an unconsolidated basis for the financial instruments indicated above, but based on market values (including accrued interest) before any swap transactions.

Conceptually, the financial account of the **balance of payments** is a functional presentation of the SNA rest-of-the-world account. In Austria, the two systems are fully comparable following implementation of ESA 2010 and BPM6 rules.

⁴⁴ Such as the migration to the methodology of ESA 2010 in September 2014.

Table 19: Link between financial assets classification and functional categories.

		Functional categories of the financial account ⁴⁵				
		Direct investment	Portfolio investment	Financial derivatives	Other investment	Reserve assets
Financial instruments according to ESA 2010	Monetary gold, SDR (F.1)				X ⁴⁶	X
	Currency and deposits (F.2)				X	X ⁴⁷
	Debt securities (F.3)	X	X			X
	Loans (F.4)	X			X	X
	Shares (F.511/F.512)	X	X			X
	Other equity (F.519)	X			X	
	Investment fund shares (F.52)		X			X
	Non-life insurance including reinsurance (F.61)				X	
	Net equity in life insurance reserves (F.62)				X	
	Pension entitlements and entitlements to non-pension benefits (F.63-F.65)				X	
	Financial derivatives (F.7)			X		X
	Trade credits (F.81)	X			X	
	Other accounts receivable/payable (F.89)	X			X	

3.6 Coherence with the euro area HFCS

National account aggregates are typically checked for coherence with survey data whenever there is a close relationship between the data, as is the case with the [Household Finance and Consumption Survey](#)⁴⁸ conducted in the euro area under the auspices of the ECB. In the financial accounts, the economic sector “households” covers individuals, self-employed persons and one-person businesses. In the case of entrepreneurial activities, assets and liabilities are shown on a gross basis. This differs from the HFCS approach, which distinguishes between private and business assets, treating private assets on a gross basis and business assets on a net basis, i.e. offsetting assets against liabilities. It must also be borne in mind that the HFCS excluded all individuals living in institutionalized households, whose assets do show up in the financial accounts.

⁴⁵ See also BPM6, chapter 6, table 6.1 Link between Financial Assets Classification and Functional Categories

⁴⁶ Following the implementation of SNA 2008 and ESA 2010, SDRs are now classified under “other investment” under F.12 (financial instruments, liability side).

⁴⁷ In theory, collective custody accounts for gold holdings would have to be identified as reserve assets also on the liability side. However, since the liability side of the reporting framework does not include the respective functional category, reporting banks most probably report such holdings as deposits under “other investment.”

⁴⁸ http://www.ecb.int/home/html/researcher_hfcn.en.html - for information on the HFCS in Austria, see <http://www.hfcs.at/>

Table 20: Definition of financial instruments: HFCS versus financial accounts

Financing instruments	HFCS	Financial accounts
Deposits	Breakdown by current accounts/checking accounts, savings accounts/passbook savings accounts and savings plans with building societies ¹⁾	Breakdown by demand deposits and fixed-term deposits, plus information on current accounts and savings deposits.
Bonds	Market value on survey date ¹⁾	Market value including interest accrued
Shares and other equity	Shares and other equity, plus additional information on whether shareholders play an active role in management or not. ¹⁾	All shares without any shareholder role distinctions. Other equity is typically correlated with an active role of households (typically in the form of LLC shares)
Investment fund shares (mutual funds)	Market value on survey date	Market price including interest accrued or income in the case of mutual funds with a dividend reinvestment plan
Life insurance policies	Cumulative value based on ongoing investment of premiums	Insurance technical reserves including profit shares and valuation effects regarding unit- and index-linked life insurance policies
Pension accounts	All private and occupational pension plans	Value of funded pension plans (usually with domestic pension funds)
Other financial assets	Other financial entitlements (e.g. deferred compensation)	including severance benefits accrued with domestic occupational severance funds
¹⁾ HFCS data reflect only the private assets of self-employed persons and one-person businesses, not their corporate assets.		

Source: OeNB (HFCS Austria, financial accounts).

List of Abbreviations

GDP	gross domestic product
FDI	Foreign direct investment
ESSOS	European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics
ESA	European System of Accounts
EU	European Union
ECB	European Central Bank
FMA	Financial Market Authority
LLC	Limited liability company
ISIN	International Securities Identification Number
IMF	International Monetary Fund

KG	Kommanditgesellschaft
NACE	Nomenclatur statistique des activités économiques dans la Communauté européenne (statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community)
n.a.	not available
NPIsH	Non-profit institutions serving households
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OeNB	Oesterreichische Nationalbank
OG	Offene Gesellschaft
ÖGB	Österreichischer Gewerkschaftsbund
SNA	System of National Accounts
SPEs	Special Purpose Entities
ST.AT	Statistics Austria
SDR	Special drawing rights
UN	United Nations Organization
SNA	System of National Accounts

Methodical basis

- [External sector manual](#) – Standard-documentation of meta information, OeNB, 2018⁴⁹.
- European System of National Accounts, [ESVG 2010](#), European Union, 2013⁵⁰
- System of National Accounts, [SNA 2008](#), European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, United Nations and World Bank, 2009⁵¹
- [Manual on Government Deficit and Debt](#), Implementation of ESA 2010, European Union, 2016
- Balance of Payments and International Investment Manual, [6th Edition](#), International Monetary Fund, 2011⁵²
- [Handbook](#) on Financial Production, Flows and Stocks in the System of National Accounts, United Nations and European Central Bank, 2013⁵³
- [Understanding National Accounts](#), Second Edition, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2014⁵⁴
- [Understanding Financial Accounts](#), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2017⁵⁵
- [Volkswirtschaftliche Gesamtrechnungen, VGR Jahresrechnung](#) – Standard documentation of meta information, Statistics Austria, 2016⁵⁶
- [Volkswirtschaftliche Gesamtrechnungen, Nichtfinanzielle Sektorkonten Jahresrechnung](#) – Standard-Dokumentation Metainformationen, Statistics Austria, 2018⁵⁷.
- [Balance of payments and international investment position based on BPM6](#) – Manual on sources and methods, 2019⁵⁸

⁴⁹ https://www.oenb.at/dam/jcr:b46b2770-83c9-4281-9f20-bcb73d86c8e8/BoP_ILP_Handbuch_V1-1_DE-Nov-2019.pdf

⁵⁰ <https://www.bing.com/ck/a?!&p=4268c66650f3efffjmltdHM9MTcxNDQzNTIwMCZpZ3VpZD0xNWZlOGYxNi01MTU1LTY1ZTctMTRiMy05ZDQ5NTA4YzY0ZGlmaW5zaWQ9NTIwMA&ptn=3&ver=2&hsh=3&fclid=15fb8f16-5155-65e7-14b3-9d49508c64db&psq=ESVG+2010&u=a1aHR0cHM6Ly9lYy5ldXJvcGEuZXUvZXVyb3N0YXQvZG9jdW1lbnRzLzM4NTk1OTgvNTkyNTc0OS9LUy0wMi0xMy0yNjktREUuUjERGLzBmOGY1MGU2LTE3M2MtNDIiYy1iNTThhLWUyY2E5M2ZmZDA1Ng&ntb=1>

⁵¹ <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/docs/SNA2008.pdf>

⁵² <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2007/bopman6.htm>

⁵³ <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/docs/FinancialHB-Unedited.pdf>

⁵⁴ <http://www.oecd.org/sdd/understanding-national-accounts-9789264214637-en.htm>

⁵⁵ <http://www.oecd.org/sdd/na/understanding-financial-accounts-9789264281288-en.htm>

⁵⁶ https://www.statistik.at/fileadmin/shared/QM/Standarddokumentationen/VW/std_v_vgr-jahresrechnung.pdf

⁵⁷ [https://www.statistik.at/fileadmin/shared/QM/Standarddokumentationen/VW/std_v_nichtfinanzielle_sektorkonten_jahresrechnung.p](https://www.statistik.at/fileadmin/shared/QM/Standarddokumentationen/VW/std_v_nichtfinanzielle_sektorkonten_jahresrechnung.pdf)

⁵⁸ https://www.oenb.at/dam/jcr:b46b2770-83c9-4281-9f20-bcb73d86c8e8/BoP_ILP_Handbuch_V1-1_DE-Nov-2019.pdf