



# STATISTICAL PRESS RELEASE 101 | 2016

## International banking statistics on a consolidated basis

### 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2016

Banco de Portugal releases today, in Table A.24 of the Statistical Bulletin and *BPstat*, international banking statistics on a consolidated basis for the second quarter of 2016. The data released reflect revisions since January 2016.

At the end of June 2016, international financial assets of Portuguese banks, on an immediate risk basis,<sup>1</sup> stood at €84 billion (€2.6 billion less than in the previous quarter).

On an ultimate risk basis,<sup>2</sup> international financial assets held by Portuguese banks at the end of the second quarter of 2016 amounted to €85 billion, which corresponds to a decrease of approximately €2.5 billion from the first quarter of 2016 (Chart 1).

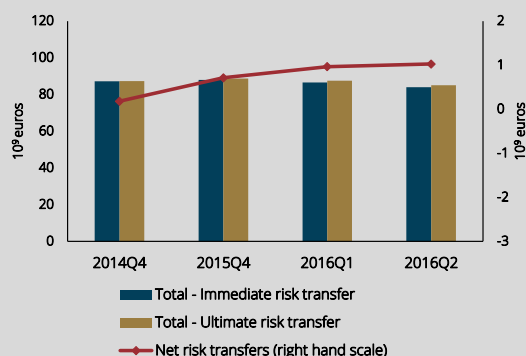
The decrease on both risk bases compared with the previous quarter was chiefly due to developments in local assets held by branches of Portuguese banks, particularly in Angola,

Mozambique and Poland. Looking at the geographical breakdown of international financial assets held by Portuguese banks, EU Member States continue to lead, accounting for around 2/3 of total assets.

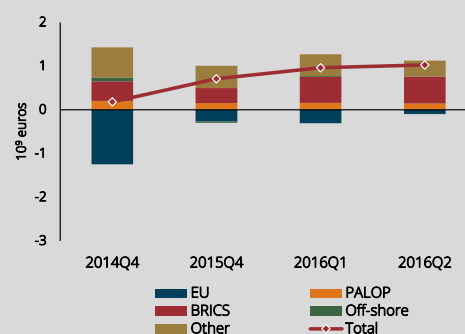
The difference between ultimate and immediate risk implies a net risk transfer of approximately €1 billion, which corresponds to Portuguese banks' claims on resident entities guaranteed by non-resident entities.

Similarly to recent years, Portuguese banks are more exposed in terms of ultimate risk than of immediate risk with regard to the BRICS countries, other countries and Portuguese-speaking African countries, which contrasts with EU Member States. In this case, exposure to immediate risk has been systematically higher, although it has decreased from the first quarter of 2016 (Chart 2).

**Chart 1 • International financial assets of Portuguese banks, risk basis and net risk transfers**



**Chart 2 • Net risk transfers, by main geographical aggregate**



<sup>1</sup>Foreign financial claims against the counterparty which signed the agreement with the bank, and which is primarily responsible for its compliance, even when guaranteed by a third party.

<sup>2</sup>Foreign financial claims against the counterparty that is ultimately responsible for the 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 Bulletin](#)

[Statistical press release No 72, published in July 2016](#)

The next update will be available on: 11 January 2017

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