

Debt indicators of institutional sectors

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1. Contact information	
1.1. Institution	Bank of Lithuania (LB)
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2. Legal information	
2.1. Responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating statistics	The responsibility of LB for collecting and processing statistics, necessary to fulfil ESCB and LB functions, is established in Article 8 of the Law on the Bank of Lithuania (last amended in 2019). The responsibility for disseminating statistical information is laid down in Article 55 of the Law on the Bank of Lithuania, which stipulates that LB shall publish statistical and other information at least once a month. LB performs statistical works according to the Bank of Lithuania Statistics Work Programme , which is approved annually.
2.2. Legislation and agreements to ensure statistical reporting	Bilateral agreements on statistical information and data sharing with Statistics Lithuania and the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania.
3. Methodological information	
3.1. Concepts and definitions	<p>DIIS – data on non-financial corporation, government and household debt, its ratio to gross domestic product (GDP) and to financial assets and equity. Such statistical information allows evaluating risk and developments in the economy. Debt indicators are compiled in accordance with the methodology laid down in Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union (ESA 2010).</p> <p>Debt of non-financial corporations and households – amounts outstanding of liabilities in debt securities and loans at the end of the reference period.</p> <p>Debt of government – amounts outstanding of liabilities in other deposits (saving certificates), debt securities and loans at the end of the reference period.</p> <p>Amounts outstanding – holdings of assets and liabilities at a point in time.</p> <p>Financial assets – all financial claims and equity.</p> <p>Equity – listed and unlisted shares and other equity.</p> <p>Short-term assets – liquid assets that are composed of currency, transferable deposits, short-term debt securities and short-term loans granted.</p> <p>Short-term liabilities – liabilities that are repayable on demand at</p>

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	<p>the request of the creditor, or in one year or less. They are composed of short-term debt securities and short-term loans received.</p> <p>Debt-to-GDP ratio calculation formula: $\text{Debt} / \text{GDP} \times 100$, where GDP is quarterly GDP of the last four quarters at current prices.</p>
3.2. Scope (scope of data, exceptions to coverage, unrecorded activity)	Non-financial corporations, general government, households and non-profit institutions serving households.
3.3. Classification/sectorisation	<p>Non-financial corporations (S.11) – private and public corporations which are market producers principally engaged in the production of goods and non-financial services. The sector includes private limited companies, public limited liability companies, partnerships, state and municipal enterprises, non-profit institutions, which are market producers and most of their operating costs cover by income from goods and services sold. The sector also includes head offices, unless all or most of their subsidiaries are financial corporations, in which case they are treated as financial auxiliaries (S.126) in the financial corporations sector. It does not include sole proprietorships, although they are market producers. The latter is classified in sector S.14 (households).</p> <p>General government (S.13) – sector consisting of institutional units financed by compulsory payments, whose primary function is provision of non-market services and/or redistribution of national income and wealth. In Lithuania, sector S.13 is divided into the following subsectors:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">central government (excluding social security funds) (S.1311) – entities financed by state budget, extra-budgetary funds, other public non-market producers (non-profit institutions and enterprises controlled and financed by central government);</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">local government (excluding social security funds) (S.1313) – entities financed by local budgets, other public non-market producers (non-profit institutions and enterprises controlled and financed by local government);</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">social security funds (S.1314) – the State Social Insurance Fund Board and its territorial branches, Lithuanian Labour Exchange and its territorial branches, National Health Insurance Fund and territorial health insurance funds, and the extra-budgetary Employment Fund.</p> <p>Households (S.14) – individuals or groups of individuals as consumers; farmers, as market producers; own-account workers and sole proprietorships.</p> <p>Non-profit institutions serving households (S.15) – trade unions, various societies, consumer associations, political parties, churches and religious societies, associations of apartment house owners, social, cultural, recreational and sport clubs, charities and aid organisations.</p> <p>Financial assets and liabilities categories used for calculation of debt indicators.</p> <p>Currency (AF/F.21) – euro notes and coins in circulation used for payments and foreign currencies in circulation held by residents.</p> <p>Transferable deposits (AF/F.22) – deposits in euro and foreign currency, which can be exchanged into cash and/or used for making payments by cheque, draft, giro order, direct debit/credit, or other direct payment facilities, without penalty or restriction.</p> <p>Other deposits (AF/F.29) – deposits in euro and foreign currency that cannot be used to make payments except on maturity or after an agreed period of notice, and are not exchangeable for currency or transferable deposits without some significant restriction or penalty. They consist of time deposits, saving deposits, non-negotiable</p>

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	<p>certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements (repos) which are liabilities of monetary financial institutions, and non-negotiable saving certificates issued by central government.</p> <p>Debt securities (AF/F.3) – negotiable financial instruments serving as evidence of debt. They also include private placements, which involve an issuer selling debt securities directly to a small number of investors. Debt securities are broken down by original maturity into two subcategories:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">short-term debt securities (AF/F.31) – debt securities with an original maturity of one year or less;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">long-term debt securities (AF/F.32) – debt securities with an original maturity beyond one year.</p> <p>Loans (AF.4) – creditors’ funds lent to debtors. They consist of consumer loans, mortgage loans, and loans for other purposes, financial lease, hire purchase agreements and reverse repos denominated in euro and foreign currency. Loans are broken down by original maturity into the following subcategories:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">short-term loans (AF/F.41) – loans with an original maturity of one year or less, including loans repayable on demand and short-term reverse repos;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">long-term loans (AF/F.42) – loans with an original maturity beyond one year and long-term reverse repos.</p> <p>Listed shares (AF/F.511) – shares issued by public limited liability companies with prices listed on a recognised stock exchange or other form of regulated stock market.</p> <p>Unlisted shares (AF/F.512) – shares issued by private limited liability companies, which are not listed on a recognised stock exchange or other form of regulated stock market.</p> <p>Other equity (AF/F.519) – all forms of equity other than those classified in subcategories AF/F.511 and AF/F.512. They consist of incorporated partnerships subscribed by unlimited partners, investments by general government in the capital of public corporations whose capital is not divided into shares, and real estate acquired abroad, or real estate in Lithuania acquired by non-residents.</p>
3.4. Basis for recording (valuation, recording basis, grossing/netting procedures)	<p>Valuation. Financial assets and liabilities used in debt indicators calculations are evaluated using ESA 2010 valuation methods – debt securities and listed shares are evaluated at market prices; the evaluation of own funds at book value is used for unlisted shares and other equity; deposits and loans are evaluated at nominal value.</p>
3.5. Source data	Financial accounts data
3.6. Statistical techniques	DIIS are reported on non-consolidated basis , i.e. including debt liabilities between economic entities of the same sector and subsector.
4. Accuracy and consistency	
4.1. Data validation	Data validation process consists of arithmetic consistency and other quality checks.
4.2. Revisions	DIIS are revised when financial accounts data is revised. See data revisions .
4.3. Intersectoral and cross-domain consistency	DIIS are consistent, i.e. the calculations are based on the same harmonised methodology, and valued using the same valuation methods. Data is consistent over time without breaks in time series.

Name	Debt indicators of institutional sectors (DIIS)
5. Dissemination	
5.1. Periodicity and release calendar	DIIS are compiled and released on a quarterly basis within 95 days after the end of the reference quarter. See the data release calendar .
5.2. Forms of data dissemination	For DIIS, visit the LB website .
6. Metadata update	Metadata is reviewed and updated once a year. Last update: 30/06/2020