

Financial corporations engaged in lending balance sheet statistics

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1. Contact information	
1.1. Institution	Bank of Lithuania (LB)
1.2. Unit	Monetary and Financial Statistics Division Statistics Department Economics and Financial Stability Service
1.3. Contact person	Žilvinas Kalinauskas zkalinauskas@lb.lt +370 5 268 0127
2. Legal information	
2.1. Responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating statistics	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>LB performs statistical works according to the Bank of Lithuania Statistics Work Programme, which is approved annually.</p>
2.2. Legislation and agreements to ensure statistical reporting	<p>Financial corporations engaged in lending balance sheet statistics are compiled following the requirements laid down in Guideline (EU) 2016/450 of the European Central Bank amending Guideline ECB/2014/15 on monetary and financial statistics (ECB/2015/44).</p> <p>LB cooperates with other data-producing national authorities – it signed bilateral agreements on statistical information and data sharing with Statistics Lithuania and the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania.</p>
3. Methodological information	
3.1. Concepts and definitions	Financial corporations engaged in lending (FCLs), classified as OFIs, are financial corporations specialising in asset financing for households and non-financial corporations. Corporations specialising in financial leasing, factoring, mortgage lending and consumer lending are included in this category as well.
3.2. Scope (scope of data, exceptions to coverage, unrecorded activity)	LB does not collect statistical information specified in the ECB guideline directly from FCLs; statistics are compiled from the aggregated information from statistical report on the activities of financial intermediation companies collected by Statistics Lithuania (data form F-03).
3.3. Classification/sectorisation	Assets and liabilities of financial corporations engaged in lending are classified into instrument categories provided below. Neither the list of individual instruments, nor their corresponding descriptions are intended to be exhaustive. The descriptions refer to the European system of accounts set up by Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on the European system of national and

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	<p>regional accounts in the European Union (hereinafter 'ESA 2010') or Guideline (EU) 2016/450 of the European Central Bank amending Guideline ECB/2014/15 on monetary and financial statistics (ECB/2015/44)</p> <p>ASSETS:</p> <p>Loans This item consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • loans granted to households in the form of credit for consumption, i.e. loans granted for the purpose of mainly personal use in the consumption of goods and services; lending for house purchase, i.e. credit extended for the purpose of investing in houses for own use or rental, including building and refurbishments; and other, i.e. loans granted for purposes other than consumption and house purchase, such as business, debt consolidation, education, etc.; • financial leases granted to third parties; • bad loans that have not yet been repaid or written off; • holdings of non-negotiable securities; • subordinated debt in the form of loans. <p>Debt securities: it includes holdings of debt securities, which are negotiable financial instruments serving as evidence of debt and do not grant the holder any ownership rights over the issuing institution. It includes traded loans which have become negotiable on an organised market, provided that there is evidence of secondary market trading, including the existence of market makers, and frequent quotation of the financial asset, such as provided by bid-offer spreads.</p> <p>Equity This item includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • listed shares: equity securities listed on an exchange. Such an exchange may be a recognised stock exchange or any other form of secondary market. Listed shares are also referred to as quoted shares. The existence of quoted prices of shares listed on an exchange means that current market prices are usually readily available (ESA 2010, paragraph 5.146), • unlisted shares: equity securities not listed on an exchange (ESA 2010, paragraph 5.147), • other equity: all forms of equity that are not listed or unlisted shares (ESA 2010, paragraphs 5.153-5.154). <p>Remaining assets: a residual item on the asset side of the balance sheet, defined as 'assets not included elsewhere'. This item comprises assets such as deposits, accrued interest receivable on loans/deposits and accrued rent on buildings, dividends to be received, amounts receivable not related to the main FCLs business, gross amounts receivable in respect of suspense items, gross amounts receivable in respect of transit items, other assets not separately identified.</p> <p>LIABILITIES:</p> <p>Loans and deposits received This item consists of:</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deposits: transferable deposits and other deposits (see assets) placed with FCLs; • loans: loans granted to FCLs which are either evidenced by non-negotiable documents or not evidenced by documents. <p>Debt securities issued means securities issued by FCLs, other than equity, which are instruments that are usually negotiable and which do not grant the holder any ownership rights over the issuing institution.</p> <p>Capital and reserves</p> <p>This item comprises the amounts arising from the issue of equity capital by a FCL to shareholders or other proprietors, representing for the holder property rights in the FCL and generally an entitlement to a share in its profits and in its own funds in the event of liquidation. Funds arising from non-distributed benefits or funds set aside by the FCL in anticipation of likely future payments and obligations are also included. It includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • equity capital; • non-distributed benefits or funds; • specific and general provisions against loans, securities and other types of assets; • operating profit/loss. <p>Remaining liabilities:</p> <p>a residual item on the liabilities side of the balance sheet, defined as 'liabilities not included elsewhere'. This item comprises liabilities such as gross amounts payable in respect of suspense items, gross amounts payable in respect of transit items, accrued interest payable on deposits, dividends to be paid, amounts payable not related to the main FCL business, provisions representing liabilities against third parties, margin payments made under derivative contracts representing cash collateral placed to protect against credit risk but remaining in the ownership of the depositor and being repayable to the depositor when the contract is closed out, net positions arising from securities lending without cash collateral, net amounts payable in respect of future settlements of transactions in securities.</p> <p>The definitions of sectors used in the FCL balance sheet statistics. Neither the list of individual instruments, nor their corresponding descriptions are intended to be exhaustive. The descriptions refer to the European system of accounts (ESA 2010).</p> <p>Other financial intermediaries, except insurance corporations and pension funds (S.125) means financial corporations and quasi-corporations which are principally engaged in financial intermediation by incurring liabilities in forms other than currency, deposits (or close substitutes for deposits), investment fund shares/units, or in relation to insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes from institutional units. This sub-sector includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial vehicle corporations engaged in securitisation transactions (FVC); • Security and derivative dealers (e.g. category A brokerage firms); • Financial corporations engaged in lending (e.g. financial leasing companies, factoring companies, hire purchase companies); • Specialised financial corporations (e.g. private capital and venture capital companies).

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	<p>Non-financial corporations means independent institutional units, whose principal activity is the production of goods and non-financial services at economically significant prices. This sector covers private and public corporations, cooperatives and partnerships, non-profit institutions or associations serving non-financial corporations, which satisfy the definition of non-financial corporations. Also head offices controlling a group of corporations, if the preponderant type of activity of the group of corporations as a whole is the production of goods and non-financial services at economically significant prices, may be included in this sector.</p> <p>Households – individuals or groups of individuals as consumers and as entrepreneurs producing market goods and non-financial and financial services (market producers) provided that the production of goods and services is not by separate entities treated as quasi-corporations. It also includes individuals or groups of individuals as producers of goods and non-financial services for exclusively own final use (ESA 2010, paragraphs 2.118 to 2.128).</p>
3.4. Basis for recording (valuation, recording basis, grossing/netting procedures)	FCLs statistics are compiled from the aggregated information of statistical report on the activities of financial intermediation companies collected by Statistics Lithuania (data form F-03).
3.5. Source data	Aggregated data of statistical report on the activities of financial intermediation companies collected by Statistics Lithuania (data form F-03).
3.6. Statistical techniques	–
4. Accuracy and consistency	
4.1. Data validation	Data consistency, logical and plausibility checks are carried out.
4.2. Revisions	Not applied
4.3. Intersectoral and cross-domain consistency	–
5. Dissemination	
5.1. Periodicity and release calendar	Quarterly. Publication dates for the FCL balance sheet statistics are available in the data release calendar .
5.2. Forms of data dissemination	For FCL balance sheet statistics, see: LB website
6. Metadata update	Metadata is reviewed and updated once a year. Last update: 30/06/2020