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Summary Report of the Statistical Bulletin

**Data on credit,
securities business and interest rates**

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Direttore Responsabile: CARLO CHIESA

Summary Report of the Statistical Bulletin

**Data on credit,
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Notice to readers


- I. The appendices of the Statistical Bulletin and the Summary Report contain methodological notes with general information on the statistical data and the sources from which they are drawn. More specific notes regarding individual tables are given at the foot of the tables themselves. The publications also include a glossary of the statistical concepts used in the tables.
- II. Symbols
 - the phenomenon does not exist, or exists and is observed but no cases were recorded;
 - the phenomenon exists but its value is not known;
 - .. the value is known but is less than the minimum considered significant;
 - = = the data are confidential;
 - : : the data are not statistically significant.The thin lines separating data within tables serve solely to make consultation easier.
- III. The intervals for the classification by size include the lower limit and exclude the upper limit.

Additional information concerning this issue

There may be discrepancies between the sums of columns and rows and the totals given owing to the impossibility of allocating certain items.

Key to symbols and information in the index

The following information is provided for each table (from left to right):

1	BIP on-line	○	Table distributed on the “BIP on-line statistical database” with the same characteristics
		●	Table distributed on the “BIP on-line statistical database” with greater disaggregation of data
		⊙	Table distributed on the “BIP on-line statistical database” only
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		H	Half-yearly
		A	Annual
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		2	Central Credit Register
		3	Survey of lending rates
		4	Survey of deposit rates
		5	Archives of intermediary identification data
		6	Bank of Italy
4	Universe	[ba]	Banks
		[bs]	Banks raising mainly short-term funds
		[sb]	Sample of banks
		[fi]	Financial intermediaries referred to in Art. 107 of the 1993 Banking Law
		[ci]	Collective investment undertakings
		[sf]	Securities firms (SIMs)
		[bi]	Bank of Italy
		[am]	Asset management companies
5			Table appearing in this issue
6	Table identification code		
7	Description of the table		
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TDC40010

Banks

Source: Supervisory returns
Stocks in millions of euros

	June 2006	Sept. 2006	Dec. 2006	Mar. 2007	June 2007
a. TOTAL STOCKS					
Loans	1,331,897	1,348,207	1,401,901	1,423,016	1,470,461
<i>of which:</i> bad debts	46,919	47,929	48,009	48,875	49,084
Deposits	709,856	707,645	744,090	723,697	737,993
Guarantees	211,479	218,098	224,692	227,205	252,105
b. TRANSACTIONS WITH RESIDENTS					
Loans	1,305,696	1,320,636	1,369,809	1,392,559	1,434,207
<i>of which:</i> in non-euro-area currencies	16,656	15,768	14,417	15,211	14,600
medium and long-term	792,365	811,864	837,428	858,574	883,388
bad debts	45,853	46,865	46,982	47,873	48,134
Deposits	695,800	693,208	727,617	710,835	724,214
<i>of which:</i> in non-euro-area currencies	16,499	17,114	17,913	19,446	19,293
medium and long-term	3,475	3,598	3,480	3,289	3,136
c. TRANSACTIONS WITH NON-RESIDENTS					
Loans	26,201	27,470	31,914	30,330	36,093
<i>of which:</i> bad debts	1,066	1,063	1,026	1,001	949
Deposits	14,055	14,433	16,458	12,857	13,775

Notes:

The figures for total stocks include transactions with non-resident customers. Medium and long-term loans to resident customers include those eligible for official support for the setting up of companies abroad.

Distribution by: – customer location (geographical area)
– customer segment of economic activity

TDC40020

Banks

Source: Supervisory returns
Stocks in millions of euros

	2006 June	2006 Sept.	2006 Dec.	2007 Mar.	2007 June
a. TOTAL LOANS	1,305,696	1,320,636	1,368,370	1,392,559	1,434,207
b. CUSTOMER LOCATION					
North-West Italy	504,727	509,861	531,708	533,191	548,529
North-East Italy	304,034	309,742	319,474	323,746	332,298
Central Italy	306,518	306,410	313,288	326,878	340,088
Southern Italy	126,997	130,226	137,507	140,715	143,368
Islands	63,544	64,494	66,567	68,155	70,058
c. SEGMENT OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY					
General government	56,492	56,252	55,687	57,868	57,493
Financial companies	158,041	153,637	162,161	159,415	169,432
Non-financial companies	677,270	687,694	720,216	736,247	758,763
<i>of which: industry</i>	<i>230,717</i>	<i>232,909</i>	<i>240,719</i>	<i>245,808</i>	<i>256,818</i>
building	<i>91,015</i>	<i>93,732</i>	<i>97,390</i>	<i>101,212</i>	<i>105,314</i>
services	<i>342,207</i>	<i>347,644</i>	<i>368,054</i>	<i>375,146</i>	<i>382,614</i>
Producer households	82,296	83,714	85,495	86,716	87,480
Consumer households and nec	331,720	339,438	344,986	352,438	361,172

Notes:

Distribution by: - customer location (geographical area)
- customer segment of economic activity

TDC40030

Banks

Source: Supervisory returns
Stocks in millions of euros

	2006 June	2006 Sept.	2006 Dec.	2007 Mar.	2007 June
a. TOTAL DEPOSITS	695,775	693,173	726,732	710,836	724,215
b. CUSTOMER LOCATION					
North-West Italy	240,975	240,899	259,292	251,798	255,808
North-East Italy	148,366	149,646	152,351	149,022	152,423
Central Italy	165,688	162,260	171,762	169,687	173,046
Southern Italy	95,081	94,166	96,699	94,637	95,782
Islands	45,666	46,202	46,628	45,692	47,156
c. SEGMENT OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY					
General government	26,506	24,995	27,427	27,361	30,390
Financial companies	50,022	52,135	55,918	54,283	55,167
Non-financial companies	145,195	143,691	153,356	153,448	161,103
<i>of which: industry</i>	<i>48,583</i>	<i>48,899</i>	<i>49,147</i>	<i>52,003</i>	<i>54,024</i>
building	<i>16,377</i>	<i>16,263</i>	<i>18,109</i>	<i>17,453</i>	<i>18,497</i>
services	<i>77,725</i>	<i>76,030</i>	<i>83,599</i>	<i>81,522</i>	<i>86,075</i>
Producer households	38,920	38,536	39,223	39,226	40,918
Consumer households and nec	435,132	433,817	450,807	436,519	436,637

Notes:

Distribution by: - customer location (geographical area)
- customer segment of economic activity

TDC40040

Banks

Source: Supervisory returns
Stocks in millions of euros

	2006 June	2006 Sept.	2006 Dec.	2007 Mar.	2007 June
a. TOTAL GUARANTEES	125,537	127,748	131,354	134,899	151,699
b. CUSTOMER LOCATION					
North-West Italy	52,542	54,356	54,553	55,203	59,396
North-East Italy	29,724	30,133	31,403	32,308	34,032
Central Italy	34,163	33,979	36,002	37,906	48,593
Southern Italy	6,202	6,167	6,236	6,284	6,422
Islands	2,907	3,113	3,161	3,201	3,256
c. SEGMENT OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY					
General government	1,786	1,785	1,831	1,837	1,844
Financial companies	15,582	15,850	14,793	13,772	15,510
Non-financial companies	99,615	101,474	105,768	109,433	122,983
<i>of which: industry</i>	<i>40,001</i>	<i>40,667</i>	<i>43,552</i>	<i>45,559</i>	<i>56,985</i>
building	<i>15,343</i>	<i>15,809</i>	<i>16,318</i>	<i>16,684</i>	<i>17,303</i>
services	<i>43,593</i>	<i>44,345</i>	<i>45,349</i>	<i>46,546</i>	<i>48,056</i>
Producer households	2,613	2,655	2,655	2,671	2,731
Consumer households and nec	5,942	5,986	6,307	7,188	8,631

Notes:

Distribution by: - customer location (geographical area)
- customer segment of economic activity

TDC40050

Banks

Source: Supervisory returns
Stocks in millions of euros

	2006 June	2006 Sept.	2006 Dec.	2007 Mar.	2007 June
a. TOTAL BAD DEBTS	45,853	46,865	46,918	47,874	48,134
b. CUSTOMER LOCATION					
North-West Italy	10,997	11,258	11,186	11,417	11,350
North-East Italy	7,696	7,993	8,010	8,256	8,506
Central Italy	13,228	13,723	13,787	14,018	14,100
Southern Italy	8,499	8,646	8,797	8,976	8,999
Islands	5,433	5,244	5,138	5,206	5,180
c. SEGMENT OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY					
General government	53	41	67	67	80
Financial companies	783	769	642	628	614
Non-financial companies	28,413	29,228	29,329	29,901	29,996
<i>of which: industry</i>	<i>10,028</i>	<i>10,378</i>	<i>10,324</i>	<i>10,656</i>	<i>10,612</i>
building	5,566	5,698	5,643	5,738	5,750
services	11,646	11,966	12,231	12,386	12,528
Producer households	6,481	6,543	6,597	6,691	6,588
Consumer households and nec	10,123	10,284	10,283	10,587	10,856

Notes:

Distribution by: - location of the investment (geographical area)
- economic purpose of the investment

TDC40060

Banks

Source: Supervisory returns
Stocks in millions of euros

	2006 June	2006 Sept.	2006 Dec.	2007 Mar.	2007 June
a. TOTAL MEDIUM AND LONG-TERM LOANS	790,718	812,124	839,317	860,449	885,252
<i>of which:</i> subsidized	21,911	21,438	21,252	20,799	20,608
b. LOCATION OF THE INVESTMENT					
North-West Italy	290,866	297,561	307,176	314,449	321,869
North-East Italy	185,103	191,640	197,657	200,631	206,126
Central Italy	185,878	191,014	197,020	202,958	209,550
Southern Italy	85,661	87,515	91,682	95,427	99,023
Islands	43,211	44,393	45,781	46,985	48,685
c. ECONOMIC PURPOSE OF THE INVESTMENT					
Civil engineering works	128,834	133,403	136,994	142,635	147,251
Machinery, equipment, transport equipment and sundry products	83,287	84,378	79,627	79,465	79,382
Purchase of buildings	247,610	253,830	260,403	265,183	271,011
<i>of which:</i> dwellings of consumer households	197,282	203,061	208,296	212,087	216,114
other buildings	50,328	50,769	52,107	53,096	54,897
Other	330,987	340,513	362,293	373,166	387,607

Notes:

Distribution by:

- customer location (geographical area)
- customer segment of economic activity
- type of security

TDC40071

Banks

Source: Supervisory returns
Stocks in millions of euros

	2006 June	2006 Sept.	2006 Dec.	2007 Mar.	2007 June
a. TOTAL ASSET MANAGEMENT SERVICES	1,101,199	1,129,303	1,172,346
b. CUSTOMER LOCATION					
North-West Italy	542,999	548,764	557,512
North-East Italy	272,089	282,148	286,647
Central Italy	208,858	218,165	246,529
Southern Italy	53,252	55,784	57,163
Islands	23,934	24,424	24,484
c. SEGMENT OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY					
General government	19,867	20,841	21,580
Financial companies	473,063	478,999	482,494
Non-financial companies	41,648	47,568	77,471
Producer households	29,872	30,075	30,149
Consumer households and nec	536,681	551,802	560,641
d. TYPE OF SECURITY					
Italian government securities	375,088	395,152	427,457
Other debt securities	449,059	456,669	486,082
Equity securities	69,281	70,668	72,290
Other	207,888	206,910	186,608

Notes:

Securities are stated at face value. The table shows the amounts for which a securities deposit contract has been signed. It excludes indirect forms of fund-raising via asset management services, in particular the units of collective investment undertakings placed with third parties for which no securities deposit contract has been signed. The table also excludes the cumulative certificates of units of collective investment undertakings held for safekeeping with the depository bank at no charge, as clarified in the 15th update of the manual for compiling accounting supervisory reports of 31 July 2002.

Distribution by type of security and derivative instrument

TDC40080

Banks and securities firms

Source: Supervisory returns
Flows in millions of euros

	2006–Q2	2006–Q3	2006–Q4	2007–Q1	2007–Q2
a. TOTAL PLACEMENT	64,196	49,733	69,723	66,615	66,139
Italian government securities	4,255	3,787	2,119	5,618	4,951
Other debt securities	17,676	16,345	24,881	16,729	19,927
Equity securities	1,056	1,928	669	219	1,098
Other securities	41,208	27,673	42,054	44,049	40,163
b. TOTAL SECURITIES TRADING	1,576,856	1,312,568	1,558,815	1,738,323	1,899,724
Italian government securities	592,841	553,551	554,055	650,934	652,734
Other debt securities	294,827	303,434	341,643	408,163	347,328
Equity securities	661,504	434,880	626,016	615,974	860,756
Other securities	27,767	20,743	37,680	63,324	38,917
c. TOTAL DERIVATIVES TRADING	3,940,594	3,444,734	3,946,376	4,591,904	3,559,735
Futures	1,741,838	1,568,262	1,543,113	1,715,702	1,105,561
Swaps and FRAs	1,049,513	894,850	1,051,188	1,149,179	1,180,795
Options	923,354	722,531	1,130,159	1,472,719	1,111,865
Other derivatives	225,890	259,091	221,916	254,305	161,514

Notes:

The data include transactions with non-resident customers and interbank transactions. Securities trading is measured at contract prices (ex coupon for debt securities). For the methods of measuring derivatives trading, see the item "Proprietary trading" in the glossary. Securities placement business is measured at the placement price. Amounts are stated net of commissions.

Distribution by type of security

TDC40090

Banks, securities firms and asset management companies

Source: Supervisory returns
Stocks in millions of euros

	2006 June	2006 Sept.	2006 Dec.	2007 Mar.	2007 June
a. TOTAL ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT	544,278	555,320	555,368	555,261	559,497
b. PORTFOLIO	527,549	542,184	541,422	540,967	544,985
Italian government securities	129,741	131,973	133,131	140,487	149,772
Other debt securities	125,722	132,273	130,023	126,046	122,966
Equity securities	52,351	55,370	56,447	57,377	58,644
Units of UCITS	218,548	221,620	220,906	216,117	212,610
Other financial instruments	1,186	948	915	941	993

Notes:

The amounts refer only to the portfolio management services provided directly by the intermediaries concerned. The data include transactions with non-resident customers. The portfolio is measured at market prices (ex coupon for debt securities) at the end of the reference period and includes all transactions for which cash settlement has been made at that date.

Distribution by type of security

TDC40100

Collective investment undertakings

Source: Supervisory returns
Stocks in millions of euros

	2006 June	2006 Sept.	2006 Dec.	2007 Mar.	2007 June
a. TOTAL NET ASSETS	314,083	313,331	307,493	293,093	281,760
b. PORTFOLIO	286,202	287,485	282,603	268,879	258,642
Italian government securities	97,087	99,155	98,317	96,726	90,408
Other debt securities	104,229	101,836	97,337	89,574	86,143
Equity securities	80,662	82,010	81,952	77,053	73,584
Other securities	4,225	4,483	4,998	5,526	8,507

Notes:

The data refer to Italian harmonized open-end collective investment undertakings. The data include transactions with non-resident customers. The portfolio is measured at market prices (ex coupon for debt securities) at the end of the reference period and includes contracts concluded but still to be settled.

TDC30010		Banks				
Source: Central Credit Register Stocks in millions of euros		2006 June	2006 Sept.	2006 Dec.	2007 Mar.	2007 June
a.	NUMBER OF BORROWERS	3,176,189	3,244,796	3,278,963	3,377,577	3,451,468
b.	LOAN FACILITIES					
	Facilities granted	1,625,108	1,662,444	1,723,139	1,748,340	1,825,485
	Used margin	1,095,806	1,116,094	1,167,684	1,192,536	1,243,914
c.	GUARANTEES GRANTED TO CUSTOMERS					
	Facilities granted	176,834	188,977	199,033	203,556	220,727
	Used margin	125,844	130,923	136,193	133,806	147,600
d.	BAD DEBTS	46,966	47,999	47,911	48,801	48,773

Notes:

The data include transactions with non-resident customers.

Distribution by total credit granted

TDB30113

Banks

Source: Central Credit Register
 Stocks in millions of euros
 Size classes in euros

June 2007

	Number of borrowers	Facilities granted	Used margin	<i>of which:</i> backed by real security	Overshooting	Unused margin
from 75,000 to 125,000	1,093,846	106,232	98,044	86,057	809	8,997
from 125,000 to 250,000	784,936	130,579	117,811	100,117	1,179	13,947
from 250,000 to 500,000	242,470	82,738	63,135	39,042	1,329	20,931
from 500,000 to 1,000,000	130,612	90,495	63,691	31,829	1,607	28,411
from 1,000,000 to 2,500,000	95,057	145,904	99,673	46,470	2,303	48,533
from 2,500,000 to 5,000,000	35,492	122,679	81,958	35,576	1,879	42,600
from 5,000,000 to 25,000,000	28,596	282,837	178,091	67,152	3,226	107,972
more than 25,000,000	5,890	791,840	492,926	82,747	12,206	311,120

Notes:

Distribution by customer location (geographical area) and total credit granted

TDC30018				Banks	
Source: Central Credit Register Stocks in millions of euros Size classes in euros					
June 2007		Number of borrowers	Facilities granted		Used margin
			of which: short-term		
					of which: short-term
a.	TOTAL	2,416,899	1,753,303	936,249	1,195,328
	from 750,000 to 250,000	1,878,782	236,811	38,466	215,855
	from 250,000 to 1,000,000	373,082	173,233	88,839	126,826
	from 1,000,000 to 2,500,000	95,057	145,904	87,297	99,673
	from 2,500,000 to 25,000,000	64,088	405,516	255,670	260,049
	more than 25,000,000	5,890	791,840	465,977	492,926
b.	NORTH-WEST ITALY	822,433	718,612	406,310	472,561
	from 750,000 to 250,000	642,011	80,808	12,451	73,763
	from 250,000 to 1,000,000	122,276	57,039	30,443	40,397
	from 1,000,000 to 2,500,000	32,391	49,797	30,891	32,560
	from 2,500,000 to 25,000,000	23,222	150,416	96,929	93,874
	more than 25,000,000	2,533	380,552	235,596	231,967
c.	NORTH-EAST ITALY	622,486	426,861	237,454	290,388
	from 750,000 to 250,000	461,076	58,868	11,927	52,423
	from 250,000 to 1,000,000	109,362	51,569	28,266	36,711
	from 1,000,000 to 2,500,000	30,184	46,390	28,732	31,101
	from 2,500,000 to 25,000,000	20,245	126,734	82,653	79,577
	more than 25,000,000	1,619	143,301	85,876	90,576
d.	CENTRAL ITALY	522,669	409,893	201,350	286,108
	from 750,000 to 250,000	408,868	52,514	7,448	48,489
	from 250,000 to 1,000,000	81,563	37,185	16,880	28,787
	from 1,000,000 to 2,500,000	18,798	28,780	16,117	20,744
	from 2,500,000 to 25,000,000	12,305	77,549	45,826	51,964
	more than 25,000,000	1,135	213,865	115,078	136,123
e.	SOUTHERN ITALY	305,219	138,721	64,085	101,589
	from 750,000 to 250,000	247,800	30,343	4,522	27,990
	from 250,000 to 1,000,000	41,428	19,007	9,385	14,400
	from 1,000,000 to 2,500,000	9,618	14,698	8,376	10,597
	from 2,500,000 to 25,000,000	5,952	36,253	22,044	24,572
	more than 25,000,000	421	38,420	19,758	24,030
f.	ISLANDS	144,092	59,216	27,050	44,681
	from 750,000 to 250,000	119,027	14,277	2,117	13,190
	from 250,000 to 1,000,000	18,453	8,433	3,865	6,530
	from 1,000,000 to 2,500,000	4,066	6,239	3,182	4,670
	from 2,500,000 to 25,000,000	2,364	14,565	8,218	10,061
	more than 25,000,000	182	15,702	9,668	10,229

Notes:

Distribution by customer location (region)

TDC30025			Banks				
Source: Central Credit Register Stocks in millions of euros							
June 2007		Facilities granted	of which: short-term	Used margin	of which: short-term	non-euro-area currencies	backed by real security
a.	TOTAL	1,825,485	980,241	1,243,914	493,207	20,926	496,519
	Italy	1,759,471	939,350	1,203,534	470,441	13,833	491,714
	Abroad	66,014	40,891	40,380	22,766	7,093	4,804
b.	NORTH-WEST ITALY	720,336	407,148	474,769	203,841	5,775	176,983
	Piedmont	120,687	67,171	77,230	28,991	1,087	29,063
	Valle d'Aosta	2,572	1,142	1,880	512	5	821
	Liguria	29,304	12,746	20,820	5,731	566	10,809
	Lombardy	567,773	326,089	374,839	168,606	4,116	136,290
c.	NORTH-EAST ITALY	428,722	238,452	292,598	113,646	3,968	122,502
	Trentino-Alto Adige	42,015	23,672	29,834	12,479	270	14,150
	Veneto	167,633	91,848	114,379	45,916	2,100	49,991
	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	31,137	16,447	20,846	7,223	283	9,337
	Emilia-Romagna	187,937	106,485	127,539	48,027	1,315	49,023
d.	CENTRAL ITALY	411,166	201,988	288,054	105,621	2,491	113,748
	Marche	42,342	23,305	29,441	11,498	178	13,140
	Tuscany	115,526	63,092	84,603	35,514	1,368	36,624
	Umbria	18,051	9,144	13,330	4,668	84	6,597
	Lazio	235,246	106,447	160,680	53,941	861	57,387
e.	SOUTHERN ITALY	139,523	64,474	102,807	32,835	1,111	53,242
	Campania	60,042	26,400	44,327	13,465	892	22,291
	Abruzzo	21,620	11,413	15,534	5,940	78	7,560
	Molise	3,296	1,654	2,352	793	1	1,090
	Puglia	36,450	16,830	27,390	8,651	124	15,473
	Basilicata	4,888	2,180	3,664	1,116	5	1,733
	Calabria	13,227	5,995	9,540	2,870	12	5,095
f.	ISLANDS	59,724	27,288	45,306	14,499	488	25,240
	Sicily	42,503	20,641	31,761	10,853	449	17,471
	Sardinia	17,222	6,648	13,545	3,647	40	7,769

Notes:

The data include transactions with non-resident customers.

Distribution by amount

TDB30205		Banks	
Source: Central Credit Register			
Stocks in millions of euros			
Size classes in euros			
June 2007		Number of borrowers	Bad debts
a.	TOTAL	656,436	47,822
	from 0 to 75,000	557,342	8,297
	from 75,000 to 125,000	39,598	3,829
	from 125,000 to 250,000	32,431	5,591
	from 250,000 to 500,000	14,475	4,982
	from 500,000 to 1,000,000	6,817	4,728
	from 1,000,000 to 2,500,000	3,872	5,850
	from 2,500,000 to 5,000,000	1,117	3,827
	from 5,000,000 to 25,000,000	711	6,531
	more than 25,000,000	73	4,185

Note:

The size classes of bad debts are calculated on the basis of each borrower's total bad debts as reported to the Central Credit Register by all banks.

Distribution by customer location (region)

TDC30035		Banks	
Source: Central Credit Register Stocks in millions of euros			
June 2007		Number of borrowers	Bad debts
a. TOTAL		657,541	48,773
Italy		656,436	47,822
Abroad		1,105	952
b. NORTH-WEST ITALY		146,014	11,213
Piedmont		48,922	2,818
Valle d'Aosta		1,241	71
Liguria		17,016	1,061
Lombardy		78,835	7,263
c. NORTH-EAST ITALY		98,302	8,453
Trentino-Alto Adige		6,391	590
Veneto		37,587	3,347
Friuli-Venezia Giulia		10,551	673
Emilia-Romagna		43,773	3,843
d. CENTRAL ITALY		159,395	13,944
Marche		18,267	1,472
Tuscany		42,789	2,744
Umbria		10,560	811
Lazio		87,779	8,917
e. SOUTHERN ITALY		161,346	9,095
Campania		67,580	3,091
Abruzzo		15,284	1,098
Molise		3,546	343
Puglia		44,720	2,772
Basilicata		8,514	792
Calabria		21,702	999
f. ISLANDS		91,379	5,117
Sicily		72,685	3,815
Sardinia		18,694	1,302

Notes:

The data include transactions with non-resident customers.

Distribution by customer location (region)

TDB30350

Banks

Source: Central Credit Register
Stocks in millions of euros
Percentages

June 2007		Number of borrowers	first 0.5% of borrowers	first 1% of borrowers	first 5% of borrowers	first 10% of borrowers	Total used margin
a.	TOTAL	2,584,250	48.44	54.52	69.90	76.27	1,203,534
	Piedmont	198,560	44.55	50.79	66.39	72.91	77,230
	Valle d'Aosta	5,183	46.30	51.72	64.57	70.74	1,880
	Liguria	67,082	36.56	43.02	59.02	66.06	20,820
	Lombardy	589,987	57.46	63.25	76.75	81.92	374,839
	Trentino-Alto Adige	71,292	26.20	33.50	56.06	67.17	29,834
	Veneto	265,884	36.24	43.73	63.80	72.46	114,379
	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	61,324	33.54	40.91	61.04	69.51	20,846
	Emilia-Romagna	267,929	44.61	51.44	68.84	75.99	127,539
	Marche	84,246	31.98	39.13	59.07	68.24	29,441
	Tuscany	199,771	41.46	47.70	64.73	72.37	84,603
	Umbria	39,549	30.36	37.66	58.52	67.78	13,330
	Lazio	237,934	67.03	71.20	80.02	83.42	160,680
	Abruzzo	46,215	35.06	42.11	61.50	69.70	15,534
	Molise	7,295	34.05	41.02	60.72	68.91	2,352
	Campania	127,387	39.65	46.07	62.47	69.40	44,327
	Puglia	105,193	29.61	36.38	54.65	62.70	27,390
	Basilicata	10,811	35.75	42.13	61.16	69.62	3,664
	Calabria	35,939	29.46	35.98	54.59	63.19	9,540
	Sicily	118,342	34.66	40.88	58.10	65.60	31,761
	Sardinia	44,327	36.05	42.87	59.90	67.33	13,545

Notes:

Distribution by customer location (geographical area) and total credit granted

TDB30455		Banks							
Source: Central Credit Register									
Size classes in euros									
Percentages									
June 2007	Total	from 75,000 to 125,000	from 125,000 to 250,000	from 250,000 to 500,000	from 500,000 to 1,000,000	from 1,000,000 to 2,500,000	from 2,500,000 to 5,000,000	from 5,000,000 to 25,000,000	more than 25,000,000
a. ITALY									
Average number of banks per borrower	1.33	1.00	1.06	1.49	2.13	2.94	4.09	5.88	9.57
% of total credit granted by first bank	59	99	97	83	73	65	58	49	45
b. NORTH-WEST ITALY									
Average number of banks per borrower	1.34	1.00	1.06	1.49	2.14	2.96	4.07	5.86	9.22
% of total credit granted by first bank	58	99	97	83	72	64	58	49	48
c. NORTH-EAST ITALY									
Average number of banks per borrower	1.39	1.00	1.07	1.50	2.10	2.89	4.02	5.96	10.99
% of total credit granted by first bank	59	99	96	83	73	65	58	46	41
d. CENTRAL ITALY									
Average number of banks per borrower	1.31	1.00	1.06	1.46	2.17	3.03	4.26	5.96	8.99
% of total credit granted by first bank	56	99	97	84	73	65	58	51	42
e. SOUTHERN ITALY									
Average number of banks per borrower	1.27	1.00	1.06	1.49	2.15	3.00	4.22	5.86	8.67
% of total credit granted by first bank	65	99	96	83	73	64	56	48	45
f. ISLANDS									
Average number of banks per borrower	1.22	1.00	1.08	1.50	2.06	2.70	3.63	5.09	7.33
% of total credit granted by first bank	71	99	96	84	75	70	63	54	55

Notes:

TDC30080		Sample of banks				
Source: Survey of lending rates Percentages		2006 June	2006 Sept.	2006 Dec.	2007 Mar.	2007 June
a.	MATCHED LOANS	5.02	5.16	5.40	5.61	5.72
	<i>of which:</i> Loans in euros	5.01	5.15	5.39	5.61	5.72
	Initial period of rate fixation:					
	up to 1 year	5.01	5.15	5.40	5.62	5.74
	more than 1 year	4.92	4.87	5.02	5.06	4.67
	<i>of which:</i> non-financial companies and producer households	5.07	5.19	5.44	5.66	5.78
	consumer households and nec	5.27	5.38	5.39	5.59	5.57
	Loans in non-euro-area currencies	5.68	6.02	6.07	6.00	5.96
b.	TERM LOANS: OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS	4.14	4.37	4.67	4.91	5.07
	<i>of which:</i> Loans in euros	4.15	4.38	4.68	4.92	5.07
	Initial period of rate fixation:					
	up to 1 year	4.08	4.35	4.66	4.94	5.11
	from 1 to 5 years	3.59	3.71	4.10	4.26	4.41
	more than 5 years	4.97	5.00	5.08	5.01	5.03
	<i>of which:</i> non-financial companies and producer households	4.21	4.45	4.77	5.01	5.18
	consumer households and nec	4.27	4.51	4.75	5.05	5.19
	Loans in non-euro-area currencies	3.70	3.97	4.09	4.21	4.54
c.	TERM LOANS: NEW BUSINESS IN THE QUARTER	3.44	3.58	4.10	4.15	4.41
	Initial period of rate fixation					
	up to 1 year	3.39	3.55	4.05	4.10	4.35
	from 1 to 5 years	4.42	4.56	5.04	4.82	5.77
	more than 5 years	5.07	5.13	5.15	5.45	5.60
	<i>of which:</i> non-financial companies and producer households	4.12	4.40	4.79	4.96	5.06
	consumer households and nec	4.45	4.79	5.02	5.57	5.85
d.	REVOCABLE LOANS	7.25	7.33	7.56	7.51	7.62
	<i>of which:</i> Loans in euros	7.25	7.34	7.57	7.51	7.62
	<i>of which:</i> non-financial companies and producer households	8.16	8.22	8.43	8.30	8.44
	consumer households and nec	7.55	7.67	7.84	7.87	7.98
	Loans in non-euro-area currencies	5.79	5.32	5.89	5.72	5.82

Notes:

For new business in the quarter, the rates refer to the APRC (see Methodological Appendix).

Methodological appendix

1. Content of the publication

The Statistical Bulletin and the Summary contain information on the structure, assets and liabilities, and operations of banks and non-bank intermediaries. Unless otherwise indicated, the data refer to transactions carried out by banks and financial intermediaries with residents, irrespective of the currency used. Interbank transactions are normally excluded. Transactions not denominated in euros are recorded in euros at the average end-of-period exchange rate. As regards flows, transactions for which interest payments have been made are recorded at the exchange rate used to translate the interest payments into euros; other transactions are recorded at the end-of-period exchange rate.

Exceptions to the general rules are evidenced in the footnotes to the tables.

For the sake of legibility and clarity, the paper version of the statistical tables normally contains data referring to the most recent period available; the time series and the distributions with a higher degree of data disaggregation are available in the “BIP on-line statistical database”. The Bulletin contains the information available at the time of publication; subsequent editions may be updated or revised to incorporate adjustments subsequently received from reporting intermediaries.

Data on the same phenomena from different sources may not coincide owing to methodological differences. Further discrepancies between or within tables are due to rounding or to the exclusion of data covered by official secrecy.

As regards the geographical aggregates, it should be noted that for the regions reference is made to the list contained in Article 131 of the Italian Constitution while in the case of the provinces – for the sake of statistical continuity – reference is made to the situation at 1 January 1996.

2. Sources of information

The information contained in the publication is drawn from the reports that credit and financial intermediaries send to the Bank of Italy. The principal features of the information flows are described in what follows for the various sources listed below:

- supervisory returns;
- reports to the Central Credit Register;
- surveys of lending and deposit rates;
- registers of intermediaries.

2.1 Supervisory returns

The Bank of Italy requires supervisory returns from:

- banks under Article 51 of the Banking Law (Legislative Decree 385/1993);

- investment firms under Article 12 of the Consolidated Law on Financial Intermediation (Legislative Decree 58 of 24 February 1998);
- financial intermediaries under Article 107 of the Banking Law;
- asset management companies and open-end investment companies (SICAVs) under Article 12 of the Consolidated Law on Financial Intermediation.

Using the required reporting formats and at the specified frequencies, the above intermediaries transmit data (generally end-of-period stocks and flows) on their balance sheets and profit and loss accounts, their transactions (e.g. technical form, types of securities traded or managed, original and residual duration, currency), and their counterparties (location and economic activity), as well as other information of use for analysis of the various technical parameters (loan concentration, structure of deposits, foreign exposure, bad and doubtful debts, etc.).

2.2 Reports to the Central Credit Register

The Central Credit Register is regulated by the resolution adopted by the Credit Committee on 29 March 1994 pursuant to Articles 53, 67 and 107 of the Banking Law. The following participate in this centralized service:

- banks entered in the register referred to in Article 13 of the Banking Law;
- financial intermediaries entered in the register of banking groups and/or the special register referred to in, respectively, Articles 64 and 107 of the Banking Law that engage exclusively or primarily in financing activity. Financial intermediaries more than 50 per cent of whose financing activity consists of consumer credit are exempted. Consequently, the group of financial intermediaries reporting to the Central Credit Register is not identical to the group that transmits supervisory returns.

Participating intermediaries also report the exposures of foreign branches to borrowers resident in Italy. All the statistical distributions take such loans into account.

Once a month intermediaries are required to report each customer's debtor position, comprising both individual and joint liabilities (joint accounts and partnerships).

The whole position relative to a given customer must be reported where even one of the following conditions applies: – the sum of credit granted or used for all loans and guarantees granted to the customer is at least 75,000 euros;

- the total value of personal guarantees provided by the customer is at least 75,000 euros;
- the customer's position is classified among bad debts or is written off during the reference month, regardless of the amount;
- the face value of factoring claims the intermediary has acquired from the customer is at least 75,000 euros;
- the value of the transactions carried out by the intermediary on behalf of third parties is at least 75,000 euros;

Where a report is made because one of the above conditions applies, it must cover all the outstanding positions of the customer in question.

The present report form, in use since 1 January 2005 and subject to the 9th update of Circular no. 139 of 11 February 1991, comprises a section for different categories of credit (matched, term and revocable exposures, loans subject to bankruptcy proceedings and other special cases, bad debts, guarantees relating to commercial operations, guarantees relating to financial operations, guarantees received, financial derivatives), an informational section (transactions carried out on behalf of third parties, syndicated loans, claims acquired from customers other than intermediaries – debtors assigned, matched loans – overdue amounts, claims written off, claims assigned to third parties) and a series of qualifiers providing a fuller description of the characteristics and riskiness of outstanding transactions (e.g. original and residual maturity, currency, etc.).

2.3 Surveys of lending and deposit rates

The quarterly sample survey of deposit and lending rates, introduced under Article 51 of the Consolidate Law on Banking, is currently governed by the Bank of Italy's Circular No. 251 of 17 July 2003, "Rilevazione analitica dei tassi d'interesse. Istruzioni per le banche segnalanti" (Sample Survey of Interest Rates: Instructions for Reporting Banks), which has applied since the first quarter of 2004. The Circular can be found on the Bank of Italy's website under "Statistiche – La raccolta delle informazioni presso gli intermediari – Segnalazioni creditizie e finanziarie – Normativa di riferimento".

The information on lending rates is collected separately for each customer; that on deposit rates is collected instead on an aggregate basis.

In the case of lending rates the survey covers the loan facilities granted to ordinary customers – i.e. excluding banks and banking authorities – by Italian branches of reporting intermediaries in the following forms: matched loans, term loans and revocable loans. Intermediaries are required to submit the information requested for each customer having, at the end of the reference quarter, a sum of the amounts of the above forms of financing granted or used reported to the Central Credit Register that equals or exceeds the reporting threshold (see Section 2.2).

For all the loans covered by the survey outstanding at the end of each quarter, intermediaries report the products and the related amounts received; the latter are divided between interest payments, fees and expenses. On the basis of the observed data the interest rates published in the statistical tables are calculated as the weighted average of the rates effectively charged to customers – excluding transactions at supported interest rates – using the following formula:

$$r(\%) = (\text{Amounts received} * 365) / \text{Products}$$

For new term loans, banks report the Annual Percentage Rate of Charge – APRC (as defined in Directive 87/102/EEC) and the amount of financing granted. In the statistical tables showing the APRC, the weighted average is calculated on the basis of the amounts of the loans granted.

As regards deposit rates, data are collected on the conditions applied to sight current account deposits of ordinary customers outstanding at the end of the quarter at the Italian branches of reporting banks. For the transactions covered by the survey, intermediaries report the following data in aggregate form:

- the sum of the interest accrued in the reference quarter (regardless of when it is paid);
- the sum of the products for the reference quarter.

The interest rates published in the statistical tables are the weighted average calculated using the following formula:

$$r(\%) = (\text{Amounts disbursed} * 365) / \text{Products}$$

2.4 Registers of intermediaries

Identification information on credit and financial intermediaries subject to supervision by the Bank of Italy and on the activities they are authorized to carry on is drawn from special registers kept by the Bank of Italy or Consob under the laws in force. In particular:

- under Article 13 of the Banking Law, the Bank of Italy enters banks authorized in Italy and branches of EU banks established in Italy in a register;
- under Article 19 of the Consolidated Law on Financial Intermediation, Consob, after consulting the Bank of Italy, authorizes Italian securities firms (SIMs) to provide investment services. Under Article 20 of the Consolidated Law, Consob enters SIMs in a register, communicating such entries to the Bank of Italy;
- under Article 107 of the Banking Law, the Ministry of the Treasury, after consulting the Bank of Italy and Consob, establishes objective standards with reference to the activity carried on, the volume of business and the ratio of debt to equity capital, on the basis of which to determine the financial intermediaries which must be entered in a special register kept by the Bank of Italy;

- under Article 35 of the Consolidated Law, the Bank of Italy, after consulting Consob, authorizes asset management companies to perform the service of collective asset management and that of individual portfolio management. Such companies are entered in a register kept by the Bank of Italy pursuant to Article 46 of the Consolidated Law;
- under Article 44 of the Consolidated Law, the Bank of Italy, after consulting Consob, authorizes the establishment of open-end investment companies (SICAVs). Under Article 45, SICAVs authorized in Italy are entered in a register kept by the Bank of Italy.

3. Information for time-series analysis

Reporting items have changed over time as a result of efforts to rationalize or enhance the information flows from intermediaries. To permit correct interpretation of breaks in time series, the most important changes are described below.

3.1 Supervisory returns

As of January 1994: there may be a break owing to the new method of accounting for and reporting sale and repurchase transactions where the purchaser is under an obligation to resell the assets involved (e. g. securities). In accordance with the rules on annual accounts, such transactions are treated as forms of lending to or fund-raising from the counterparty (the Bank of Italy, banks, customers) and are reported apart. In line with the new format of the annual accounts, as of 1 January 1994 interest-bearing certificates (except post office savings certificates) and non-interbank certificates of deposit are included in the securities portfolio.

As of January 1995: the de-specialization of credit institutions pursuant to the Banking Law is reflected in:

- the adoption of a single reporting form for the supervisory returns of all banks;
- the inclusion in banks' reports of the information previously transmitted by their former special credit sections.

The population to which the information published from that date onwards refers is the banking system as a whole. Accordingly, all references to the "sample of banks" utilized up until 31 December 1994 have been dropped.

The adjustment of the former special credit institutions and special credit sections to the new reporting formats ceased to have effect only from December 1996 (September 1996 for the data published on the "BIP on-line statistical database"). Up to that date, loans and deposits deriving from the old returns of some former special credit institutions are included in the totals (since they are considered "unattributable") but are not distributed according to the classifications adopted from some analytical tables.

In addition, following the merging of the information relating to the former special sections into the statistics of their respective parent institutions, there may be breaks in the time series for the distribution of loans and deposits by branch location.

As of March 1998: the earlier tables on loans beyond the short-term are consolidated in some cases in order to facilitate the comparison of information. The detailed data continue to be provided on the "BIP on-line statistical database".

As of January 1999: following the start of Stage Three of EMU and the related changes in supervisory returns, the concept of central bank has been redefined; consequently, the banks' positions with "BI-UIC" have been replaced by those with "BI-ECB".

As of January 2005: in the "institutional" classification the "Central credit institutions" category has been eliminated and the entities in question included in the "Banks established as società per azioni" category.

Following the 18th update of the system of automated prudential returns, with effect from the reference date of December 2006, the sections containing financial statement data are now based on IAS/IFRS. At the same time some adjustments were made to the other sections. The changes had the following effects on the statistics published: 1. new items have been included in the accounts referring to banks (operating in Italy and abroad). On the assets side they refer to negative revaluation amounts and on the liabilities side to positive revaluation amounts. For

banks operating in Italy, these amounts are included respectively in the aggregates “Negative capital items” (tables tdb10017, tdb10018 and tdb10019) and “capital, reserves and provisions included in capital” (tables tdb10027, tdb10028 and tdb10029); for banks operating abroad, they are included respectively in the aggregates “Other asset items” and “Endowment funds and capital reserves” (table tdb10033). 2. prudential returns no longer contain the items covering “loan loss provisions”, consequently the tables covering liabilities (tables tdb10027, tdb10028 and tdb10029) no longer contain the information in question, nor is it included in the aggregate “other liabilities items” in the table on foreign branches of Italian banks (table 10033)

3.2 Reports to the Central Credit Register

As of March 1991: the threshold for reporting bad debts, previously set at 10 million lire, no longer applies.

As of January 1993: the reporting requirement extends to Italian banks’ foreign branches for loans to borrowers resident in Italy.

As of January 1996: the reporting threshold for loans and guarantees to customers has been raised from 80 to 150 million lire. The rules regarding bad debts and personal guarantees issued by customers are unchanged.

As of January 1997: the introduction of the new report form has made it possible to add statistical distributions with fuller information on transactions between customers and reporting banks (see Section 2. 2). In addition, the aggregated data on loans, bad debts and guarantees provided by customers are no longer adjusted to eliminate individual exposures of less than 150 million lire. The previous report form envisaged nine categories: liquidations of claims, direct loans, current accounts, foreign transactions, bad debts, transactions backed by real security, medium and long-term transactions and other, guarantees granted to customers, and personal guarantees received from customers. For loans and guarantees granted, both the amount granted and that used were reported. For guarantees received, the guarantee commitment was reported and set equal, unless otherwise specified, to the larger of total credit granted and that used.

As of January 2002: the Central Credit Register reporting threshold, which was previously equal to 150 million lire (77,469 euros) has been set to 75,000 euros.

As of January 2005: in the new form for reporting loans introduced following the 9th update of Circular no. 139 of 11 February 1991, intermediaries are required to report separately: – bad debts for an amount equal to the amount originally disbursed, net of repayments and gross of writedowns and writeoffs; – the stock of amounts written off over the entire duration of the credit relationship. Prior to that date, bad debts were reported gross of writedowns and net of writeoffs. However, unless stated otherwise, the series published continue to refer to bad debts net of writeoffs. A certain discontinuity can nonetheless be observed in the data between December 2004 and March 2005, especially as regards the information on financial intermediaries. It should also be noted that the updating of the rules referred to above also made it impossible to separate out the part of net bad debts backed by real security. Accordingly, as of January 2005 only the part of “gross” bad debts backed by real security is shown. Lastly, in accordance with the New Capital Accord (Basel II), which considers the threshold of 1,000,000 euros as one of the criteria for distinguishing between “retail” and “corporate” customers, wherever possible this threshold has been shown in the tables disaggregated by size class.

3.3 Surveys of interest rates

As of March 1993: the 365-day calendar year has replaced the 360-day business year in the lending rate computation formula.

As of January 1996: the increase from 80 to 150 million lire in the Central Credit Register reporting threshold has had indirect effects on the survey of lending rates. For the sake of the comparability of time series data, rates referring to loans below the new reporting threshold are eliminated from the tables on lending rates for 1995 and 1996.

As of January 1997: the distributions relative to lending rates reflect the different information breakdown of the Central Credit Register’s new reporting form (see Section 2.2).

As of March 1998: interest rates on medium and long-term loans outstanding at the end of the reference period have been published.

As of March 2001: effective deposit rates, previously published annually, are now published quarterly (see “Additional information” concerning the Statistical Bulletin III/2002).

As of January 2002: the change in the Central Credit Register reporting threshold from 77,469 to 75,000 euros has had indirect effects on the survey of the lending rates.

As of March 2004 Bank of Italy Circular No. 251 of 17 July 2003 made far-reaching changes to the quarterly collection of sample data on lending and deposit rates. The number of reporting banks was increased and the report form was amended with provision made for the collection of additional data. Consequently, the tables of the Statistical Bulletin and of the Summary Report of the Statistical Bulletin have been completely revised.

3.4 Classifications of intermediaries up to 31 December 1994

A) Legal classification of former “banks” (aziende di credito): the institutions were attributed on the basis of the institutional criterion provided for in Article 5 of the 1936 Banking Law, now repealed. Central credit institutions were shown separately, in consideration of their operational specificity. Branches of foreign banks in Italy were included among “ordinary credit banks”.

B) Classification by size of banks raising mainly short-term funds: the classification was introduced into the Bank of Italy’s statistics in 1967.

On that occasion it was decided to:

- consider only a sample of banks (348 out of a total of 1,236) accounting for around 98 per cent of the banking system’s total deposits;
- classify commercial banks and savings banks separately, owing to the differences in their institutional arrangements and behaviour;
- adopt as a ranking parameter an index of operational capacity represented by the sum of customer deposits, special credit institution deposits, third-party funds under administration, and capital and reserves (average of quarterly data for 1967);
- divide commercial banks and savings banks into five size groups (major, large, average, small and minor);
- determine identical minimum class values for commercial banks and savings banks (respectively 1,000, 500, 200 and 50 billion lire) that were likely to ensure a sufficiently large spread between the marginal unit of each group and the first unit of the next group;
- hold the definition of the classes and distribution of the banks among them constant from one year to the next and revise the ranking every five years, in order to have continuous series for an interval long enough to allow temporal analyses but not so long as to render the characteristic size of each group devoid of meaning.

At the end of the first two five-year periods the ranking was revised according to the above general classification criteria and by applying the 5-year rate of increase in the ranking parameter recorded for commercial banks and savings banks as a whole to the boundaries between classes.

In 1983 the reference parameter was extended to include banks’ net fund-raising abroad, in order to keep it consistent with the concept of potential domestic credit on which the classification is based. At the same time, the boundaries between classes were revised so as to maximize the distance, as measured by the parameter, between the last bank of each class and the first bank of the next. In 1988, when the sample of banks was revised, marginal adjustments were made to the group classed as “minor”.

The classification by size, used in the Bulletins up to 31 December 1994, referred to all “banks raising mainly short-term funds” in operation. The criteria defining the groups of banks was consistent with those, described above, applied to the sample, with the exception of the last class (“minor” banks), which comprised banks not included in the sample. As of the data for 1994, the breakdown by size of banks raising mainly short-term funds into former “banks” (aziende di credito) and former savings banks has been dropped.

C) Institutional classification of special credit institutions. Breakdown of special credit institutions by institutional specialization into the following groups: industrial credit institutions, sections for financing public works, real estate credit institutions, agricultural credit institutions.

As of the Bulletin based on data for March 1992, the classifications by institutional category of banks and special credit institutions described in the preceding paragraph and at points A) and C) have been dropped since they were no longer significant following the structural changes in the banking system subsequent to the implementation of the “Amato Law”.

3.5 Specific events

Time-series analysis of the statistical distributions must take account of specific events (e.g. the initiation of bankruptcy proceedings, disposal of bad debts) regarding individual reporting intermediaries that can introduce breaks into the time series or misalignments between the information flows from different sources. The most important and most recent events of this kind are as follows:

As of June 1996: following the start of the voluntary liquidation procedure by Isveimer, there are breaks in the time series based on supervisory returns. There may also be misalignments between these series and those drawn from reports to the Central Credit Register.

As of December 1996: there is a break in the series of bad loans drawn from supervisory returns owing to the disposal and subsequent securitization of a portfolio of non-performing mortgage loans (initially 200 billion lire; from March 1997 onwards an additional 280 billion).

As of January 1997: following the transfer of claims from Banco di Napoli to a non-bank subsidiary, there is a discontinuity in the series of loans and bad debts and in their breakdown by geographic location and economic sector of the borrower; in particular, there is a reduction of around 8.8 trillion lire in bad debts.

As of September 1997: both the series of bad debts drawn from supervisory returns and the similar series from reports to the Central Credit Register show a significant break, of which around 2.8 trillion lire is attributable to the subjection of Sicilcassa S.p.A. to bankruptcy proceedings.

As of March 1998: the series of bad debts drawn from supervisory returns shows a discontinuity, of which around 420 billion lire is attributable to a disposal and subsequent securitization of non-performing real estate loans.

As of June 1998: the series classified by sector and segment of economic activity show a discontinuity owing to the alignment of the classification criteria with those of the new European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 95). Attention is drawn, in particular, to the discontinuities in the series referring to the sector “Non-financial corporations” and the subsector “Producer households”.

As of June 1999: the series of bad debts drawn from supervisory returns and the similar series from reports to the Central Credit Register show a significant break, of which around 3.0 trillion lire is attributable to a disposal and subsequent securitization of non-performing loans.

As of September 1999: there may be breaks in some of the series derived from both supervisory returns and reports to the Central Credit Register owing to a securitization transaction involving claims for a total nominal value of about 3,600 billion lire (comprising bad debts for 2,000 billion, substandard loans for 1,000 billion and performing loans for the remaining amount).

As of December 1999: there may be breaks in some of the series derived from both supervisory reports and reports to the Central Credit Register owing to a securitization transaction involving claims for a total nominal value of about 11,000 billion lire (comprising bad debts for 8,000 billion, substandard loans for 1,300 billion and performing loans for the remaining amount). Moreover, the reorganization of asset management activities in some large groups resulted in the transfer of a total of about 80,000 billion lire of assets under management from investments firms (SIMs) to asset management companies (SGRs).

As of June 2000: there may be breaks in some of the series derived from supervisory returns owing to a securitization transaction involving bad debts for a total nominal value of about 2,800 billion lire. In addition, following clarifications by the BIS on the classification of countries in its international statistics, some changes have been made to the table on “Foreign exposure”: claims on the ECB have been included under Germany instead of under international organizations; claims on residents of Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man have been included under the United Kingdom instead of under offshore centres. These changes may result in breaks in the series for the countries concerned.

As of September 2000: following the addition in the supervisory reports submitted by Italian securities firms (SIMs) of data on their management of investment portfolios on behalf of other intermediaries, it has been possible to separate this item from their total portfolio management business. This may have caused discontinuities in the statistical series concerned.

As of December 2000: there may be breaks in some of the series derived from both supervisory returns and reports to the Central Credit Register owing to securitization transactions involving claims for a total nominal value of about 20,000 billion lire (including 10,000 billion of bad debts). Moreover, following the addition in the supervisory reports submitted by banks of data on their management of investment portfolios on behalf of other intermediaries, it has been possible to separate this item from their total portfolio management business. This may have caused discontinuities in the statistical series concerned.

As of March 2001: there may be breaks in some of the series derived from both supervisory returns and reports to the Central Credit Register owing to securitization transactions involving performing claims for a total nominal value of about 5,600 billion lire.

As of June 2001: there may be breaks in some of the series derived from both supervisory returns and reports to the Central Credit Register owing to securitization transactions involving claims for a total nominal value of about 19,000 billion lire (including 15,000 billion of bad debts).

As of September 2001: there may be breaks in some of the series derived from both supervisory returns and reports to the Central Credit Register owing to securitization transactions involving performing loans for a total nominal value of about 1.9 billion euros.

As of December 2001: there may be breaks in some of the series derived from both supervisory returns and reports to the Central Credit Register owing to securitization transactions involving performing loans for a total nominal value of about 5 billion euros. In addition, some changes have been made to the table "Foreign exposure":

- following clarifications by the BIS on the classification of countries in its international statistics, claims on residents of Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man have been included under the offshore centres instead of the United Kingdom;
- the exposure in local currency of the euro-area countries comprises claims denominated in euros and the former euro-area currencies.

As of March 2002: there may be breaks in some of the series derived from both supervisory returns and reports to the Central Credit Register owing to securitization transactions involving claims for a total nominal value of about 4 billion euros (including 1.2 billion of bad debts). Moreover, owing to decisions taken by the central bank of Argentina concerning the suspension of the obligation to publish financial statistics, some Italian banks have not submitted complete reports on their exposures to borrowers resident in that country. Where necessary, in the table "Foreign exposure", reference has been made to the 2001 year-end data in calculating the 2002 first-quarter aggregates for Argentina.

As of June 2002: there may be breaks in some of the series derived from both supervisory returns and reports to the Central Credit Register owing to securitization transactions involving claims for a total nominal value of about 2.2 billion euros (including 826 million of bad debts).

As of September 2002: there may be breaks in some of the series derived from both supervisory returns and reports to the Central Credit Register owing to securitization transactions involving claims for a total nominal value of about 2.3 billion euros (including 250 million of bad debts).

As of December 2002: there may be breaks in some of the series derived from both supervisory returns and reports to the Central Credit Register owing to securitization transactions involving claims for a total nominal value of about 5.5 billion euros (including 69 million of bad debts).

As of March 2003: there may be breaks in some of the series derived from both supervisory returns and reports to the Central Credit Register owing to securitization transactions involving performing loans for a total nominal value of about 1.2 billion euros.

As of June 2003: there may be breaks in some of the series derived from both supervisory returns and reports to the Central Credit Register owing to securitization transactions involving performing loans for a total nominal value of about 4 billion euros.

As of September 2003: there may be breaks in some of the series derived from both supervisory returns and reports to the Central Credit Register owing to securitization transactions involving performing loans for a total nominal value of about 1 billion euros.

As of December 2003: there may be breaks in some of the series derived from both supervisory returns and reports to the Central Credit Register owing to securitization transactions involving performing loans for a total nominal value of about 4.2 billion euros.

As of January 2004: the change in the institutional status of a large intermediary has caused breaks in some series. The discontinuities are especially pronounced in the tables on securities business.

As of March 2004: there may be breaks in some of the series derived from both supervisory returns and reports to the Central Credit Register owing to securitization transactions involving performing loans for a total nominal value of about 2.3 billion euros.

As of June 2004: there may be breaks in some of the series derived from both supervisory returns and reports to the Central Credit Register owing to securitization transactions involving performing loans for a total nominal value of about 4.6 billion euros.

As of September 2004: there may be breaks in some of the series derived from both supervisory returns and reports to the Central Credit Register owing to securitization transactions involving performing loans for a total nominal value of about 0.9 billion euros.

As of December 2004: there may be breaks in some of the series derived from both supervisory returns and reports to the Central Credit Register owing to securitization transactions involving performing loans for a total nominal value of about 5.6 billion euros (including 334 million of bad debts).

As of March 2005: there may be breaks in some of the series derived from both supervisory returns and reports to the Central Credit Register owing to securitization transactions involving performing loans for a total nominal value of about 5.6 billion euros (including 173 million of bad debts).

As of June 2005: there may be breaks in some of the series derived from both supervisory returns and reports to the Central Credit Register owing to securitization transactions involving performing loans for a total nominal value of about 3.4 billion euros (including 251 million of bad debts).

As of September 2005: there may be breaks in some of the series derived from both supervisory returns and reports to the Central Credit Register owing to securitization transactions involving performing loans for a total nominal value of about 3.8 billion euros (including 287 million of bad debts).

As of December 2005: there may be breaks in some of the series derived from both supervisory returns and reports to the Central Credit Register owing to securitization transactions involving performing loans for a total nominal value of about 14.9 billion euros (including 10.2 million of bad debts).

As of March 2006: there may be breaks in some of the series derived from both supervisory returns and reports to the Central Credit Register owing to securitization transactions involving performing loans for a total nominal value of about 3.1 billion euros.

As of June 2006: there may be breaks in some of the series derived from both supervisory returns and reports to the Central Credit Register owing to securitization transactions involving claims for a total nominal value of about 6.3 billion euros (including 57 million of bad debts).

As of September 2006: there may be breaks in some of the series derived from both supervisory returns and reports to the Central Credit Register owing to securitization transactions involving performing loans for a total nominal value of about 4.3 billion euros.

As of 30 September 2006 the classification of customers has been brought into line with the revised provisions of Circular no. 140 of 11 February 1991. It should also be noted that as of the same date some aggregates have been modified by the reclassification of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. (CDP) outside general government and its ceasing to be considered a non-bank customer.

As of December 2006: there may be breaks in some of the series derived from both supervisory returns and reports to the Central Credit Register owing to securitization transactions

involving claims for a total nominal value of about 10.5 billion euros (including 190 million of bad debts).

As of March 2007: there may be breaks in some of the series derived from both supervisory returns and reports to the Central Credit Register owing to securitization transactions involving claims for a total nominal value of about 6.5 billion euros (including 9 million of bad debts).

As of June 2007: there may be breaks in some of the series derived from both supervisory returns and reports to the Central Credit Register owing to securitization transactions involving claims for a total nominal value of about 9.3 billion euros (including 1.1 billion of bad debts).

Glossary

Glossary of terms in the tables

APRC	the conventional summary of the cost of credit. It is the rate that equalizes, on an annual basis, the sum of the present values of all the amounts making up the financing disbursed by the creditor and the sum of the present values of all repayment instalments (see the Minister of the Treasury Decree of 8 July 1992 on consumer credit).
ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT (PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT SERVICES)	the end-of-period value of the portfolio, liquid assets in respect of management contracts, interest accrued at the reporting reference date and other assets and liabilities related to the management function attributable to customers.
BAD DEBTS	the total loans outstanding to persons who have been declared insolvent or who are in a basically comparable situation, regardless of the security held and gross of writedowns effected and net of writeoffs for forecast losses. Any differences between data drawn from supervisory reports and the Central Credit Register stem from marginal differences between the legal provisions governing the data collection methods of the two systems.
BORROWERS (NUMBER)	physical and legal persons and holders of joint account who have been the object, at the reference date, of one or more reports to the Central Credit Register on the granting of loans or guarantees.
CENTRAL ITALY	comprises the following regions: Tuscany, Marche, Umbria and Lazio.
COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT UNDERTAKINGS (UNITS OF)	comprising Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS) and real-estate investment funds. In the statistical distributions of the Bulletin, UCITS comprise the following types of institutional investors: open-end securities investment funds and SICAVs.
CUSTOMER BRANCH OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	Grouping of institutional units on the basis of the prevalent productive activity. The method of classifying customers is described in detail in the manual “Istruzioni relative alla classificazione della clientela per settori e gruppi di attività economica”, published by the Bank of Italy. The present classification, which was introduced on 1 January 1989, is based on criteria consistent with those used by Istat, which, in turn, reflect those used in the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (ESA). In order to ensure the confidentiality of information, in some tables it has been necessary to aggregate the data of some of the branches in “macrobranches”.
CUSTOMER LOCATION	geographical area, region or province of the registered office or domicile of banks’ counterparties. Marginal disparities between data drawn from supervisory reports and the Central Credit Register stem from differences between the data collection methods of the two systems.
CUSTOMER SECTORS AND SEGMENTS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	groupings of institutional units on the basis of their principal economic function. The classification is on three levels: sectors, sub-sectors and sub-groups. Groupings of sectors, sub-sectors and branches (see above) of economic activity are called segments. The method of classifying customers is described in detail in the manual “Istruzioni relative alla classificazione della clientela per settori e gruppi di attività economica”, published by the Bank of Italy. The present classification, which has been in force since June 1998, is based on criteria consistent with those used by Istat, which, in turn, reflect those used in the European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA95).
DEPOSITS	funds raised from non-banks by banks in the form of: sight and time savings deposits, savings certificates, certificates of deposit, current accounts and time current accounts.

**DERIVATES TRADING
(QUARTERLY FLOW)**

derivative instruments are contracts serving to modify the exposure of the parties to market risks. As a rule they provide for the settlement at a specified future date of the difference between the price (or rate of return) prevailing at that date of a reference financial instrument and that determined in the contract or for the delivery or receipt at a future date of a financial instrument at a predetermined price. In the data on trading, derivative contracts with an underlying security are valued on the basis of the agreed price, those without an underlying security on the basis of the notional capital. Some instruments are an exception in this respect and are valued as follows: stock index options and futures, on the basis of the notional capital multiplied by the value of the index at the date the contract was concluded; futures options, on the basis of the notional capital multiplied by the price agreed for the futures contract; futures on debt securities, on the basis of the notional capital multiplied by the price agreed for the futures contract. Where transactions in derivative instruments are carried out on organized markets, purchases and sales serving to close positions of the opposite sign are not counted.

**ECONOMIC PURPOSE OF THE
INVESTMENT**

designed to identify the nature and location of the investment or durable goods being financed independently of the economic classification and location of the customer.

FACILITIES GRANTED

the amount of credit that the customer can use directly insofar as it derives from a fully effective contract that has been concluded.

GUARANTEES GRANTED

transactions (endorsements, guarantees, documentary credits, etc.) by means of which an intermediary undertakes to take over or guarantee the liability of a third party.

**GUARANTEES GRANTED TO
CUSTOMERS**

transactions (endorsements, guarantees, documentary credits, etc.) by means of which intermediaries provide cover for commercial and/or financial transactions undertaken by their customers. personal guarantees issued by third parties to intermediaries in favour of their borrowers.

**INITIAL PERIOD OF RATE
FIXATION**

the contractually agreed period during which the interest rate may not be changed. This classification variable has a value only for matched loans and term loans. However, revocable loans are conventionally included in the "variable interest rate or fixed up to 1 year" duration class.

ISLANDS

comprises the following regions: Sicily and Sardinia.

LOAN FACILITIES

loans reported to the Central Credit Register net of bad debts, granted or disbursed by reporting banks. The aggregate includes the following forms of lending: matched loans, term loans, revocable loans and credit claims involved in bankruptcy proceedings. The difference between the used margin of "loan facilities" and the item "loans" consists in the exclusion of bad debts and the inclusion of repurchase agreements. The amount shown for the part backed by real security does not include the actual value of the security in the case of liens owing to the difficulty in most cases of determining the amount.

LOANS

loans disbursed by banks to non-banks. The aggregate includes the bill portfolio, current account overdrafts, advances (on bills of exchange and other import and export documentary credits), mortgage loans, advances not settled via current accounts, stock exchange repos, sundry secured loans not settled via current accounts, pledge loans, loans secured by pledge of salaries, loans granted from funds administered for third parties, other financial investments (traded banker's acceptances, commercial paper, etc.) bad debts, unpaid and protested own bills. The aggregate is net of interest and repurchase agreements.

**MEDIUM AND LONG-TERM
LOANS**

loans (excluding interest, repos, bad debts, unpaid and protested own bills, and export credits) with an original maturity of more than 18 months.

**NET ASSETS (COLLECTIVE
ASSET MANAGEMENT)**

the difference between the value of the portfolio, the liquidity and the other assets managed by a collective investment undertaking and any debts and other liabilities the same may have.

NORTH-EAST ITALY

comprises the following regions: Trentino Alto Adige, Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia and Emilia Romagna.

NORTH-WEST ITALY

comprises the following regions: Piedmont, Valle d'Aosta, Liguria and Lombardy.

OVERSHOOT

the positive difference between credit used, excluding bad debts, and credit granted. The item is calculated for each transaction reported by each intermediary to the Central Credit Register, with no offsetting between transactions that show unused margins or intermediaries that report the same customer.

**REAL SECURITY: AMOUNT
BACKED**

this category includes all forms of real security – such as pledges, mortgages and liens – involving assets owned by the borrower (internal guarantees) or by third parties (external guarantees).

RESIDENTS	bank customers are classified as residents on the basis of the foreign exchange provisions in force.
SECURITIES	securities in general and documents representing securities. The item comprises debt securities and equity securities, including certificates of deposit and savings certificates but excluding interbank certificates of deposit.
SOUTHERN ITALY	comprises the following regions: Abruzzo, Molise, Campania, Puglia, Basilicata and Calabria.
TOTAL CREDIT GRANTED (SIZE CLASSES)	the sum of the loan facilities granted to each borrower by all the intermediaries reporting to the Central Credit Register.
UNUSED MARGIN	positive difference between credit granted and credit used. The item is calculated for each transaction reported by each intermediary to the Central Credit Register, with no offsetting between transactions that show overshoots or intermediaries that report the same customer.
USED MARGIN	the amount of credit actually disbursed to a customer; in the case of “guarantees issued to customers”, the amount of the guarantees actually granted.