

BANCA D'ITALIA

**Summary Report of
the Statistical Bulletin**

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



III - 2005

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Summary Report of the Statistical Bulletin

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

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

This edition of the Statistical Bulletin contains two new tables with information on bad debts - gross of writeoffs - with an indication of the part backed by real security. The data are drawn from the new form for reporting loans introduced on 1 January 2005 and governed by the 9th update of Circular No. 139 of 11 February 1991.

For more details, see the Methodological Appendix and the Glossary.


This edition also contains the updated versions of the tables showing “default rates”. The updates were suspended in the previous edition owing to maintenance work on the archives made necessary by the above-mentioned update of Circular No. 139.

* * *

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
5		[am]	Asset management companies
5			Table appearing in this issue
6	Table identification code		
7	Description of the table		
8	Identification code for table on the “BIP on-line statistical database”		
9	Page on which table appears in this issue		

A DATA ON CREDIT, SECURITIES BUSINESS AND INTEREST RATES

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Tables

TDC40010

Banks

Source: Supervisory returns
Stocks in millions of euros

	June 2004	Sept. 2004	Dec. 2004	Mar. 2005	June 2005
a. TOTAL STOCKS					
Loans	1,130,119	1,136,538	1,168,529	1,189,093	1,218,627
<i>of which:</i> bad debts	53,868	54,592	54,886	54,724	55,028
Deposits	634,780	633,969	655,916	651,566	674,521
Guarantees	166,685	169,403	183,886	188,027	193,689
Asset management services	2,029,346	2,023,555	2,046,209	2,117,996	2,131,852
b. TRANSACTIONS WITH RESIDENTS					
Loans	1,110,986	1,117,459	1,150,399	1,170,525	1,199,067
<i>of which:</i> in non-euro-area currencies	18,411	17,362	15,555	16,320	17,191
medium and long-term	614,115	628,071	662,245	681,774	702,314
bad debts	52,631	53,394	53,809	53,602	53,902
Deposits	622,305	622,417	644,484	640,104	660,572
<i>of which:</i> in non-euro-area currencies	18,044	17,467	16,753	16,709	16,356
medium and long-term	4,510	4,293	4,109	3,942	3,827
c. TRANSACTIONS WITH NON-RESIDENTS					
Loans	19,133	19,080	18,129	18,568	19,560
<i>of which:</i> bad debts	1,237	1,197	1,077	1,122	1,126
Deposits	12,475	11,553	11,432	11,462	13,949

Notes:

The figures for total stocks include transactions with non-resident customers. Securities included in asset management services are stated at face value. 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

	June 2004	Sept. 2004	Dec. 2004	Mar. 2005	June 2005
a. TOTAL LOANS	1,110,986	1,117,459	1,150,399	1,170,526	1,199,067
b. CUSTOMER LOCATION					
North-West Italy	437,607	438,434	449,678	457,338	468,872
North-East Italy	255,295	257,832	265,828	273,211	277,438
Central Italy	261,632	261,856	270,736	273,158	280,685
Southern Italy	104,730	106,868	110,351	111,925	115,372
Islands	51,717	52,465	53,806	54,894	56,699
c. SEGMENT OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY					
General government	52,635	53,183	51,576	52,375	53,268
Financial companies	138,101	135,955	138,936	141,610	142,299
Non-financial companies	592,096	590,368	608,740	618,514	630,884
<i>of which: industry</i>	<i>224,801</i>	<i>218,450</i>	<i>222,535</i>	<i>220,389</i>	<i>223,378</i>
building	74,092	74,849	76,617	78,123	81,843
services	280,867	284,751	296,833	307,316	312,890
Producer households	72,995	73,821	76,094	76,934	78,565
Consumer households and nec	255,154	264,127	275,053	281,092	294,050

Notes:

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

TDC40030

Banks

Source: Supervisory returns
Stocks in millions of euros

	June 2004	Sept. 2004	Dec. 2004	Mar. 2005	June 2005
a. TOTAL DEPOSITS	622,300	622,412	644,480	640,097	660,568
b. CUSTOMER LOCATION					
North-West Italy	218,859	213,525	226,324	222,710	230,319
North-East Italy	130,458	131,524	137,009	136,406	139,902
Central Italy	145,890	148,857	149,942	150,801	157,599
Southern Italy	85,768	86,446	88,756	88,099	89,762
Islands	41,324	42,060	42,449	42,082	42,985
c. SEGMENT OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY					
General government	19,773	20,977	22,269	22,575	23,873
Financial companies	43,505	38,078	42,276	40,758	43,547
Non-financial companies	119,827	122,961	126,111	124,934	134,997
<i>of which: industry</i>	<i>43,179</i>	<i>45,013</i>	<i>44,913</i>	<i>45,033</i>	<i>46,967</i>
building	<i>12,810</i>	<i>12,646</i>	<i>13,521</i>	<i>12,753</i>	<i>13,710</i>
services	<i>61,610</i>	<i>63,093</i>	<i>65,338</i>	<i>64,929</i>	<i>71,812</i>
Producer households	35,942	35,796	36,020	35,781	37,302
Consumer households and nec	403,250	404,599	417,802	416,049	420,848

Notes:

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

TDC40040

Banks

Source: Supervisory returns
Stocks in millions of euros

	June 2004	Sept. 2004	Dec. 2004	Mar. 2005	June 2005
a. TOTAL GUARANTEES	109,254	111,139	111,992	112,514	116,408
b. CUSTOMER LOCATION					
North-West Italy	46,812	47,432	48,169	48,050	49,071
North-East Italy	26,105	25,894	26,043	26,439	27,796
Central Italy	27,963	29,565	29,171	29,646	31,097
Southern Italy	5,404	5,355	5,680	5,528	5,685
Islands	2,972	2,895	2,930	2,852	2,760
c. SEGMENT OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY					
General government	1,242	1,264	1,290	1,464	1,488
Financial companies	13,968	14,829	14,361	14,443	15,509
Non-financial companies	86,113	87,245	88,354	88,269	90,421
<i>of which: industry</i>	<i>36,440</i>	<i>37,191</i>	<i>36,920</i>	<i>36,764</i>	<i>37,912</i>
building	15,177	15,179	14,663	13,781	13,854
services	33,735	34,127	36,093	37,051	38,022
Producer households	2,509	2,477	2,549	2,538	2,602
Consumer households and nec	5,422	5,326	5,438	5,800	6,388

Notes:

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

TDC40050

Banks

Source: Supervisory returns
Stocks in millions of euros

	June 2004	Sept. 2004	Dec. 2004	Mar. 2005	June 2005
a. TOTAL BAD DEBTS	52,631	53,394	53,809	53,602	53,902
b. CUSTOMER LOCATION					
North-West Italy	12,188	12,476	12,564	12,532	12,637
North-East Italy	8,634	8,794	8,843	8,797	8,949
Central Italy	13,968	14,127	14,201	14,174	14,259
Southern Italy	11,613	11,723	11,865	11,789	11,738
Islands	6,223	6,269	6,337	6,310	6,319
c. SEGMENT OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY					
General government	70	62	61	61	59
Financial companies	1,071	1,047	976	954	938
Non-financial companies	31,944	32,540	32,484	32,311	32,839
<i>of which: industry</i>	<i>11,882</i>	<i>12,188</i>	<i>12,072</i>	<i>11,852</i>	<i>12,030</i>
building	7,019	7,090	7,015	7,014	7,059
services	11,612	11,831	11,990	12,055	12,290
Producer households	8,105	8,177	8,328	8,288	8,328
Consumer households and nec	11,437	11,563	11,960	11,989	11,738

Notes:

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

TDC40060

Banks

Source: Supervisory returns
Stocks in millions of euros

	June 2004	Sept. 2004	Dec. 2004	Mar. 2005	June 2005
a. TOTAL MEDIUM AND LONG-TERM LOANS	611,441	625,845	660,054	679,004	699,563
<i>of which:</i> subsidized	26,265	25,515	24,855	25,106	24,089
b. LOCATION OF THE INVESTMENT					
North-West Italy	218,437	222,837	240,979	251,991	258,687
North-East Italy	145,092	149,084	155,341	159,231	163,291
Central Italy	150,290	153,837	160,702	162,211	166,327
Southern Italy	64,237	65,847	67,843	69,518	73,514
Islands	33,385	34,239	35,189	36,051	37,719
c. ECONOMIC PURPOSE OF THE INVESTMENT					
Civil engineering works	99,289	102,424	104,470	107,339	111,964
Machinery, equipment, transport equipment and sundry products	86,264	86,494	85,659	73,261	82,472
Purchase of buildings	176,173	184,190	194,960	198,533	209,320
<i>of which:</i> dwellings of consumer households	138,087	145,373	154,555	157,771	167,994
other buildings	38,086	38,816	40,405	40,762	41,326
Other	249,715	252,738	274,965	299,870	295,807

Notes:

Distribution by:

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

TDC40070

Banks

Source: Supervisory returns
Stocks in millions of euros

	June 2004	Sept. 2004	Dec. 2004	Mar. 2005	June 2005
a. TOTAL ASSET MANAGEMENT SERVICES	1,272,178	1,266,751	1,271,696	1,298,283	1,286,548
b. CUSTOMER LOCATION					
North-West Italy	737,821	730,228	731,069	742,850	745,556
North-East Italy	243,374	246,279	246,234	252,471	250,942
Central Italy	214,591	215,533	220,588	227,882	214,829
Southern Italy	54,806	53,302	52,422	53,005	52,226
Islands	21,590	21,387	21,382	22,075	22,986
c. SEGMENT OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY					
General government	21,210	21,626	19,972	21,413	20,991
Financial companies	630,580	632,308	642,322	662,840	659,650
Non-financial companies	49,800	49,043	50,793	48,506	48,686
Producer households	31,545	30,852	29,751	29,272	29,950
Consumer households and nec	539,047	532,900	528,857	536,251	527,262
d. TYPE OF SECURITY					
Italian government securities	487,473	496,720	486,539	500,367	484,771
Other debt securities	448,374	447,302	458,504	478,753	494,869
Equity securities	90,298	86,930	89,425	89,248	88,092
Other	246,145	235,915	237,336	230,035	218,997

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. The clarification has given rise to a break in some of the series as of December 2002.

Distribution by type of security and derivative instrument

TDC40080

Banks and securities firms

Source: Supervisory returns
Flows in millions of euros

	2004–Q2	2004–Q3	2004–Q4	2005–Q1	2005–Q2
a. TOTAL PLACEMENT	43,169	40,060	51,091	54,016	62,949
Italian government securities	3,836	2,915	1,025	1,990	2,384
Other debt securities	16,426	16,849	18,928	22,146	28,454
Equity securities	728	188	3,093	98	696
Other securities	22,179	20,108	28,045	29,781	31,415
b. TOTAL SECURITIES TRADING	1,715,274	1,534,306	1,624,083	1,584,227	1,672,861
Italian government securities	920,031	809,843	731,252	678,016	700,407
Other debt securities	357,793	414,525	434,752	422,351	380,586
Equity securities	429,704	304,132	447,461	470,550	581,481
Other securities	7,776	5,851	10,681	13,452	10,423
c. TOTAL DERIVATIVES TRADING	3,153,547	2,576,907	2,513,555	3,161,834	3,804,180
Futures	1,253,914	1,067,133	927,385	1,386,804	1,490,805
Swaps and FRAs	1,184,343	907,660	941,104	935,808	1,063,771
Options	498,049	460,347	480,066	679,379	1,082,529
Other derivatives	217,227	141,762	164,990	159,837	167,075

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

	June 2004	Sept. 2004	Dec. 2004	Mar. 2005	June 2005
a. TOTAL ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT	436,493	444,956	453,722	468,637	487,866
b. PORTFOLIO	422,574	432,680	441,009	454,908	474,595
Italian government securities	136,062	143,645	142,829	148,597	149,940
Other debt securities	88,547	91,914	96,081	99,218	108,383
Equity securities	21,966	20,578	23,999	25,468	27,981
Units of UCITS	174,896	175,497	177,127	180,738	187,368
Other financial instruments	1,103	1,047	974	888	923

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

	June 2004	Sept. 2004	Dec. 2004	Mar. 2005	June 2005
a. TOTAL NET ASSETS	369,723	360,696	357,769	354,412	355,265
b. PORTFOLIO	332,255	326,033	323,556	318,651	319,876
Italian government securities	137,266	140,236	136,326	130,777	123,278
Other debt securities	107,857	104,360	103,432	105,114	113,836
Equity securities	86,533	80,746	83,117	81,992	81,983
Other securities	599	690	681	768	780

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		June 2004	Sept. 2004	Dec. 2004	Mar. 2005	June 2005
a.	NUMBER OF BORROWERS	2,558,749	2,623,672	2,696,931	2,783,431	2,866,744
b.	LOAN FACILITIES					
	Facilities granted	1,337,133	1,367,237	1,420,137	1,429,783	1,482,331
	Used margin	913,197	915,251	947,132	964,874	992,286
c.	GUARANTEES GRANTED TO CUSTOMERS					
	Facilities granted	137,289	143,777	146,336	148,104	151,924
	Used margin	107,855	111,336	110,360	113,121	115,147
d.	BAD DEBTS	53,825	54,589	55,197	54,619	54,961

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 2005

	Number of borrowers	Facilities granted	Used margin	<i>of which:</i> backed by real security	Overshooting	Unused margin
from 75,000 to 125,000	929,945	89,298	81,824	68,731	1,141	8,615
from 125,000 to 250,000	540,631	89,914	78,199	60,182	1,362	13,077
from 250,000 to 500,000	195,618	67,182	49,673	26,772	1,721	19,230
from 500,000 to 1,000,000	111,368	77,268	53,716	24,694	1,896	25,449
from 1,000,000 to 2,500,000	79,984	122,663	83,099	36,104	2,814	42,378
from 2,500,000 to 5,000,000	29,030	100,352	65,999	26,813	2,090	36,443
from 5,000,000 to 25,000,000	22,851	226,048	140,934	50,729	4,233	89,346
more than 25,000,000	4,596	665,796	403,599	63,590	8,587	270,784

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 2005		Number of borrowers	Facilities granted	<i>of which:</i>	Used margin	<i>of which:</i>
						short- term
a.	TOTAL	1,914,023	1,438,521	802,500	957,044	405,587
	from 750,000 to 250,000	1,470,576	179,212	37,049	160,023	19,052
	from 250,000 to 1,000,000	306,986	144,450	81,913	103,389	43,084
	from 1,000,000 to 2,500,000	79,984	122,663	77,094	83,099	40,905
	from 2,500,000 to 25,000,000	51,881	326,400	214,817	206,934	107,564
	more than 25,000,000	4,596	665,796	391,628	403,599	194,982
b.	NORTH-WEST ITALY	664,255	615,623	361,743	391,645	174,066
	from 750,000 to 250,000	514,093	62,352	12,085	55,915	5,967
	from 250,000 to 1,000,000	101,649	47,973	28,057	33,397	14,210
	from 1,000,000 to 2,500,000	27,504	42,349	27,505	27,471	13,847
	from 2,500,000 to 25,000,000	19,016	124,097	83,449	75,676	39,959
	more than 25,000,000	1,993	338,852	210,648	199,185	100,082
c.	NORTH-EAST ITALY	524,816	349,519	205,138	234,044	105,559
	from 750,000 to 250,000	384,922	47,738	11,775	41,665	5,938
	from 250,000 to 1,000,000	95,489	45,330	26,675	31,960	13,959
	from 1,000,000 to 2,500,000	26,397	40,464	26,128	27,184	13,805
	from 2,500,000 to 25,000,000	16,721	103,673	70,867	64,643	35,135
	more than 25,000,000	1,287	112,314	69,692	68,592	36,721
d.	CENTRAL ITALY	412,348	329,762	164,954	227,526	89,186
	from 750,000 to 250,000	321,978	39,720	7,106	36,202	3,934
	from 250,000 to 1,000,000	64,364	29,877	15,531	22,468	8,665
	from 1,000,000 to 2,500,000	15,312	23,431	13,912	16,787	7,952
	from 2,500,000 to 25,000,000	9,806	60,305	36,921	40,719	19,859
	more than 25,000,000	888	176,428	91,484	111,351	48,776
e.	SOUTHERN ITALY	211,751	100,418	50,050	72,440	26,116
	from 750,000 to 250,000	168,203	19,928	4,108	17,865	2,172
	from 250,000 to 1,000,000	31,251	14,627	8,229	10,715	4,451
	from 1,000,000 to 2,500,000	7,469	11,400	6,932	8,089	3,896
	from 2,500,000 to 25,000,000	4,526	27,330	17,188	18,478	9,152
	more than 25,000,000	302	27,133	13,593	17,292	6,445
f.	ISLANDS	100,853	43,199	20,616	31,389	10,662
	from 750,000 to 250,000	81,380	9,474	1,975	8,375	1,041
	from 250,000 to 1,000,000	14,233	6,643	3,420	4,849	1,799
	from 1,000,000 to 2,500,000	3,302	5,018	2,616	3,567	1,404
	from 2,500,000 to 25,000,000	1,812	10,995	6,393	7,417	3,459
	more than 25,000,000	126	11,069	6,211	7,179	2,958

Notes:

Distribution by customer location (region)

TDC30025

Banks

Source: Central Credit Register
Stocks in millions of euros

June 2005

	Facilities granted	of which: short-term	Used margin	of which: short-term	non-euro-area currencies	backed by real security
a. TOTAL	1,482,331	827,585	992,286	426,272	21,499	363,447
Italy	1,444,430	805,499	967,001	411,162	16,577	360,440
Abroad	37,902	22,087	25,285	15,109	4,922	3,007
b. NORTH-WEST ITALY	617,260	362,566	395,225	176,334	6,581	135,450
Piedmont	109,366	61,467	72,290	29,127	1,423	23,169
Valle d'Aosta	2,367	951	1,814	471	6	665
Liguria	22,151	10,202	15,993	4,981	589	7,281
Lombardy	483,376	289,946	305,129	141,756	4,564	104,335
c. NORTH-EAST ITALY	351,422	206,169	236,445	106,770	5,353	93,631
Trentino-Alto Adige	35,954	22,250	24,736	11,787	346	11,028
Veneto	134,244	77,241	90,884	39,316	2,654	37,846
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	26,634	14,013	18,536	6,613	626	7,249
Emilia-Romagna	154,591	92,664	102,289	49,054	1,726	37,509
d. CENTRAL ITALY	331,005	165,557	229,688	90,322	3,118	79,667
Marche	35,069	21,319	24,490	11,365	304	9,837
Tuscany	90,820	52,667	65,302	30,015	1,550	27,388
Umbria	14,573	7,798	10,913	4,392	116	4,659
Lazio	190,542	83,774	128,983	44,551	1,147	37,783
e. SOUTHERN ITALY	101,123	50,391	73,614	26,764	1,130	34,782
Campania	43,887	20,555	32,099	11,346	799	14,455
Abruzzo	15,474	8,961	10,820	4,605	140	4,983
Molise	2,458	1,429	1,686	701	3	752
Puglia	26,601	13,178	19,388	6,637	137	10,017
Basilicata	3,765	1,753	2,835	937	12	1,175
Calabria	8,938	4,514	6,787	2,538	38	3,401
f. ISLANDS	43,620	20,816	32,029	10,973	395	16,909
Sicily	30,358	15,145	21,746	7,874	335	11,501
Sardinia	13,262	5,670	10,283	3,098	61	5,408

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 2005		Number of borrowers	Bad debts
a.	TOTAL	611,972	53,806
	from 0 to 75,000	499,963	8,152
	from 75,000 to 125,000	44,183	4,273
	from 125,000 to 250,000	36,583	6,344
	from 250,000 to 500,000	17,156	5,892
	from 500,000 to 1,000,000	7,640	5,252
	from 1,000,000 to 2,500,000	4,309	6,499
	from 2,500,000 to 5,000,000	1,325	4,544
	from 5,000,000 to 25,000,000	722	6,578
	more than 25,000,000	91	6,272

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 2005		Number of borrowers	Bad debts
a. TOTAL		612,869	54,961
Italy		611,972	53,806
Abroad		897	1,154
b. NORTH-WEST ITALY		136,624	12,463
Piedmont		42,990	2,776
Valle d'Aosta		1,189	86
Liguria		15,265	1,321
Lombardy		77,180	8,280
c. NORTH-EAST ITALY		87,083	8,818
Trentino-Alto Adige		5,639	522
Veneto		33,109	2,942
Friuli-Venezia Giulia		10,004	606
Emilia-Romagna		38,331	4,748
d. CENTRAL ITALY		138,999	14,463
Marche		15,909	1,292
Tuscany		37,499	2,586
Umbria		8,217	816
Lazio		77,374	9,769
e. SOUTHERN ITALY		159,009	11,797
Campania		60,230	3,426
Abruzzo		14,151	1,164
Molise		3,470	353
Puglia		46,667	4,058
Basilicata		9,166	838
Calabria		25,325	1,959
f. ISLANDS		90,257	6,265
Sicily		72,733	4,536
Sardinia		17,524	1,729

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 2005		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	2,068,261	49.46	55.41	70.71	77.26	967,001
	Piedmont	161,409	52.41	57.93	71.65	77.50	72,290
	Valle d'Aosta	4,302	55.57	60.44	71.20	76.59	1,814
	Liguria	50,795	38.49	45.06	61.17	68.26	15,993
	Lombardy	483,298	58.20	63.81	77.11	82.43	305,129
	Trentino-Alto Adige	66,604	24.91	32.14	54.73	65.96	24,736
	Veneto	227,148	34.15	41.68	62.18	71.44	90,884
	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	52,397	38.05	44.74	63.45	71.71	18,536
	Emilia-Romagna	224,464	43.19	50.14	68.04	75.69	102,289
	Marche	70,624	34.40	41.17	60.50	69.55	24,490
	Tuscany	166,028	38.89	45.25	63.36	71.65	65,302
	Umbria	31,558	31.90	39.36	59.84	69.19	10,913
	Lazio	181,599	70.20	74.09	82.32	85.44	128,983
	Abruzzo	33,757	30.72	38.83	60.14	69.29	10,820
	Molise	5,208	33.19	40.08	59.96	69.09	1,686
	Campania	88,744	42.21	48.35	65.13	72.26	32,099
	Puglia	73,457	29.70	36.63	55.95	64.86	19,388
	Basilicata	7,837	38.49	44.82	63.15	71.75	2,835
	Calabria	25,921	27.46	34.64	54.39	63.70	6,787
	Sicily	82,396	33.58	40.00	58.40	66.58	21,746
	Sardinia	30,715	37.75	44.70	62.12	70.15	10,283

Notes:

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

TDB30455		Banks								
Source: Central Credit Register										
Size classes in euros										
Percentages										
June 2005	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	1.38	1.00	1.09	1.58	2.24	3.09	4.31	6.10	9.73	
% of total credit granted by first bank	58	99	95	81	71	63	56	48	47	
b. NORTH-WEST ITALY										
Average number of banks per borrower	1.38	1.00	1.08	1.57	2.25	3.11	4.33	6.11	9.35	
% of total credit granted by first bank	56	99	95	81	70	62	55	48	48	
c. NORTH-EAST ITALY										
Average number of banks per borrower	1.43	1.00	1.10	1.57	2.19	3.03	4.21	6.25	11.10	
% of total credit granted by first bank	59	99	95	81	71	64	57	45	44	
d. CENTRAL ITALY										
Average number of banks per borrower	1.35	1.00	1.08	1.58	2.31	3.19	4.48	6.09	9.30	
% of total credit granted by first bank	57	99	96	81	70	64	57	51	46	
e. SOUTHERN ITALY										
Average number of banks per borrower	1.32	1.00	1.10	1.60	2.27	3.19	4.49	5.89	8.53	
% of total credit granted by first bank	64	99	95	80	70	62	54	49	48	
f. ISLANDS										
Average number of banks per borrower	1.27	1.00	1.12	1.59	2.14	2.76	3.70	5.12	7.73	
% of total credit granted by first bank	70	99	94	81	74	69	63	56	54	

Notes:

TDC30080		Sample of banks				
Source: Survey of lending rates Percentages		June 2004	Sept. 2004	Dec. 2004	Mar. 2005	June 2005
a.	MATCHED LOANS	4.71	4.75	4.78	4.70	4.67
	<i>of which:</i> Loans in euros	4.75	4.79	4.80	4.71	4.68
	Initial period of rate fixation:					
	up to 1 year	4.75	4.78	4.80	4.72	4.68
	more than 1 year	4.90	5.25	4.88	4.53	4.75
	<i>of which:</i> non-financial companies and producer households	4.79	4.84	4.85	4.76	4.73
	consumer households and nec	6.43	5.99	5.84	5.45	5.56
	Loans in non-euro-area currencies	2.20	2.51	2.96	3.27	3.85
b.	TERM LOANS: OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS	3.76	3.77	3.78	3.78	3.74
	<i>of which:</i> Loans in euros	3.81	3.81	3.81	3.80	3.77
	Initial period of rate fixation:					
	up to 1 year	3.63	3.64	3.64	3.65	3.59
	from 1 to 5 years	3.51	3.49	3.34	3.31	3.57
	more than 5 years	5.35	5.16	5.26	5.11	5.22
	<i>of which:</i> non-financial companies and producer households	3.78	3.79	3.82	3.82	3.80
	consumer households and nec	4.00	3.95	3.97	3.97	3.89
	Loans in non-euro-area currencies	1.83	2.28	2.42	2.60	2.64
c.	TERM LOANS: NEW BUSINESS IN THE QUARTER	3.59	3.63	3.39	3.37	3.46
	Initial period of rate fixation					
	up to 1 year	3.56	3.60	3.36	3.38	3.44
	from 1 to 5 years	3.91	4.41	3.83	3.06	3.80
	more than 5 years	4.18	4.12	4.07	3.71	4.07
	<i>of which:</i> non-financial companies and producer households	3.77	3.91	3.90	3.64	3.86
	consumer households and nec	3.77	3.85	3.84	3.76	3.74
d.	REVOCABLE LOANS	6.91	7.19	7.23	7.08	6.88
	<i>of which:</i> Loans in euros	6.93	7.20	7.24	7.09	6.89
	<i>of which:</i> non-financial companies and producer households	7.77	8.23	8.38	8.14	7.92
	consumer households and nec	7.59	7.81	7.80	7.52	7.31
	Loans in non-euro-area currencies	2.94	3.62	3.77	4.03	4.33

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.

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.

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).

Finally, for technical reasons the information concerning “General government” reported in the Statistical Bulletin still includes the transactions of “Cassa Depositi e Prestiti”, which, following its transformation into a società per azioni pursuant to Law 326/2003, has been classified outside that sector in the national accounts.

Glossary

Glossary of terms in the tables

AMOUNT BACKED BY REAL SECURITY	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).
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 ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT: TOTAL SECURITIES (NOMINAL VALUE)	total securities and other financial instruments, net of own liabilities in issue, that an intermediary receives from customers for safekeeping or administration or in connection with the management of portfolios of securities; the aggregate includes securities held on deposit by the intermediary as the depository bank for collective investment schemes (under Article 36 of Legislative Decree 58/1998).
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.
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.