

STATISTICAL PRESS RELEASE 4 2017 International banking statistics on a consolidated basis 3rd quarter of 2016

11 January 2017

Banco de Portugal releases today, in Table <u>A.24</u> of the *Statistical Bulletin* and BP*stat*, international banking statistics on a consolidated basis for the third quarter of 2016. The data released reflect revisions to the figures for the second quarter.

At the end of September 2016, international financial assets of Portuguese banks, on an immediate risk basis,¹ stood at \in 83 billion, which corresponds to a \in 761 million decrease from the previous quarter.

On an ultimate risk basis,² international financial assets held by Portuguese banks at the end of the third quarter of 2016 amounted to \in 84 billion, which corresponds to a decrease of approximately \in 681 million from the second quarter of 2016 (Chart 1).

The decrease on both risk bases in the third quarter was chiefly due to developments in

Chart 1 • International financial assets of

Portuguese banks, risk basis and net risk

transfers

Portuguese banks' foreign claims on EMU countries, particularly Italy and Belgium.

Looking at the geographical breakdown of international financial assets held by Portuguese banks, EU Member States continue to lead, accounting for approximately two-thirds of total assets.

Immediate risk exposure to EU Member States was marginally higher than ultimate risk exposure. Conversely, and as in previous years, Portuguese banks were more exposed in terms of ultimate risk than of immediate risk to Portuguese-speaking African countries, BRICS countries and other countries (Chart 2).

The difference between total ultimate risk and total immediate risk implies a net risk transfer of approximately €1,1 billion, which corresponds to Portuguese banks' claims on resident entities guaranteed by non-resident entities.

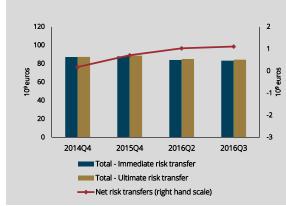
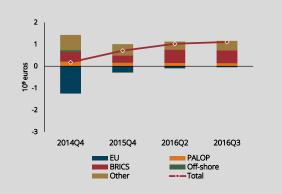


Chart 2 • Net risk transfers, by main geographical aggregate



¹ International financial claims on the counterparty which signed the agreement with the bank, and which is primarily responsible for its compliance, even if guaranteed by a third party.

²International financial claims on the counterparty that is ultimately responsible for compliance with the agreement, i.e. when there is a third party that guarantees compliance with the agreement, it takes the place of the immediate counterparty.

For more information, see:

Table A.24 of the Statistical BulletinStatistical press release No 101, published in October 2016

The next update will be available on: 12 April 2017

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