

3. FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS METHODOLOGY

3.1 ESA95 methodology

The methodological basis for the compilation of the financial accounts is the ESA 95 (the European System of Accounts).

The financial accounts disclose the stocks and flows that individual institutional sectors hold in individual financial instruments as claims and as liabilities.

The financial accounts disclose how a surplus is distributed or a deficit is covered by transactions in financial assets (claims) and liabilities.

The net item of a financial account, which represents transactions in financial assets minus transactions in liabilities, should as a rule be equal to the net item of the non-financial (capital) account (net borrowing or net lending B.9).

The basic principles of the ESA 95 are:

- all assets and liabilities are valued at current market value;
- the difference between financial assets and liabilities represents the net financial assets;
- the difference between total assets (financial and non-financial) and liabilities represents net worth;
- net worth plus shares and other equity represents own funds.

The items in the financial accounts and the items in the balance sheet are not equal in value for reason of the aforementioned ESA 95 principles.

Financial accounts may be non-consolidated or consolidated. In a consolidated account claims and liabilities between institutional units within a particular sector are eliminated.

3.2 Institutional sectors

The financial accounts disclose the stock of and flows in financial assets and liabilities in terms of different sectors or subsectors under the Standard Classification of Institutional Sectors (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 13/06).

Sectors and subsectors:

Sector code	Title of sector
S.1	Slovenian economy
S.11	Non-financial corporations
S.12	Financial corporations
S.121	Central bank
S.122	Other monetary financial institutions
S.123	Other financial intermediaries, except insurance corporations and pension funds
S.124	Financial auxiliaries
S.125	Insurance corporations and pension funds
S.13	General government
S.1311	Central government
S.1313	Local government
S.1314	Social security funds
S.14	Households
S.15	Non-profit institutions serving households

S.2	Rest of the world
S.21	European Union (EU)
S.2111	Economic Monetary Union (EMU)
S.2112	Other EU members outside the EMU, and EU institutions
S.22	Third countries and international organisations (Others outside the EU)

The Slovenian economy (S.1) consists of resident institutional units.

Non-financial corporations (S.11) are market producers whose principal activity is the production of goods and non-financial services.

The central bank (S.121) is the Bank of Slovenia.

Other monetary financial institutions (S.122) comprise commercial banks, savings banks and money-market funds.

Other financial intermediaries except insurance corporations and pension funds (S.123) comprise:

- mutual funds;
- investment companies (ICs);
- management companies;
- corporations engaged in financial leasing;
- corporations engaged in factoring (trading in claims).

Financial auxiliaries (S.124) include:

- brokerage houses;
- exchange offices;
- institutions providing financial market infrastructure services (e.g. KDD - the Central Securities Clearing Corporation);
- stock exchanges (Ljubljana Stock Exchange).

Insurance corporations and pension funds (S.125) comprise:

- insurance and reinsurance corporations;
- mutual pension funds;
- pension companies.

Central government (S.1311) includes:

- direct state budget spending units (non-governmental, governmental and judicial spending units);
- indirect budget spending units (public institutes and agencies) at state level;
- public funds at state level;
- the Slovene Compensation Fund (SOD).

Local government (S.1313) comprises:

- municipalities;
- regional authorities;
- public funds at municipal level;
- indirect budget spending units at local level.

Social security funds (S.1314) comprise:

- the Health Insurance Institute (ZZZS);
- the Pension and Disability Insurance Institute (ZPIZ);
- Kapitalska Družba (pension fund manager; KAD).

The households sector (S.14) consists of private individuals and sole traders.

Non-profit institutions serving households (S.15) include societies, political parties, trade unions, clubs, associations, religious communities and humanitarian organisations.

The rest of the world (S.2) consists of non-resident units, and comprises S.21 (EU) and S.22 (Others outside the EU). The EU comprises EU Member States, divided into the countries of the EMU (S.2111) and other EU members (S.2112).

3.3 Financial instruments

The stock of and changes in financial assets and liabilities under the ESA 95 methodology are disclosed by individual financial instrument, and are equal on both the asset and liability sides.

Each individual financial instrument that a particular unit holds as a financial asset has a counterpart item in the liabilities of another unit, and vice-versa. The only financial asset that does not have a counterpart in liabilities is F.1 (Monetary gold and SDRs).

Financial instruments comprise a title and code:

Financial instrument code	Title of financial instrument
F.1	Monetary gold and SDRs (Special Drawing Rights)
F.2	Currency and deposits
F.21	Currency
F.22	Transferable deposits
F.29	Other deposits
F.3	Securities other than shares
F.33	Securities other than shares, excluding financial derivatives
F.331	Short-term debt securities
F.332	Long-term debt securities
F.34	Financial derivatives
F.4	Loans
F.41	Short-term loans
F.42	Long-term loans
F.5	Shares and other equity
F.51	Shares and other equity, excluding mutual funds shares
F.511	Quoted shares
F.512	Unquoted shares
F.513	Other equity
F.52	Mutual funds shares
F.6	Insurance technical reserves
F.61	Net equity of households in life insurance reserves and pension funds reserves
F.611	Net equity of households in life insurance reserves (Life insurance reserves)
F.612	Net equity of households in pension funds reserves (Pension fund reserves)
F.62	Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims (Other technical reserves)
F.7	Other accounts receivable/payable
F.71	Trade credits and advances
F.79	Other accounts receivable/payable, excluding trade credits and advances

Category F.1 Monetary gold and SDRs comprises:

- Monetary gold, which is gold held as a component of international reserves by monetary authorities or by others subject to the effective control of the authorities;
- SDRs (special drawing rights), which are international reserve assets created by the International Monetary Fund and allocated to its members to supplement existing reserve assets.

As a rule F.1 is a financial asset of the central bank (S.121). A feature of F.1 is that no institutional unit or sector discloses a liability deriving from the instrument. Only in transactions is the counterpart item

disclosed on the side of financial assets of the rest of the world (S.2) in the same amount as it is disclosed by the central bank (S.121), but with a negative sign.

Category F.2 Currency and deposits consists of three sub-categories of financial instruments:

- Sub-category F.21 Currency consists of notes and coins that are commonly used to make payments, and comprises notes and coins in circulation issued by resident monetary authorities and notes and coins in circulation issued by non-resident monetary authorities held by residents. All sectors may hold F.21 as a financial asset. F.21 represents a liability of the unit that issued it (generally the central bank).
- Sub-category F.22 Transferable deposits consists of sight deposits in domestic or foreign currency. Transferable deposits can be converted into currency or transferred by cheque, banker's order, debit entry or the like, without any kind of significant restriction or penalty. F.22 also includes deposits between monetary financial institutions (such as deposits that other monetary financial institutions hold with the central bank to satisfy compulsory reserve requirements). All sectors may hold F.22 as a financial asset. Liabilities deriving from F.22 are disclosed as a rule by monetary financial institutions (S.121 and S.122) and by the rest of the world (S.2).
- Sub-category F.29 Other deposits consists of deposits that cannot be used to make payments at any time and are not convertible into currency or transferable deposits without any kind of significant restriction or penalty. Other deposits comprise:
 - fixed-term deposits;
 - savings deposits;
 - certificates of deposit that are non-negotiable, or whose negotiability, while theoretically possible, is very limited;
 - repo transactions (repurchase agreements) that are liabilities of monetary financial institutions;
 - repayable margin payments related to financial derivatives that are liabilities of monetary financial institutions;
 - deposits resulting from a savings scheme or contract;
 - evidence of deposits issued by savings and loan associations, building societies, credit unions and the like;
 - claims against and liabilities to the International Monetary Fund;
 - other deposits not included in sub-category F.22.

All sectors may hold F.29 as a financial asset. Liabilities deriving from F.29 are disclosed as a rule by monetary financial institutions (S.121 and S.122) and by the rest of the world (S.2).

Category F.3 Securities other than shares consists of:

- F.33 Securities other than shares (debt securities), excluding financial derivatives, and is further sub-divided into:
 - F.331 Short-term debt securities, which are securities with an original maturity of one year or less, and comprise:
 - treasury bills and other short-term securities issued by the general government;
 - short-term bills of exchange (own bills, commodity bills, drawn bills, drafts);
 - bills;
 - commercial paper;
 - negotiable certificates of deposit;
 - bankers' acceptances.
 - F.332 Long-term debt securities, which are securities with an original maturity of more than one year, and comprise:
 - bonds;
 - floating rate notes (FRNs);
 - other debt securities with an original maturity of more than one year.
- F.34 Financial derivatives comprises:
 - options, tradable and over-the-counter (OTC);
 - standardised futures, provided that they have a market value because they are tradable or can be offset;
 - swaps, provided that they have a market value because they are tradable or can be offset;
 - forward rate agreements, provided that they have a market value because they are tradable or can be offset;
 - warrants. Warrants are a special form of tradable option.

All sectors may hold F.3 as a financial asset. F.3 is generally liabilities of non-financial corporations (S.11), financial corporations (S.12), general government (S.13) and the rest of the world (S.2).

Category F.4 is divided into two sub-categories:

- F.41 Short-term loans consists of loans with an original maturity of one year or less;
- F.42 Long-term loans consist of loans with an original maturity of more than one year.

Category F.4 Loans consists of all types of loan created when creditors lend funds to debtors, either directly or through brokers, that are either evidenced by non-negotiable documents or not evidenced by documents. The initiative concerning a loan normally lies with the borrower. F.4 also includes loans to finance trade credits, finance leasing, repurchase agreements, and repayable margin payments related to financial derivatives when these agreements and payments are liabilities of corporations that are not monetary financial institutions. F.4 does not include trade credits or advances. All sectors may hold F.4 as a financial asset and liability.

Category F.5 Shares and other equity comprise:

- F.51 Shares and other equity, excluding mutual funds shares, which comprise:
 - F.511 Quoted shares, namely equity securities quoted on the domestic market or a foreign market;
 - F.512 Unquoted shares, namely equity securities not quoted on the domestic market or a foreign market;
 - F.513 Other equity, namely equity that is not in the form of shares.
- F.52 Mutual funds shares, which comprise:
 - shares in investment companies;
 - investment coupons registered to one or more units of a mutual fund;
 - mutual pension fund units.

All sectors may hold F.51 as a financial asset. F.51 is generally liabilities of non-financial corporations (S.11), financial corporations (S.12) and the rest of the world (S.2). Exceptionally, individual units of general government (S.13) may hold a liability in F.51.

All sectors may hold F.52 as a financial asset. Money market funds (S.122), investment companies and mutual funds (S.123), mutual pension funds (S.125) and the rest of the world (S.2) may hold liabilities in F.52.

Category F.6 Insurance technical reserves comprises the insurance technical reserves of insurance corporations and pension funds against policyholders and beneficiaries, and is divided into two basic sub-categories of financial instruments:

- F.61 Net equity of households in life insurance reserves and in pension funds reserves, which is further sub-divided into:
 - F.611 Net equity of households in life insurance reserves, comprising:
 - net life insurance provisions;
 - net provisions for life insurance policies where the investment risk is borne by the policyholder;
 - F.612 Net equity of households in pension funds reserves, which consists of provisions deriving from pensions.
- F.62 Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims, which consists of:
 - net prepayments of insurance premiums;
 - net provisions for bonuses, rebates and cancellations;
 - net reserves for outstanding claims;
 - equalisation reserves;
 - other net insurance technical reserves.

F.611 may be financial assets of households (S.14) as policyholders, and liabilities of insurance corporations (S.125).

F.612 may be financial assets of households (S.14) as policyholders, and is generally a liability of pension funds (S.125).

F.62 may be financial assets of all sectors as policyholders (prepayments of insurance premiums) or beneficiaries (reserves for outstanding claims), and is generally a liability of insurance corporations and pension funds (S.125).

Those who are obliged to report and who create insurance technical reserves report the net technical reserves for the instrument of insurance technical reserves as a liability of the reporter, and allocate them as liabilities to individual sectors/subsectors as policyholders or beneficiaries (e.g. liabilities to households, liabilities to non-financial corporations).

Category F.7 Other accounts receivable/payable consists of:

- F.71 Trade credits and advances, which consists of financial claims or liabilities arising from the direct extension of credit by suppliers and buyers for goods and services transactions, and advance payments for work that is in progress or to be undertaken and associated with such transactions. F.71 includes all as-yet-unpaid claims and liabilities deriving from goods and services. F.71 may be financial assets or liabilities for all sectors;
- F.79 Other accounts receivable/payable, excluding trade credits and advances consists of all other claims and liabilities arising from timing differences between transactions and payments made in respect of taxes, social contributions, wages, rents, dividends, interest and transactions in financial assets on the secondary market. F.79 may be financial assets or liabilities for all sectors.

As a rule accrued interest is included in the instrument to which the interest relates (e.g. interest on deposits is included in F.2, interest on loans is included in F.4, interest on securities is included in F.3). However, should it be impossible to include the interest in the relevant instrument, it is disclosed in F.79.

3.4 Rules of recording and valuation

The general principle of valuation at the current market price as at the cut-off date applies to the stock of financial assets and liabilities. Unquoted shares and other equity are valued at book value. As a rule accrued interest is included in the instrument to which it relates (deposits, loans, securities).

Transactions are disclosed as net transactions for each individual instrument, and are the difference between additions (at original cost) and reductions (at a value including realised gains/losses) in the individual financial instrument.

Other revaluations consist of holding gains/losses from changes in market prices and exchange rates, and other changes (reallocations of financial instruments/sectors, changes in methodology, write-downs of claims/debts).

4. FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS COMPILATION

Annual financial accounts have been compiled from 2001, and quarterly financial accounts from the first quarter of 2004.

4.1 Data sources for compilation of financial accounts

Primary and secondary sources are used for the compilation of the financial accounts.

Primary sources:

- quarterly data (stocks and transactions) based on direct reporting by individual institutional units:
 - non-financial corporations (S.11): reporting threshold: balance sheet total of EUR 2 million;
 - financial corporations (S.12): reporting threshold: balance sheet total of EUR 1 million;
 - general government units (S.13): reporting threshold: balance sheet total of EUR 8 million.
- banking statistics,
- investment fund statistics,
- IIP (International Investment Position) and BOP (Balance of Payments) statistics,
- securities statistics.

Secondary sources:

- other financial institutions' statistics;
- public finance statistics.

4.2 Compilation process

The adequacy of individual data based on direct reporting (comparisons with data from annual reports, comparisons with data from previous reports, etc.) must be reviewed before the compilation of the financial accounts can proceed. Corrections are made in the event of reporting errors being identified.

The compilation of the financial accounts is divided into three horizontal and five vertical phases.

I. Horizontal phases

Phase 1: preparation of basic data for individual sectors and subsectors on the basis of primary data sources:

- for domestic sectors: data from direct reporting;
- for foreign sectors: IIP and BOP data.

Phase 2: compilation of non-consolidated financial accounts. The process is the following:

- transfer of the basic data from phase 1 into the relevant tables of individual institutional sectors and subsectors;
- completion of the empty cells for S.14 and S.15 with data from the counterpart side.

The process of reconciling the data between the two sides (claims of one sector, liabilities of another sector) then follows, with the most appropriate data being selected. This is a step-by-step process:

A) *Compilation of stocks*

- Data from the two sides/sources is compared for a specific instrument, namely on one side as a claim, and on the other side as a liability (e.g. S.11 discloses claims from deposits against S.122, and S.122 discloses liabilities from deposits to S.11), where usually the figures from the two sources differ. A hierarchy of sources is used for the purpose of equalising the two figures. Secondary sources are also used as an additional/comparative source.
- Based on the findings, the claims of one sector are equalised with the liabilities of the counterpart sector in the same financial instrument.

B) *Compilation of transactions*

Transactions are compiled with the use of:

- data from direct reporting (e.g. reported data of S.122);

- estimates (e.g. stock exchange indexes for securities);
- supplementary information (e.g. changes in sectoral classification).

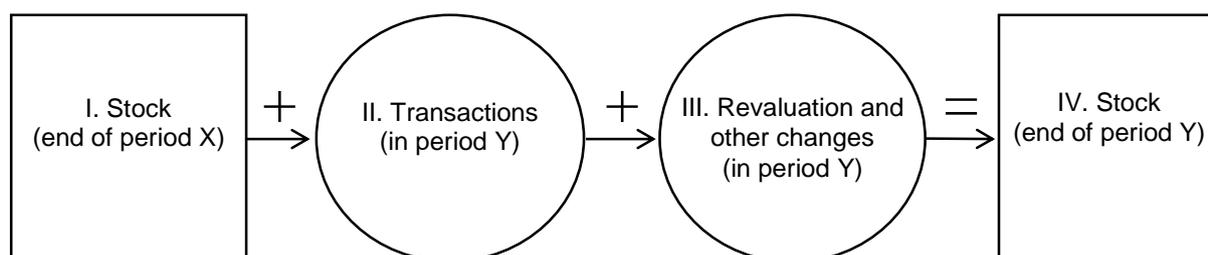
Phase 3: compilation of consolidated financial accounts. The process of consolidation comprises:

- consolidation at the subsector level: eliminating stocks and transactions between units in the same subsector (e.g. elimination of claims of S.122 against S.122);
- consolidation at the sector level: eliminating stocks and transactions between units in the same sector (e.g. elimination of claims of S.122 against S.125).

In the final table of financial accounts the sum of the consolidated data of the individual subsectors of a specific sector is larger than the consolidated data for the sector, except when there are no mutual claims/liabilities between the subsectors. For example, at the level of S.122 only the claims within S.122 are eliminated, while at the level of S.12 the claims of S.122 against the other subsectors of S.12 are also eliminated ($S.12 \leq S.121 + S.122 + S.123 + S.124 + S.125$).

II. Vertical phases

- stock ST0: represents the stock at the end of the period preceding the period for which the financial accounts are being compiled;
- stock ST1: represents the stock at the end of the period for which the financial accounts are being compiled;
- change in stocks RS ($ST1 - ST0$);
- transactions TR: represents the transactions in the period for which the financial accounts are being compiled;
- holding gains/losses VR: represents the holdings gains/losses in the period for which the financial accounts are being compiled.



The compilation of the financial accounts is followed by analysis of the compliance of the data with other statistics, in particular those of the general government (S.13) and the rest of the world (S.2). The net transactions of S.13 from the financial accounts are being compared with net item of S.13 in the non-financial accounts, as the two net items should in principle be equal. The data of S.2 from the financial accounts is compared with the IIP (international investment position) and BOP (balance of payments) data.